

CLASSIFICATION OF MEANS AND REPETITIONS EXPRESSING EXPRESSIVENESS IN AN ARTISTIC TEXT

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Annotation: *This article is a classification of means and repetitions of expressiveness in a literary text, locative units in unrelated English and Uzbek languages, locative syntaxes and their construction, application and their specific features for each language. 'learned.*

Keywords: *semantic structure, prepositions, prepositions denoting place, analysis, speech*

КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ СРЕДСТВ И ПОВТОРОВ, ВЫРАЖАЮЩИХ ВЫРАЖИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ В ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОМ ТЕКСТЕ

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Аннотация: *Данная статья представляет собой классификацию средств и повторов выразительности в художественном тексте, локативных единиц в неродственных английском и узбекском языках, локативных синтаксисов и их построения, применения и их особенностей для каждого языка. 'научился.*

Ключевые слова: *семантическая структура, предлоги, предлоги, обозначающие место, анализ, речь.*

A number of scientific studies have been done to study the semantic structure of words and to limit connotative meanings, their occurrence in speech, and to determine the place, value, and function of linguistic devices. There is a lot of work on this issue. Scientific works of Sh. including. In these studies, which describe the

methodological features of the means of expressing expressiveness, the connotative meaning of language (speech) units, which are important in the emergence of these methodological possibilities, is left out of the researchers' view. In such studies, the issue of achieving effectiveness in speech, mainly through means of expressiveness, is important.

The means of expressing expressiveness in English mainly include Expressive Means and Stylistic Devices.

Expressive Means are subdivided into several types, the first of which is phonetic expression.

In works of art and their translations, phonetic devices play a methodological role and increase the emotional impact of the text. Prolonged pronunciation of sounds, the use of one instead of the other can enhance the meaning, and express subtleties of meaning such as emphasis, surprise, excitement, irony. The writers' unique style of expression, their individual style of expression, is reflected in this melody.

Writers and poets make extensive use of the technical devices inherent in poetry, such as rhythm, rhyme, and rhyme.

Let us now consider these phonetic phenomena separately.

Rhyme is the combination of sounds of the same or similar type at the end of a word.¹ Rhyme is very important. Rhyme constitutes poetry, that is, it distinguishes it from prose, and creates melody, making poetic speech melodic and expressive. For example: hay, day, play, clay, measure, pleasure.

If we analyze the above words, we will see that the last sounds are rhyming with each other. In the following verses, you can see that the last sounds of the word are rhyming in English and Uzbek.

The use of phonetic originality as a methodological tool in the speech of the character in the works is one of the phonostylistic means of artistic expression in the emotional state of the protagonist, increasing the effectiveness of the image.

Replacing one sound with another in speech also serves a methodological function. Not being able to pronounce the sounds in a word correctly, using one instead of the other, is often characteristic of children's speech. The phenomenon of fluent sound exchange, which is characteristic of children's speech, is skillfully used by writers as one of the means of expressing expressiveness.

The authors also quote the speech of the characters in order to increase the expressiveness of their work.

Let's pay attention to the following passage from the author A. Hasan's "Mutawali's hand child devils".

The gemination of the consonant sounds "chch", "zz", and "shsh" in this example, along with enhancing the meaning, also served to strengthen the core vocalism of the first syllable.

Double pronunciation and spelling of consonant sounds are common, especially in lexical combinations of applause and cursing. This requires that the word be pronounced with a special intonation. At the same time, the positive and negative meaning of the word attracts the listener's attention more actively.

The melody of the sounds and the rhythmic organization of their sounds are of great importance in the quick recollection of a work or poem, which is made up of events such as dropping, exaggeration, hesitation, elongation of consonant letters in a word.

The second of the means of expression expressing expressiveness in English is the lexical expressive means.

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