

OXYMORON AND ITS METHODOLOGICAL-SEMANTIC FEATURIES

KAMOLIDDINOVA VAZIRA FAZLITDINOVNA

Teacher of Foreign Languages Faculty,
The Department of Foreign Language in Humanities, BSU, Uzbekistan.

ABSTRACT:

The article discusses about oxymoron's. Their use and meanings in speech are explained with proverbs. The article deals with the educational management teaching process in higher education systems. The article deals with the education process in higher education systems. There are given some examples of usage oxymorons in literature. Examples are taken from Uzbek and English literature and poetry. The oxymorons is one of the main compact, methodologically powerful, incomparable power of the languages. Oxymorons also help to explain the contents of a whole large text before acknowledging the whole story. So some of the writers and poets have taken their titles from the oxymorons. Important features of the use of oxymorons in the advertising process is their easy remembering. Modern oxymoron's often used in advertising, because they are a very effective tool for attention, because of their brightness and surprise.

KEYWORDS: oxymoron, methodological-semantic, phenomena, etymologically, stylistic effects of speech, modern oxymoron.

INTRODUCTION:

OXYMORON is a figure of speech in which two seemingly opposing and contradictory elements or equivalents are juxtaposed. Oxymoron comes from the Ancient Greek word oxumoron, a compound of the words "oxus", meaning "sharp", "keen" and

moros meaning "dull" or "stupid". Oxymora are often pairs of words such as the adjective-noun combinations of a "new classic" or a "big sip" or noun-verb "the silence whistle". Now let's analysis some of the existed common examples: Examples are given from Uzbek and English literature. We will analyzes them turn by turn and explain the verity of the translation by poems.

The phrase original copy is a good illustration of an oxymoron. This is a pairing of opposing words that contradict each other. If something is original, then it is not a copy. In turn, if something is a copy, then it is not original. Yet, original copy as an oxymoron commonly and figuratively means that the content of the copy is original.

Here are some examples of oxymoron that may be found in everyday expression:

- Only Choice
- Same Difference
- Friendly Fire
- Virtual Reality
- Controlled Chaos
- Freezer Burn
- Silent Scream
- Terribly Good
- Wise Fool
- Close Distance
- Stiff Drink
- Black Light
- Clearly Confused
- Genuine Fake
- Living History
- Exact Estimate
- Quiet Roar
- Student Teacher

- Passive Aggressive
- Smaller Half
- Magical Realism
- Loyal Opponent
- Random Order
- Live Recording
- Jumbo Shrimp
- Kill With Kindness
- Small Giant
- Original Copy

USAGE OF OXYMORON IN SPEECH OR WRITING:

Here are some examples of oxymoron that may be found in everyday writing or conversation:

- My sister and I had a **friendly fight** over the lipstick.
- I think the professor stated his **unbiased opinion** regarding the student response.
- You look **awfully pretty** in that coat.
- Sarah ate the **whole piece** of pie.
- The carpenters left the bench **completely unfinished**.
- The new kittens enjoyed being **Alone together**.
- **True fiction** is my favorite genre to read.
- It is considered a **false truth** that a broken mirror means bad luck.
- Joe considers himself to be a **ladies' man** when he's at a club.
- Jenny thinks of her garage as an **organized mess**.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Examples of Oxymoron in Literature:

Oxymoron is an effective literary device. Here are some examples of oxymoron phrases in well-known literary works, along with how they add to interpretation:

Example #1: Romeo and Juliet (William Shakespeare)

Good night, good night! Parting is such sweet sorrow,

That I shall say good night till it be morrow.

In perhaps the most well-known oxymoron in literature, Juliet describes her feelings about Romeo leaving her presence as "sweet sorrow." Shakespeare's use of oxymoron indicates that Juliet's "sorrow" and sadness at the thought that Romeo must part from her is also "sweet" and pleasant. She feels sadness knowing she must say good night to Romeo. However, she lovingly anticipates seeing him again which a pleasant feeling is.

Example #2: Don Juan (George Gordon, Lord Byron)

It is an awful topic—but 't is not

My cue for any time to be terrific:

For checker'd as is seen our human lot

With good, and bad, and worse, alike prolific

Of melancholy merriment, to quote

Too much of one sort would be soporific;—

Without, or with, offence to friends or foes,

I sketch your world exactly as it goes.

In this poem, Lord Byron uses the oxymoron "melancholy merriment" to describe the feelings and connections between sadness and joy. This oxymoron is symbolic of the human condition as reflected in the poet's mention of "our human lot." In addition, this oxymoron supports and complements the balance of oppositions featured in the rest of the poem's structure, such as good and bad, without or with, and friends or foes.

Example #3: Funeral Blues (W.H. Auden)

Stop all the clocks, cut off the telephone,

Prevent the dog from barking with a juicy bone,

Silence the pianos and with muffled drum

Bring out the coffin, let the mourners come.

In this poem, Auden utilizes the oxymoron "juicy bone." Of course, a bone is generally considered dry and the opposite of juicy. However, a bone may seem juicy to a dog that

is salivating at the thought of chewing it. Also, this oxymoron is ironic in the context of a poem in which a funeral is the subject. The “juicy bone” is a contrast in its own phrasing, as well as a contrasting image with the coffin and the implied corpse’s bones inside.

Example #4: The Catcher in the Rye (J.D. Salinger)

I’m the most terrific liar you ever saw in your life.

Salinger uses an oxymoron in this quote by Holden Caulfield, the narrator of the novel. The phrase “terrific liar” pairs two words that have opposing connotations. “Terrific” has positive connotations, as in wonderful or extraordinarily great. However, “liar” has negative connotations, as in someone who is untruthful or deceptive. Together, these words indicate that Holden takes pride in how adept he is at lying—a behavior that is generally associated with indignity.

This statement made by Holden reveals the level of complexity and impact an oxymoron can have as a literary device when it comes to interpretation. Through the phrase “terrific liar,” Holden is admitting that he is both a deceptive person and that he’s extraordinarily great at being so. Therefore, Salinger cleverly calls into question Holden’s reliability as a narrator through just this figure of speech. If Holden’s claim is that he is wonderful at being an untruthful person, then he casts doubt as to the truth of his own statement to the reader about being a terrific liar as well.

“As for believing things I can believe anything provided that it is quite incredible”
(The Picture of Dorian Grey)

In this case, the oxymoron is created by the juxtaposition of “ believe ” and “incredible”. The word “incredible” stems etymologically from the negative form of “ credible “ which means “ believable “. Wilde has written that his character will believe anything that cannot

be believed. Such kind of meaning force to think the reader deeply.

Other examples from Uzbek literature. The great Uzbek poetry Mukhammad Yusuf ‘s works we can face with oxymorons.

He is in a bright world	U yorug’ dunyoda
No human being	Tengi yuq inson
Dear stranger	Qadrdon begona
The evil kind	Yovuz mehribon

One of the examples given is that we analyze the phenomena of “ dear stranger” : the words “ dear ” and “ stranger ” are semantically contradictory words, but the fact that these two words with opposite meanings, one of the other definite, gives rise to a new meaning.

Such a phenomenon is of great importance in the placement of words, because when the place of the determiner is replaced by the determiner, a completely opposite meaning occurs: the close relationship between strangers when we say “ dear stranger”; “alien darling” means a long, relationship between people, even if they are dear.

ANALYSIS:

Famous Oxymorons. Here are some well-known and recognizable examples of this figure of speech:

Titles

Little Bighorn Battlefield (national monument in Montana)

“True Lies” (American film)

“CatDog” (American animated television series)

“Pretty Ugly” (book by Kirker Butler)

“Big Little Lies” (book by Liane Moriarty, adapted into television series for HBO)

“Quotes from a Devout Atheist” (compilation book of Richard Dawkins quotes)

“Waking Dream” (American documentary film)

“Steel Magnolias” (American stage play by Robert Harling)

Quotes

“You can’t have more types of fake news than real news.” (Elon Musk)

"I am a deeply superficial person." (Andy Warhol)

"I'm nobody! Who are you? Are you – Nobody – too?" (Emily Dickinson)

"Cruel kindness drew me near and held me close" (InsideOut song lyric)

"Ordinary riches can be stolen; real riches cannot." (Oscar Wilde)

"... this was fancy terrible." (Dorothy Parker)

"Vidia was complicated, two fairies in one, a loyal traitor." (Gail Carson Levine)

Difference Between Oxymoron and Paradox

People are often confused by the difference between oxymoron and paradox. Paradox is a literary device in which a statement or group of statements features initially contrasting ideas. However, with applied thought, paradoxes make sense. Also, they often lead the reader to an underlying truth. One example of a paradox is the following conflicting idea. The best way to make money is to spend money.

Oxymoron is also a literary device, but is considered a "condensed" paradox. This means that oxymoron is a figure of speech that includes just a couple of contradictory words that are paired together rather than a full statement of ideas. Oxymoron phrases can be figuratively true, but not literally true.

Writing Oxymoron

Overall, as a literary device, oxymoron functions as a means of getting the reader's attention through the pairing of opposing or contradictory words. Reading these words together will often cause a reader to pause and think about what the writer is trying to convey. These figures of speech can enhance a reader's understanding of a concept, interpretation of a phrase, or enjoyment of language.

Here are instances in which it's effective to use oxymoron in writing:

Demonstrate Linguistic Skill:

Since most people don't use oxymoron very often when speaking, it does take linguistic skill to create one that is successful. For example, just pairing any two words that are contradictory won't make for an effective oxymoron. The phrase daily night certainly features contrary wording. However, if there is no figurative or underlying meaning to the phrase, it shouldn't be used as a proper oxymoron. Instead, it takes linguistic skill in knowing which words, though opposing, will work together to have an effect on the reader.

One example of a skillful oxymoron is real fake. This figure of speech is clever in that utilizing the word "real" to describe something that is "fake" actually lends a sense of truth and authenticity to something that is, by nature, untrue and inauthentic. Therefore, the linguistic skill demonstrated in this oxymoron is a layered. Real fake is a combination of contradictory terms. However, the terms are also complementary as a pair.

Enhance Drama:

Oxymoron can enhance drama in writing. This is especially achieved if the word pairing reveals intensity or a great difference in quality. For example, if a character receives a painful smile, this creates a significant dramatic effect. Smiles are rarely associated with pain. Therefore, the reader is left in some suspense to wonder what events or feelings would result in such a response received by the character.

However, it's important that writers don't overuse oxymoron as a literary device. Too many uses of oxymoron can be either distracting or tedious for the reader. Their dramatic effect is much more powerful with sparing use.

Create Humor

Oxymoron can be an excellent tool in creating humor for a reader. For example, if a

character is described as a man child, this oxymoron calls up a humorous image of a child that looks like a man or vice-versa. It is also comedic in terms of behavior, both in terms of a man acting like a child or a child behaving like a man.

Indicate Irony:

Oxymoron can also serve as a means of elevated language when used to express a sense of irony. For example, oxymoron phrases such as marital bliss, military intelligence, and business ethics, depending on how they are used as figures of speech, can be effective literary devices to indicate irony. These word pairings are not inherently opposite, but their individual concepts can seem contradictory when combined.

DISCUSSION:

Hence, in the illogical connection that occurs between the determiner and the determinant, the main focus is on the determiner, because the determinant reveals the meaning of the determiner. As the result of the relationship between the determiner and the determinant, an unexpected new meaning emerges. This gives the image an emotional colour.

Oxymorons also help to explain the contents of a whole large text. So some of the writers and poets have taken their titles from the oxymorons. Including, Abdulla Kahhor's "The Headless Man", "The Thousand People", "The Dead Body" by Gafur Gulyam, "Golden Wall" by Erkin Vohidov, O.Mukhtor's "Stone from the Head" and many more.

In the story of Abdulla Kahhor's "The Headless Man", the heroine of the work Fakhridin works with his father's words, not his own.

- Get a little trash out of the way. After you entrance, ask first, if its light, say blessing of God (xayriyat.) I can't stay home because of

your absence. Say it would be bad. (Extract from Abdulla Kahhor's "The Headless Man"). The author portrayed and compact titled the story as "The Headless Man" for foolish, thoughtless, ineffective hero.

The oxymoron in prose is less popular. As an illustration, we quote from the famous novels of 1984 by J. Olvir. "War is peace. Freedom is slavery. Ignorance is power". Where each part of the dystopian motto is a combination of inconsistencies that allow the writer to open his or her thoughts in the most obvious and memorable way. As well as examples of such artistic techniques can serve as popular Latin words. "Prepare for war if you want peace".

Modern oxymorons. Oxymorons are often used in advertising, because they are a very effective tool for attention. Usually, they work because of their brightness and surprise. So, people know what kind of product they want to offer under a particular name or slogan. Another important features of the use of oxymorons in the advertising process is their easy remembering.

In Russian, authors generally use this method in a similar manner to enhance the stylistic effects of speech. In this case, the oxymoron will remain alive or understandable for readers. For examples: "Remaining for a living" (Tiriklik qoldiqlari) by I.Turgenov; "The honest thief" (Halol o'g'ri) by F. Dostoevskiy; "The rich begging" L. Martinov; "The end of the dead" by D. Galkovskiy.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, the volume of oxymorons is one of the most compact, methodologically powerful, pictorial means of incomparable power. This method of non-logical division in language serves to increase the effectiveness and consistency of the text, to reveal the content of the text in short and concise lines under humorous-satirical paint.

REFERENCES:

- 1) Kamoliddinova Vazira Fazlitdinovna "ОКСЮМОРОН И ЕГО МЕТОДОЛОГО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ. / ОХУМОРОН
- 2) AND ITS METHODOLOGICAL SEMANTIC FEAUTURIES". 54-56 p. Россия Вестник науки и образования. № 9(87). Часть 3. 2020.
- 3) Abdurakhmanov Abdulkhay. Knowledge that leads to happiness.-Т.: Movarounnahr, 2004. -708 p
- 4) Abdulla Kahhor . " The Headless Man". Yangi asr avlodi.-Т.:
- 5) International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE) ISSN: 2277-3878, Volume-8, Issue-3S, October 2019. Pedagogical Process of Teaching in Higher Education Institutions.
- 6) 5. Similarities in addressing the complex nature of love and devotion in Metamorphosis by Kafka and ghazals in Mir Alisher Navoiy. SCOPUS базасига кирувчи International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering журнали. Volume- 8, issue- 9S3, July 2019, 1542 -1545 pp.
- 7) 6. Pedagogical Process of Teaching in Higher Education Institutions. Kamoliddinova Vazira Fazlitdinovna, Maksudova Mokhigul Usmanovna,
- 8) Bozorova Viloyat Muzafarovna. International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE) ISSN: 2277-3878, Volume-8, Issue-3S, October 2019 . Published By: Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering & Sciences Publication.
- 9) 7. Sayidova S. N., Mirzayeva M.R. TYPES OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES AND THEIR ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT METHODS IN PEDAGOGY //Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2020. – №. 4. – С. 976-980.
- 10)Ugilyov Khamdamovna Mavlonova, Dilfuza Salimboyevna Ruziyeva. THE USE OF IRONY IN LITERATURE // International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2020. – Issue 04, Volume 84. SOI: 1.1/TAS DOI: 10.15863/TAS8.
- 11)Sevar S., Muhayyo M. History of Myths and Mythological Images in Uzbek Literature //International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies. – 2020. – Т. 23. – №. 2. – С. 138-141.
- 12)10. Mavlonova Ugilyov Khamdamovna. Similarities and Differences between types of Comic // International Journal on Integrated Education. September 2020, Volume 3, Issue IX. <https://doi.org/10.31149/ijie.v3i9.596>
- 13)11. Джаббарова Д. Ш., Мирзаева М. Р., Самадова С. А. Использование педагогических технологий в изучении иностранного языка //Наука. Мысль: электронный периодический журнал. – 2014. – №.
- 14)Mavlonova U Kh, RA Akhmedova. ANALYSIS OF SITUATIONAL IRONY IN EXAMPLES FROM GENERAL CASES. ЖУРНАЛ «ACADEMY» © ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО «ПРОБЛЕМЫ НАУКИ». Том 62, номер 11, ст. 24-26.
- 15)13. Абдуллаева Л. С., Самадова С. А., Махмурова М. Современные методы преподавания иностранных языков. Коммуникативный метод //Наука. Мысль: электронный периодический журнал. – 2014. – №. 6.
- 16)Mavlonova Ugilyov Khamdamovna, Makhmurova Mavjuda Khalimovna. ANALYSIS OF SITUATIONAL IRONY IN LITERATURE. ЖУРНАЛ «ACADEMY» © ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО «ПРОБЛЕМЫ НАУКИ». Том 62, номер 11, ст. 26-27.