

THE CONCEPT OF "ROAD" IN THE WORKS OF SHUKUR KHOLMIRZAYEV

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Annotation

This article analyzes the works of Shukur Kholmiraev, discusses the linguo-conceptual features, the specificity of the concept of "road", the stylistic means of expression of the concept of "road"

Keywords: lingvopoetics, concept, lingvokonseptuallik, lingvokonseptology, personal-author concept.

In linguistics, there has been a significant increase in research in recent decades on the analysis of work language. There has been a lot of research in Uzbek linguistics, and a number of works are still being studied from a linguopoetic and linguoconceptual point of view.

One of the main trends in modern lingvokonseptology is the study of personal-authorial concepts, which is the pursuit of concepts by writers and poets who reflect in their works the socio-political life of a particular language culture in their works. Can be explained.

In particular, Shukur Kholmiraev is considered a true fan of Uzbek writers, but so far no work has been created on the author's personal analysis. The discussion of the artist's works of art is useful for the development of language theory, language culture, describing the figurative and valuable aspects of personal-authorial concepts. The personal-authorial concept of the artist, who uses the real potential of the Uzbek language wisely and attractively, and conveys in his works an impressive, concise and simple look of words in the form of live communication, is due to the unlimited possibilities of language. indicates

Shukur Kholmiraev's unique style is characterized by the study of the concept and its updating. His "way", "home", "time", "relationship between the world and man", "life and death", "good and evil", "hard work and laziness", "righteousness and crookedness", "Wealth and poverty", "inner rebellion", "confession of destiny", "patience", "love", "compassion", "hatred", "loneliness", "city and rural "are desirable for linguistic and lingocognitive analysis. In the titles of the artist's literary and journalistic texts, the conceptual environment is distinguished by such concepts as "home", "time", "day and time", "month and year" and "road". In addition, when it comes to exploring the artist's personal-authorial conceptual environment, we note that he or she does not have a work that covers all or part of his or her work.

In a fictional text, the author's goal is to have an aesthetic impact on the reader or reader, while in a non-fiction text, the author's main goal is to have a communicative effect on the reader or reader. In other words, while the content and expression of a particular piece of information is primary in a non-fiction text, such information is not primary in an artistic text, but the aesthetic expression of an idea that is intended to be expressed in that medium is absolutely decisive.

Based on the above, we need to focus mainly on the road concept. In the author's story "Smile", the concept of "path" is associated by the author with various colorful paths in the lives of the protagonists, which are words and combinations in addition to their own and figurative meanings. is also important in that it is represented by. For example, "Yes, now the mullah reads what he knows, my boy." Our youth has gone its own way. Jang-jadal... (Sh. Kholmiraev's story "Smile". T., 2020. p. 112). In this example, the word "path" includes the events of the protagonist's youth, thoughts, observance of the requirements of the time, the meaning of his life. It also means that the meaning of life is different from what other people have done in their lifetime. The following stylistic approach formalizes the imaginative aspects of the concept of "path" under study in the example: metaphor (youth goes its own way)

In the story, there are cases when the work is marked by the lexeme "road", which means the homeland, place, which is sacred to the protagonist. For example, if you remember Him, you will immediately see the roads of Babatag, the ambush of hunters on the hill of Yalgyzkapa, swords, rifles, ammunition, cold nights, starry skies. The above example shows that the writer uses the lexeme "road" in the memory of the protagonist of the work, no matter how dangerous, frightening, frightening and dangerous and inconvenient at the same time. From the point of view of the region, the place where the hero was born and grew up, where he spent his youth, also reflects the content of the homeland. In this example, an attempt has been made to reveal the imaginative aspects of the concept under study through stylistic methods such as metaphor (loneliness), (incarnation of stellar skies), (silence), (imagination).

The next day, Jalil set out without any weapons, with a stick in his hand (p. 117). This example also has the lexeme "road", the basic meaning of which is to move somewhere, to move from one area to another, to walk, to travel, to travel. It should be noted that the uniqueness of the Uzbek language among the Turkic languages is also in the richness of the lexical layer of words and phrases, migrations. In this example, the following stylistic methods formalized the imaginative aspects of the concept under study: metaphor (yo 'lga), metonymy (to wear in the soul).

Throughout the author's work, we can see the approach of the concept of "road" based on the specific Uzbek national mentality. Readers are also drawn to the fact that each word is conveyed to the reader in the context of real life. For example, "This boy... - The believer twisted and taught Jalil. "I'll run." This is a spy, my lord, he has led me astray "(when the plan to capture the hurricane failed) (ibid., P. 121). In the example above, "the road lexeme is also involved, the basic linguistic meaning of which is that a certain person makes a mistake as a result of the influence of another, another person or event, and over time it means the awakening of feelings such as regret, remorse, deception. The phrase "deceive me" refers not only to the process carried out by human beings, but also to the connection with religious concepts (the devil has deceived me). Because in the vocabulary of the Uzbek people there are many such cases. While in this example an attempt has been made to reveal the imaginative aspects of the concept under study through stylistic methods such as metaphor (meta) and metonymy (taught to Jalil), the means of ellipsis from linguopoetic means are very appropriate and to convey emotionality.

In the examples given above, the road lexeme "has the meaning of the road that someone has to walk, the meaning of the direction, and the meaning of the chosen path. Road - people, animals, etc. a long, continuous part, a part of a movement, formed as a result of the movement of things by tracing on the ground. The road is narrow. The road that goes in all directions. The distance that someone has to walk and go somewhere, walk, travel (in the figurative sense - the direction of something, the flow of arrival and departure, direction) " (Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, 2006, pp. 276-278). However, walking different distances is an integral part of the lives of the protagonists.

The "path" model under analysis embodies one of the meanings of the concept of path personal - authorship. Examples include simple speech vocabulary (I was misled...) and verbal vocabulary (. - I'll run. It's a spy, my lord...). We also look at the metaphor that struck me. Stylistic biblical lexemes mislead the destiny of human beings, who are considered to be religious divine forces, and turn the whole world into evil. This can sometimes be expressed in terms of deviating from divine, religious views, or in relation to individuals or the imaginary world, in which case the protagonist abandons any independent action, increases his sense of confidence in divinity, and assumes the concept of path through metaphor. 'zin represents the meaning of concepts such as human life, its duration.

But the most relevant, the most important, the most complete is "The road is recognized as a human life, in the sense of its flow." For example, "Yes, now the mullah reads what he knows, my boy." Our youth has gone its own way. Jang-jadal... (Sh. Kholmirzaev's story "Smile". T., 2020. p. 112).

In this example, the lexeme "path" means the direction of one's personal life, while the other means "uniqueness," in particular. In this example, the primary meaning is "the meaning of the direction of personal life." The figurative side of the concept is formalized using metaphors, revealing that the path of the protagonist is different, that this path is now coming to an end.

Conclusions

Thus, in the works of Shukur Kholmirzaev, the lexeme "road" is a direct nominator of the concept of "road" using stylistic means of the word, such as metaphor, metonymy,

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