

THE MAIN TRENDS OF THE EPIC OF THE ALPOMISH SAGA

Khakimova Makhsudakhon Gofurjon kizi

Aqhai Uzbek Language, Chair of Pedagogy and Physical Culture, Assistant.

ABSTRACT:

The Uzbek people are one of the people who make a huge contribution to the development of the world civilization with its ancient culture and creative potential. The samples of oral creativity of the people are an invaluable set of artistic values, an ancient, passing from generation to generation, a polished creative process of our national values. The epics of the people as an ancient priceless spiritual wealth are a source of language that reaches from ancestors to generations in oral form in different variants in terms of form and content. In particular, the epic «Alpomish» is being praised as an example of the fate of a family as an example for a whole of humanity. In this regard, the first president of our country was it is enough to remember the words of I.A.Karimov's Noble purma. «If the ancient and glorious history of our people is an endless saga, it will be correct to say that «Alpomish» is the King byte of this epic. In this classic game, the noble qualities such as tolerance, perseverance, nobility, loyalty and loyalty of our country, which have survived the floods of history, the tests of life and death and have always maintained its identity, are expressed». It is known that the changes that occur on the basis of internal and external factors in the language are primarily reflected in the dictionary structure of the language. Because lexicon is the fastest changing field of language. Each word reflects the specific signs of the nation. In Uzbek eposology, a lot of scientific research work has been carried out on the features of language and artistic research of people's epic. Including X.Doniyorov, B.Toychiboyev, S.Tursunav, Z.Kholmanova,

Sh.Mahmadiev, G.Jumanazarova, O.Safarov, H.T.Zarifov, B.Garlic, N.The research conducted by such philologist scientists as Mahmudov in this regard deserves special praise. The Uzbek language is one of the languages in the Turkic system of ancient and local peoples of Central Asia, and its lexical composition and grammatical construction have a long history. The current Uzbek language lexicon is a holistic system, which in the process of its entire development is enriched on the basis of the laws of internal and external development of this language, formed as a vocabulary, lexical-semantic system. «Alpomish» as a rare monument of the oral creativity of the people, as «Alpomish» is considered one of the rare monuments that embodies social, political and moral, educational views from an artistic point of view, as well as valuable information on history, literature, ethnography, linguistics and other spheres. Any language, whether it is tribal language, the language of the nation, will have its own certain amount of vocabulary and language units. Almost half of the contents of the dictionary in the Uzbek language are Turkic words. Alternatively in our language there are Chinese, Arabic and Persian- under the influence of political and social factors, which took place in the later stages of the development of Tajik assimilation words and languages, words from other different languages again became rich in the account of assimilation. Accordingly, the composition of the dictionary of the Uzbek language in terms of historical formation is divided into two layers: its own layer and its own layer. When the lexical units with the use of «Alpomish» epic are analyzed

etymologically, the same thing is known that in the epic there are many Arabic, Persian-Tajik, partly, but also Chinese words with the use of Turkic, Uzbek. Lexical units belonging to their own series: their own layer applied in the game is a large amount of universal (Uzbek) words.

Keywords: epic, alpomish epic lexicon, lexical and spiritual features, own and mastered layer lexemes, alpomish epic dialect, archaic words, synonym, antonym words, phrases, idioms, idioms, analogous constructions, metaphors.

INTRODUCTION:

The presence of their own strict vocabulary in the language is very ancient, it began to occur at a time when the language-speaking peoples of the Altai family had one language, not yet separated. These words have served as the basis for centuries in enriching the vocabulary by making new words for Turkic languages. Common Turkish words to some extent can be called common to all Turkic languages. For example, come, I, you, take, do, stand, have, yacht, play, one, say, night, day, etc.

If we pay attention to the composition of the dictionary of our language, we can see that it is enriched and developed under the influence of various reasons, various historical processes at different stages of historical development. Of particular importance is the enrichment of the content of the Uzbek language dictionary from foreign sources, that is, from other languages to the account of word acquisition. While we analyze the lexical composition of the epic «Alpomish», in the game there are a large number of words and phrases, mainly of general Turkic origin, but also Chinese, Arabic, Persian-Tajik assimilation lexemes, as well as obsolete words, as well as Polish-specific words, are widely used. Archaic words are words that are used in modern synchronized speech, but do not fall under the modern norm, according to the

requirement of need. Although in the epic such words are also in small quantities threeraydi. For example, sag'ir (orphan), talisman (headdress), mahshar (day of reckoning), physician (Doctor), bulwark (fault, sin), muzofot (territory), manglay (forehead), pir (teacher, saint). " «Alpomish» epic lexical- semantically synonymous, antonym words, phrases, as well as idioms, analogous constructions and metaphorical combinations are also widely used. Language tools like these are especially important as an important image tool for folk oral creativity samples. Observing the phenomenon of spirituality, which is a separate type of lexical units, we can see that the etymologically more stable lexical units in the epic, as well as the categorical units that have mastered, have formed mutual meaningfulness, and this situation is important in increasing the artistic value of the work. By studying the synonyms used in the epic, we have come to realize that the synonyms have gradually evolved according to the laws of internal and external development of the language, serving to enrich the epic language, making its style attractive, expressive, and impactful. Example: Agha, brother, foster; god, truth, oblo, lord; el, people, crowd; fate, fate; King, sultan. Also in the epic, antonym words are widely used. A large number of antonymic couples can be met in the epic, which symbolize the different characteristics, moods of a person. This is natural, because the main purpose of the work of art is to express and educate the spiritual world of man through words. For example, antonym words used in the Epic are expressed through all word categories: for example, the noun (Earth-sky, true-earth, king-gado, friend-enemy, brothers), adjective (close-long, dead-alive, large-small, young-old, good-bad), adverb (winter-summer, early-late, evening-day), verb (to live-to die). The exaggerated images from the epic motivate the reader or listener to perceive, evaluate the individual, distinctive

qualities, characters of the heroes in situations related to different situations. Exaggeration is characterized not only by exaggeration, but also by the fact that the signs being exaggerated on the contrary are also aimed at a specific goal. This means that exaggeration serves to formulate images, to perceive the character-characteristics of the images that describe the reader by exaggeration and to form an emotional attitude towards him. The image of the language of badi literature, which is considered as a means of analogy, is evident in the language of badi literature by its features such as figurative, pictorial emotional expressiveness, it is used in the image of all components of the artistic work: portrait, mental retardation, landscape, characters, and the appearance of a Badi work. There is not a single bad omen, if the analogy did not participate in it. In general, the sign of artistry of an artistic work is expressed through such visual means as analogy, adjectives, metaphors, revitalization. Of particular importance are the analogues among the means that ensure the artistry of the epic «Alpomish».

The analogies used in the epic were applied in the style of epic molds in many cases without repetition, which served to ensure meaning decrease as well as figurability.

The application of dialectisms in the language of folk epics is quite different from that in written literature. Because in the written literature dialectisms are used mainly in the speech of the personages. And in the author's speech is used very little. And in the language of folk epics, the speech of the author and Heroes is not sharply different from each other. Because his Creator is either the same people or a certain dialect representative. Dialectisms in the language of the epics are used for certain reasons and serve to fulfill the following tasks. 1. Bakhshis are creative, relying on their own dialect. Therefore, many lexical-grammatical and partial phonetic dialectisms in the language

of the epic serve at this or that level in the poetics of the epic. 2. In the process of singing a particular epic, in epic uses the features of direct and indirect dialect (especially its lexical) in order to give it a historical and national color. Although phonetic dialectisms do not leave a significant mark in the language of the epics, bakshi's epic plays an important role in keeping his breath in the process of saying, saving associated with the use of words. The presence of phonetic phenomena in the epic language, such as the above reduction, elizia and metateza, is evidence of the richness and brilliance of the Uzbek people's poetic creativity. The words used «Alpomish» in epic are very rich and colorful in terms of artistic, lexical-semantic properties. In it, we can see that the composition of the dictionary of the Uzbek language is widely used, almost all the lexical units belonging to its layers. Accordingly, it is desirable to analyze the words used in the epic in lexical-semantic terms into several groups. 1. Synonyms words. Synonyms are Dictionary units that serve to increase the emotionality, stylistic fluency, meaningfulness of any artistic work. In particular,

«Alpomish» in epic also used synonyms very reasonably, which served to ensure the attractiveness, musicality, colorfulness of the epic language. In the epic it is possible to bring the following synonymic lines: splash, tuned; lonely, twin; people, caliph, el; god, created, oblo, true, lord; shod, hurrem; goods, world; king, sultan; unwelcome, helpless; chopar, applicant; father, grandfather, qiblagai; blue, heaven, air, falak; enemy, ghanim; aga, brother, foster; place, mazgil; guristan, mazarot; sarson, sargardon; decree, commandment, commandment; woman, juvenile, wife; algebra, injustice, fate, fate, etc. For example: Toychikon by order executioner come gandar.(29) Decrees to me from the truth, which was so(193) Know what each spelled the fate, What do I do to the age-old Destiny.(11) Daughter jupon bari will

come together. Women make nine plates. 2. Antonym words. The use of contrasting artistic art is considered one of the convenient means in ensuring the expressiveness, expressiveness, effectiveness of words, artistic speech. Tazod plays an important role in increasing the artistic and visual characteristics of the work. In the artistic literature, this phenomenon is referred to as antithesis. The method of antithesis in the language of fiction (in classical literature this method is called contrasting) is based on the derivation of figurability by the side-application of words, phrases in a statement, which give opposite meanings in relation to each other.

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