

ANALYSIS OF ARTISTIC TEXT IN ASSOCIATIVE ASPECT

Muslimjon Nasirov,
Kokand SPI

Annotation

This article analyzes the artistic text based on the methods of associative linguistics, which are considered an independent branch of anthropocentric linguistics, and groups the associative units within the text.

Keywords: Anthropocentric linguistics, associative linguistics, stimulus word, artistic text, associative field, associative.

By the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, approaches to language have changed in linguistics, as in the development of various disciplines. "In linguistics, the act of studying the properties of language that were not given in direct observation in a perceptual way has taken the object of its study beyond the framework of systematic linguistic structure. As a result, the objects of study of this discipline have expanded even more ". This change in approach to language paved the way for the development of associative linguistics as well.

One of the basic concepts of associative linguistics is "associative relation". The associative attitude is the attitude of language units based on the human psychological imagination, reflecting the mechanism of "memorizing each other". On the basis of this relationship lies the concept of association.

The associative field is a certain reality, structurally lexicographic in nature, embodied in the human mind, a verbal expression of the image of its companions, its perception of it, the sum of the units of the language that demonstrate knowledge in a mutually associatively connected semantic and grammatical relationship .

The associative space of each lexical unit varies in scope and composition. In due course, Sh.Balli also noted that the scale of the associative field varies in different individuals. A.Nurmonov distinguished the following two aspects of the "associative field" on the basis of this sign characteristic of the associative field:

(a) content uncertainty;

B) the boundlessness of the quantity .

An important place in the formation of any text is occupied by Associative relations between linguistic units. The association that forms the text can be influenced by linguistic and extralinguistic factors. An important place in the associative analysis of an artistic text is occupied by the issue of the associative space of the text. The concept of the associative space of the text is applied to linguistics by the Russian linguist Y.N.Karaulov scored. He is credited with developing the procedure for defining an associative field through sequences of words and phrases in a text, as well as a methodology for creating text based on that associative field.

For an associative field analysis of the artistic text, we get the story "wives" by Abdullah Qahhor, in which hajman is larger. To shape the associative field of the "wives" story, we separate the title of the story before the saga as a stimulus word and separate associations from the story content that may be

a response reaction to the wives' lexeme. Linguistic and extralinguistic factors play a key role in this. The associative space of the wife lexeme, which is considered the title of the story "wives", is formed from the associative units below.

Wives, Juvons, daughter, house girl, Uzbek women, Juvon's horse, Enlightenment event, Juvon's horse race, aunt Comila, Girl Boy, Sobirach sister, crib, Noble wives, Mudr, wives in the leadership position, tractor driver juvon, a man who knows his worth can't be bothered to look at a woman with a bad eye, wife – halaj, yoru of Sobirahon-he was friends, comrades, Yor-he was friends, two wives, so many wives, a wife of a Broken Age, The Elder was the chairman of the village council, there was a girl, a sister, an Asgar father, a wife named Umriniso, a wife called Qanqa wife, an enlightened sister's grave, two men from women, a village school guard and a farroshi, a nimjon called Qumriniso, fists, these wives, betrayal of the husband, sympathy of the heart, I would not want another person to hear the name of this wife, He did not want to talk about the wife anymore, a girl called The Life Of The Sun, The Bride, The Life of the Dauntless, a woman man, a girl, a lonely blind man, do not wait for the death of a wife who did not betray her husband, wives, wives, wives who have turned love into a key to any lock in the world,

1. Composition of the associative field of the lexeme of wives.

The scope of application in the field is wide, active lexical units, a large number of vocabulary items (Horse Of The Jewel, Horse Of The Jewel, Noble wives, wives in the place of the leader, tractor driver jewel, Dear jewel, other wives, two wives, so many wives, a wife in her forties, how many wives, a wife in the Nimjon, a Norghul one jewel, a conversation of wives, looking with the evil eye can not be botched.. In our village there was a wife, Umriniso. I didn't want another man to hear the name of this wife either. Askar did not continue in the words of Sobirahan against the expectations of the father, apparently, he was no longer going to talk about the wife.) were found to exist. At the same time, paremias (although loneliness is blind, and the expectation of fidelity from a wife who did not commit to her husband) were also observed in the associative field.

2. Lexical-semantic analysis of associative field units of the wife lexeme:

Associative units that realise the lexical meaning of the wife lexeme are as follows:

The "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language " gives the following meanings of the Khotyn lexeme:

1. Sexually contrary to the male category, a person with the ability to have children, to breastfeed, a woman.
2. A woman in a male marriage.

The meaning of the wife lexeme "sexually contrary to the male category, a person with the ability to have children, to breastfeed, a woman" is realized in the following associations: Jewel, woman, crib, concubine, bride.

Units that realise the portable meanings of the wife's lexeme are those in difficulty:

The portable meaning of the women's lexeme is "although loneliness is blind." and "don't expect to be betrothed to a wife who has not betrothed to her husband" were made realistic through their paremia. In the first of these paremias, the meaning of loneliness is told about the fact that loneliness has become blind and entered the right path, and in the second, the meaning of infidelity.

Lexical-semantic paradigms of the lexeme of wives. The antonymic, omonimic, paronymic series of the wife lexeme did not occur. In the associative field of the lexeme of wives, their associations in a

mutually synonymous relationship were also identified. These are the Juvenile and female lexemes. The following associations combine into rows of shame: girl, Jewel, woman, sister and Aunt.

3. Grammatical analysis of associative field units of the wife lexeme:

The morphological form of associative units: horse (young, girl, aunt, crib, headman, wife-aunt, concubine, wife, bride), adjective (Munglig, Fist) are recorded.

In the structure of syntactic units, the following morphological forms of the stimulus word were identified: from wives, wife, wife, wife.

4. Syntactic structure of associative units. In the associative field, a number of predicative and non-predicative devices associated with the lexeme of wives are found.

Non-predicative devices: Uzbek women, Juvon's horse, Juvon's horse, venerable juvon, Noble wives, wives in the leadership position, tractor driver juvon, two wives, so many wives, a wife in her forties, the Tomb of an enlightened sister, two men from women, a nymph, a wife, a girl named Norghul one juvon, a wife conversation, a wife man, wives who turned love in the world into an enlightened woman who the cave of the Sangin dove.

Predicative devices: The Elder was the chairman of the village council. A woman who knows her worth cannot be bothered by the fact that a man looks with the evil eye. In our village there was a wife, Umriniso. I also did not want this wife to be named by another man. Askar did not continue in the words of Sobirahan against the expectations of the father, apparently he was no longer going to talk about the wife.

5. Methodological features of the units of the associative field of the lexeme of wives.

In the associations of the lexeme of wives, the following associations were identified, which are stylistically characteristic:

Artistic style: "while loneliness is blind", "do not expect fidelity from a wife who did not betray her husband."

Publicistic style: Noble wives, wives who know their value cannot be fooled by the fact that a man looks at a wife with the evil eye, wives who have turned love in the world into a key that falls into any lock.

6. Pragmatic properties of units of the associative field of the lexeme of wives:

Connotation symptoms. In the lexical associations of Father, Daughter, Sister, Nimzhongina, which take place from the associative field of the wife's lexeme, the connotative meaning is formed through the suffixes -John, -im, -gina.

7. National-cultural designation of associative units of the lexeme of wives. In the following associations of the lexeme of wives, the national-cultural sema comes to the surface: bride, Jewel, Cradle, betrayal of the husband, indulgence. Of these given words, the word Juvon is a word unique to the Uzbeks, referring to married women who had children. The beşik lexeme is also a bridal lexeme and is a lexeme representing nationalism in Uzbeks.

8. A sign of sociality of units of the associative field of the lexeme of wives. The sign of sociality of the associations of the lexeme of wives is clearly visible in the following units: wives who have turned love into a key that falls into any lock in the world, wives in the position of manager, leadership, tractor driver juvon.

From these given associations, the Association of wives, which in the world has transformed love into a key that falls into any lock, shows that in all times, even in times, such a category of women exists.

Rice shows that there are also women who see life from a light side, even in the difficult years of the war period, as if without kurmak. The headmistress, Director, tractor driver juvon, through leadership positions associations, show that women in wartime even performed the tasks that men performed. Of these, the manager indicates that the leadership seat associations were now women-specific as well, i.e., when women also signify working positions, the tractor driver juvon Association shows that women did, even, such things at that time, which are not found today. In a time when women also cope with such difficulties and perform responsible tasks, it shows that there are also women in the world who stain the names of such valiant women through the Association of wives, who have turned love into a key that falls into any lock. In addition, through the Association of what women are made up of, it is revealed how to look at women, what women are capable of, that they are no longer Munglig, fists. It is not through the cave Association of the Sangin scarecrow, which the enlightener shot, that women went so far as to be vakhshian, but showed their heroism, their male-typical bravado. Another associate is betrayal of the husband, indulgence. Through these associations, there were also many men who did not go to war in times of war, but our Uzbek women were revealed such qualities as loyalty to their couple's honesty, loyalty, betrayal of their husbands, without even coming to their dreams, living for their husbands, living for their children, endurance endurance.

In conclusion, since it is important in art text to influence the reader's psyche, to motivate him to think healthy, the main focus in his associative analysis should be not only on the language itself, the mental state of the owners of the language using it, worldview, cognitive knowledge of the world, the level of perception of the universe and its expression through The study of the artistic text on the basis of associative methods of analysis serves for the solution of these problems and provides interesting information on the question of the language and the attitude of the person who uses it.

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