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**Bekpulat Umurkulov**  
Termez State University  
Associate Professor  
[umurqulovb@tersu.uz](mailto:umurqulovb@tersu.uz)

## LINGVOPOTETIC NATURE OF QUALITY

**Abstract:** The article argues that qualifying as a visual medium is an important type of trope, and that it enhances speech sensitivity by organizing artistic expression in artistic speech. In the Uzbek prose speech, linguistic analysis of the forms of expression based on the character, condition, color words were analyzed.

**Key words:** adjectives, visual aids, lingvopoetics, artistic descriptions, prose speech, analogy adjectives.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

All words used in artistic speech give rise to some degree of imagery. Because every word has a specific meaning in the text, it creates an image of an event. There are also special means of generating imagery in the language, which enhance the artistic sensitivity of the image. One of such tools is quality. Quality is a type of trope, which is considered an imaging tool that provides artistic representation [1, 2, and 3].

### Analysis of Subject Matters

Quality is a common methodological tool. Therefore, this tool is used in all types of speech. A visual device acts as a separate characteristic of an event. The adjectives are essentially close to the determinants and differ from the determinants in terms of their emotional response and the specificity of the artistic speech. M. Mukarramov distinguishes five features of qualitative and determinants that are meaningful and grammatically different [6; 15-16]. A. Rubaylo argues that the definition is a type of trope that is close to metaphor and metonymy and calls it an artistic determinant [8; 46]. R. Kungurov emphasizes that the quality of expressiveness, as opposed to the regular determinants, is as poetic as its expressiveness and its use in portable meaning [9; 27]. In fact, the descriptions differ greatly from the determinants in terms of their intensity, emotional-expressiveness, and, ultimately, the artistic expression. M. Kozhina

interprets the adjective as an aesthetically pleasing word in a more artistic discourse, which is symbolic of the event, emphasizing its characteristic features [5; 97]. From this point of view, the descriptions found in literary texts can be classified into two types: a) general descriptions; b) artistic descriptions. The characteristic and expressiveness of the general characteristic is not strong; therefore, such adjectives are close to the determinants. For example, the black cloud (The heavy clouds almost every week, the clouds rise and storm (A. Muxtor. "Chinor"), the full moon (Also, the moon's light rises from the balcony.) White clouds (Sunflower slippery slopes are often sunk (S. Ahmad "Ufq"), snow-capped mountains, turbulent rivers. Kadyrov is a well-known character in the subject such as "The Generation Pass" It has the function of describing edoms, and therefore such descriptions do not provoke extraordinary sensation.

### Research Methodology

Artistic expressions are often an example of the use of individual words, and the extraordinary, novelty of the expression makes it possible to enhance emotional expression. Through these descriptions, things are figuratively in the mind of a person. In artistic descriptions, the meaning is often metaphorical, or the likeness of the image. Careful observation of adjectives in fiction texts has led us to conclude that the metaphorical description of the description is more poetic, and this type is inactive in

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prose works. Therefore, the literary and literary expressions of descriptions in prose texts are distinguished by their peculiarities.

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The artistic features are characterized by the fact that the speech is decorative, with the characteristic features of the subject being painted. These types of adjectives differ in their intensity of emotional-image. Such adjectives often have more than one attribute. For example, a large black tulip scarf; soft, sweet song as if a sleek and elegant look.

The image in these descriptions is enhanced by the presence of several marks in the subject. After all, with this type of adjectives, the level of expression is enhanced by the fact that the subject's mark is distinguished by the most accurate and detailed.

Generic discourse is rich in expressions, and in addition to the regular expressions, there are also numerous personalized adjectives. Descriptions in prose speech are made up of words, objects and phenomena: a) eyebrows, tight eyebrows, almond skulls, clear, attractive face, delicate neck, gentle breeze, gentle breeze, and more. The types of adjectives that arise from these words, which are characteristic features, are, in principle, continuous adjectives. However, adjectives arising from fiction are not just for prose talk, but are generally used. For example, an elegant melody (The most sympathetic singers in the bands sang songs about this friendship in a charming song. The breeze reminds me of a teenage adulthood. For example, the latin and sarin words mean "pleasant", while the word maudud means "pleasant." b) The subject is formed by words that describe the state of the event: silent wilderness, sharp look, slimy face, sleepless eyes, senseless eyes, and so on.

This type of adjectives is also characterized by the scale of expression. After all, such descriptions often serve as a description of the human condition, and artistic expressions often express such thoughts as human thoughts and attitudes. For example, the frightening thoughts that drove him out of his mind came back to him. (O.Yaqubov. "Oqqushlar, oppoq qushlar...") The description of the characters' character in this text is clearly described by the description of horrible thoughts. This characterization served as a means of expressing the character's mood,

reminding him of some of the troubles he once had. The dreaded word in the task of quality is characteristic of fiction. The fact that the adjectives formed by this word are also present in the artistic discourse indicates that such adjectives are unique to the individual style. In the literary discourse, the word is used to describe such things as horrible thoughts, horrible nights, horrible days, and horrible events. With the help of the literary word-for-word suffix, there are also definitions of the condition. The word suzik is used in artistic speech, especially in poetic speech, to represent the beauty of the exercise eye, which means "flirty, humorous eyes". In the following text, in the function of the descriptor, it means "rapid observation" and states the situation. Uktam's swollen eyes involuntarily spun around the yard. (Oybek. "Oltin vodiyan shabadalar") Descriptive descriptions are often used in artistic works that express "joy", "sadness", or various facial features, such as red, cheeked face, yellow face, narrow eyes, bright eyes occurs. There are also adjectives that represent a state of satisfaction with one's work. Looking at the detachment, for example, with no sleep, no sensation, he realized that he wanted to think of a horse for some reason. (Sh.Xolmirzayev "Qil ko'prik") In this text, sleepless, unconscious words express the character's character as an adjective. c) Adjectives are formed by words that represent the color of the subject. The words gold, marble and silver are distinguished by the fact that the words 'color' are used as adjectives. It can be seen that in yellow texts the words yellow (gold autumn, golden light, golden sun), white, silver, marble (silver snow, silver winter, silver breeze, silver nights, marble clouds) are often used to describe yellow. These words come from a historical theme, in the original sense of the word, and are derived from gold, silver, and marble. The wealthy surrounded the juniper, surrounded by a juniper, with a silver and fountain in the middle, and approached the tall porch. (O.Yaqubov. "Ulug'bek xazinasi")

In the prose texts, it is most often found in the adjective function of words that represent blue, green, and red. In addition, fiction is used actively to describe blue, turquoise, blue, and nil, with the use of blue and green to describe [6; 70]. Therefore, the adjectives formed by these words can be called traditional-artistic descriptions for prose speech. The words nil and blue are used in the green to denote the green color: A small building with a shrubbery, with such a delicate glow in the spring sun, Bobur's voice suddenly became clear. (P. Qodirov. "Bobur") In winter, when the blue dome of Samarkand is decorated with white snow, cereals grow on the banks of Jamna. (P. Qodirov. "Avlodlar dovoni"), blue is often used in the expression of turquoise, blue. The clear turquoise cruised through the sky with two swings. These blue spaces are like some fairy tales to him. (S.Ahmad. "Ufq") It can also be seen that the air used to describe the blue color is also used as an

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adjective. He grabbed an airy blue pigeon and climbed the wooden staircase to the roof. (P.Qodirov. "Bobur")

The types of color descriptors that are created by comparing the color of a subject are distinguished by the degree of sensitivity and image. This is because there is a likeness and a state of character in this type of description.

...He could smile at his lips as if he were laughing at the words of a child. (O.Yaqubov. "Oqqushlar, oppoq qushlar...") One of the noteworthy expressions in the text is the quality of the lips. The red is represented by this description. The expression "redness" was caused by the use of this adjective, the likeness of the lips. The red color of the tulip served as the main character for imitation.

It is traditional in the texts to express the concept of "redness" by adding tulips and color words to flowers. There are also cases where the same concept is expressed by the addition of tulip and flower words to the word-zodiac. Even in these cases, the word for color often came with an adjective and formed an adjective. For example: In front of the daylight, the candle light was blinking in the blooming patterns on the sides. (P. Qodirov. "Bobur") The words lounging and thyme are functionally synonymous with red. In the pronunciation texts the word color was used actively in the emergence of adjectives based on the expression of color as a distinguishing mark of the subject, and in all cases there was a similar adjective. For example, the word color is used in combination with the words sky, air, gold, silver, gold, and represents blue, yellow, and white. In the following text, the word is used in combination with the word gold, which denotes yellow and creates a striking similarity. The garden is very quiet, the sidewalks are covered with golden sands, and clear waters flow through the marble ditches. (P. Qodirov. "Avlodlar dovoni") This word also represents the color when combined with purple, gold and silver words. Among the purple apricots there are delicate golden thistles, blue-green maples, and white poplars, whose silver leaves have not yet been shed. (O.Yaqubov. "Oqqushlar, oppoq qushlar...") This text is characterized by its rich quality. This is because there are several adjectives that distinguish between the adjectives formed by the use of the word colored red apricot, golden brown, silver leaves. In each of these three descriptions, three colors are distinguished as red, yellow, and white, and in all three cases the result of the character identification.

In the prose speech, the analogous form of adjective is more active, and in this type of expression, the subject symbol is highlighted, and the sign is compared to another. Undoubtedly, the artistic scope of such expressions expands. After all, quality and simulation are inextricably linked to the evaluation function, moving to each other in the artistic image and helping each other in characterizing objects

[7; 19]. The use of comparative adjectives in prose texts is in many cases related to the expression of the speaker or the author's reaction to the thing or event. For example, in this type of description, it is possible to observe that the words in the adjective task often respond. For example, countless army horses, like camels and chariots, began filling the bridge in the morning on a rainy morning. (P. Qodirov. "Bobur"). The text uses black flood quality. The use of this adjective is related to the word army. The fact that the black text is not used in the text could have been a direct blow to the enemy forces. Because the word flood also has a negative connotation, and it is expressed without even describing. However, this definition has contributed to the negative attitude. Secondly, this quality also allowed the writer's idea to come true. That is, the idea of war and the black flood is a sign of destruction. An analogous form of quality is also the ability to distinguish more than one attribute from the subject. For example, He turned around and saw a sly smile on his thin lips, his expression striking with mercury. (O.Yaqubov. "Oqqushlar, oppoq qushlar...") there are two definitions in this text. The first adjective is a thin lip, with one marking on the lips, while the second one has a sign of sadness. The characteristic of the mung bean eyes is like mercury. The second sign of the eye is also called "glitter." Thus, using this simulation, two characters of a subject are separated and their speech expression enhanced. d) Adjectives are formed by words that represent the subject's taste. The adjectives that emerge in the context of tasty words are mainly general adjectives. Therefore, this type of characterization is not unusual for prose speech. However, there are also abstract expressions that appear in the works of art with the use of sweet words, which cannot be considered neutral for prose speech. For example, the sweet word that tastes good in the form of sweet dreams, sweet dreams, and sweet smiles does not represent the original, and this has enhanced the image quality of those descriptions. For example, this word of Hadji hit Azizbek with lightning. His eyes darkened and his sweet thoughts lurked again in the dark. (A. Qodiriy. "O'tkan kunlar") However, those sweet dreams are still a dream come true and do not let sleep fall over your eyes. (P. Qodirov. "Bobur") ...She looked at Uktam with a sweet smile on her lips. The sweet words of sweet dreams, sweet dreams, and sweet smiles in the words (Oybek, "Oltin vodiyan shabadalar") do not represent a permanent mark for those subjects. Because the concept of sweetness is specific, to what you can eat. Therefore, these types of descriptions can also be described as expressions based on image perception.

### Analysis and results

In sum, the quality of prose is an important visual representation of the text:

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- (a) Generate a description based on the characteristic of the subject;
- (b) Demonstrates the creative ability of the artist to use, as with other visual aids;

- (c) It can simultaneously distinguish several features that are specific to the subject and make the person fully aware of the subject.

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