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OXYMORON-AN UNUSUAL COMPOUND

Abstract: This article discusses the features of the oxymoron method, which is formed in a phrase template and serves to express unusual phrases or ideas.

Key words: oxymoron, unusual phrases, syntactic pattern, valence, control, adhesion, adaptation, semantic relation.

Language: English

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Introduction

Every branch of society, every activity has its own rules and membership of origin and development. As in all disciplines, linguistics has its own rules. One of the main functions of language is for people to interact with each other, to pass information on to the next generation. To achieve this goal, rules such as the chain of sounds between the speaker and the listener, the combination of words, the sequence of sentences, the logic of thought are followed. First of all, it is necessary to attach words that complement each other in content for oral communication. Because words are logically connected to each other and have specific rules for achieving a specific goal. Such rules, the connection of words with each other for a specific purpose and purpose, are studied in the grammatical part of linguistics.

The main part

Grammar includes morphology and syntax. Morphology determines the structure of the word: word forms, ways of their formation, the rules of change of the word in speech, teaches word categories. Syntax, on the other hand, examines the ways in which parts of speech are joined in a sentence and in a sentence, the types of sentence structure.

Hence, it is clear that morphology and syntax are inextricably linked. Because as the morphological sign of words changes, so does their syntactic function. For words to be interconnected, they require

internal grammatical consistency. This internal compatibility - the introduction of words into a grammatical relationship - serves to ensure that external compatibility is related.

From the above considerations, it can be seen that the internal and external compatibility of the components is of great importance for the formation of various conventional word combinations, conventional constructions using words. For example: *kitob o'qimoq, chiroili gum, baland bino (reading a book, a beautiful flower, a tall building)*. Here, the components of a book-reading phrase are combined based on each other's semantic-grammatical compatibility. Because the word *read* itself is like *a newspaper, a book, a magazine, a letter*; and the word *building* is combined with words denoting signs such as *high, low, large, small, beautiful*, creating semantic-syntactic valence.

However, language does not always follow the rules so that people can convey their thoughts and opinions to the listener as much as possible. Sometimes it is necessary to deviate from the rules of language in order to achieve the intended purpose, and to express its intention even by attaching words that cannot be semantically connected. H. Abdurahmanov and N. Mahmudov in the work "Aesthetics of words" conditionally call such connected compounds in speech conditionally unusual compounds [1]. This intention is more and more reflected, especially in literary texts. Because the use of words in a literary

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text in clear lexical meanings alone is not sufficient to reveal the full and varied semantic aspects of thought. Therefore, often, the rules of language are not always fully followed in the speech of the phonetic, lexical, grammatical units of the language when the speakers enter into a verbal communication with each other, choosing the appropriate one based on the speech situation and expressing the inner experiences of the speaker. Sometimes it is necessary to violate certain grammatical rules in order to increase the effectiveness of the event described by the speaker. We cannot call such a speech illogical. Often, in the coverage of an event, or in the characterization of something, the listener or reader has to resort to a few words to describe it in a way that is understandable, clear. At such times, the speaker or creator uses linguistic means that can make the idea clearer. Because the expression of thought through linguistic means helps to reveal even the subtleties of a brighter, more understandable, creative inner experience than non-linguistic expression.

“Fiction loves originality and variety. The use of special means of artistic imagery makes the language of a literary work juicy, colorful and attractive” [2]. Because in his work, the artist skillfully uses the special pictorial means of language, trying to convey the hidden logical-philosophical thought and idea to the listener in a short, concise, understandable, captivating way, captivating the reader. The proper use of the methodological means of language serves to fully achieve the ideological and artistic goal of the author.

Special means of artistic expression are not only the poetic decoration of the work, but also a realistic means of concretizing the idea of the work. The true depiction of life in the play, the typicality of the characters, the importance of the aesthetic ideal interpreted by the artist, the popularity of the work, the writer's skill in achieving unity of form and content, the strong educational and aesthetic impact of the work - all depend on the art of skillful use of artistic means [2].

Methodological tools of language are studied in linguistic and literary works under such terms as tropes, syntactic figures, stylistic figures, stylistic devices, figurative expressions, poetic syntax, rhetorical syntax, poetic movements [3;4;5;6;7;8;9;10;11].

One of the means of increasing the attractiveness, emotional expressiveness of a literary text is the oxymoron. Despite the fact that many opinions have been expressed about the oxymoron of world linguistics and literary criticism, this issue has not yet been sufficiently studied in Uzbek linguistics. A certain aspect of the oxymoron: its structure, the connection of the parts, the functional-semantic relations between its components are not widely considered. In linguistics, a syntactic device is a syntactic device formed as a result of the connection

of two (or more) independent words that interact grammatically and semantically with each other and form a whole. Oxymoron is a special type of phrase that differs from the usual phrase. This is why oxymoron is considered an unusual phrase.

Oxymoron components are semantically abnormally linked to each other in contrast to the usual connection of words. Such a connection occurs only in the context and expresses a specific aesthetic content in the literary text or speech. Even though such unusually connected compounds (oxymorons) are difficult to understand directly, their ideological interpretation is conveyed to the reader through a series of applied sentences that are intellectually and semantically related. These statements unite around the semantic nucleus expressed by the oxymoron and reveal its essence. As a result, the artist has the opportunity to embody the main idea of the whole work, which he wants to express in an extraordinary way through an oxymoron. Oxymorons can emerge not only in a work of art, but also in other areas by combining logically contradictory concepts, forms, events, and processes at some point. With their help, the intention intended by the author is realized. For him, too, even though the oxymoron parts are formed on the basis of a contradictory bond, it is expedient to evaluate them as a compound in a logical bond rather than an illogical one, given that they serve a specific purpose.

Oxymorons can be studied in two ways:

1. Simple oxymorons;
2. Complex oxymorons.

In the Uzbek language, oxymorons, like ordinary phrases, are formed on the basis of seemant-grammatical relations of subordinate clauses, ie the process of formation of oxymorons corresponds to ordinary phrases, but the meaning of expression is unusual, ie the semantic relationship "object and its sign" is unexpected, different. will have edges of emotional meaning. Oxymorons consist mainly of words with two independent meanings, the construction of which consists of syntactically related attributive, objective, relativistic, predicative relations, in which the meaning of the first component is logically the meaning of the second component or, conversely, the meaning of the second component is the meaning of the first component. can deny: for example, *sassiz nola, otashin muzlar, tobutdan tovush, soqov ko'p gapirdi, cho'loq ko'p yugurdi, siniq jilmaydi (silent moaning, fiery ice, the sound of a coffin, the dumb spoke a lot, the lame ran a lot, a broken smile)*.

Simple oxymarone components are bonded by adhesion, control, and adaptation:

managed connection: *tobutdan tovush, ataladan suyak;*

adaptation: *coqovning baqirig'i, o'limning sovuq labidan o'pich olguniga qadar azob jomini*

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sipqorib, hayotdan to'yishiga imkon yaratiladi (Tohir Malik);

adhesive bond: *qora olovn, ulkan sukunat.*

Sometimes oxymorons can also expand with a word with several independent meanings. For example, *baland martabali dastyor* (high-ranking assistant), *Shivirlab aytilgan gapning jarangi vujudni larzaga keltirdi* (The sound of the whisper shook the body) (Tohir Malik). Such compounds are called complex oxymorons.

“Oxymoron compounds in the text consist mainly of two components and interact with each other and are formed on the basis of grammatical models such as adjective + noun, adjective + noun, noun + noun, number + noun, ie the main part of unusual compounds are noun compounds [12]. True, oxymorons are mostly composed of equine compounds, but verb compounds are also found in speech. For example: *Ko'zi Bo'ronda to'xtab, unga tikilib qoldi. Mayus jilmaydi.* (Tohir Malik). *Hakimjon yana ham bo'g'ildi, lekin non yopayotgan Muhayo eshitmasin uchun qattiq shivirladi.* (Abdulla Qahhor). *Bu savolni eshitib, adib siniq jilmaydi.* (Tohir Malik).

According to the syntactic pattern, oxymorons can be divided into two types:

1. Oxymorons in the form of a phrase.
2. Oxymorons in the speech pattern.

The following examples can be given for an oxymoron in a phrase. For example:

*Lov-lov yonayotir quyosh-ul najot,
Osmon chorlayotir, chorlar yuxak tog'.*
Shunday yuragimda tovushsiz faryod. (R. Parfi)

*Hech narsa yupatmas shoir, hech narsa,
G'arib baxtiyorlik endy yupatar.
Yulib vujudimni titib axtarsam
Dunyoviy alamni toshlari yotar.* (R. Parfi)

Oxymarons, which are fully formed like a sentence, are oxymorons in the sentence pattern.

*Sensiz dunyo menga nimadir, gulim,
Har ne unut bo'lur har neki ezgu.*

Qonimni muzlatar tirilgan o'lim. (R. Parfi)

Mayus edi sening ko'zlarining g'oyat,

Go'yo yo'lsiz o'rmon barglarin to'kib,

Qora yolqinlikda shivirlar oyat,

Ko'zlarini tinglayapman entikib. (R. Parfi)

Oxymarone can be divided into two according to the morphological nature of the dominant components, just like the usual phrase:

1. Equestrian compounds: *Balki o'sha sovuq palla yer yuzasidadir? Bu sovuq do'zax o'sha g'azab mayi sochilganda yuzaga kelgandir?* (Tohir Malik). *Shu so'ngi so'zsiz nido bilan yurak to'xtadi.* (Tohir Malik).

2. Verb compounds.

The expressive material of oxymorons, the constituent components of which are verbs, is formed as follows: horse + verb, form + verb.

Tuproqdan taralar mayin, hush nafas,

Yerning nafasi bu, sirli hovur bu.

Ha, u orzularin aytmoqda besas,

Uning armoni bu, unsiz g'ovur bu! (Oxunjon Hakim)

- “So'na” ... otam sevgan kitob ... - dedi armonli ohangda. - Qayta-qayta o'qiyverarkanlar. Hatto ... - endi alamli jilmaydi, - chimildiqda ham o'qigan ekanlar. (Tohir Malik)

Conclusion

In conclusion, we can emphasize that oxymorons are formed in the pattern of ordinary phrases and serve to express an unusual concept or idea, abnormality is the main characteristic of oxymorons and is a distinct manifestation of migratory (trop) species.

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