

METAPHOR, METONYMY AND SYNECDOCHE USED IN THE TEXT SPECIAL FEATURES OF SUCH UNITS

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Annotation: this article describes the phenomenon of polysemanticity, the factors that cause it, and the ways in which it is implemented based on clear evidence.

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From the stylistic point of view, lexical units have their own functions in any text. Any style has its own linguistic features. Regardless of the style, in any language, words are used in their own and figurative sense. In particular, the use of polysemantic words is often observed in colloquial, artistic, partly journalistic style, but the use of such tools in the scientific and official style is a minority. Even though it is said in the scientific literature that the formal style is emotionless and the figurative use of words is limited, we can observe different forms of meaning transfer in words even in this style. For example, it can be observed that there is a metaphorical meaning transfer in many places like "let him be removed from work, let this issue be considered...". The ability to express meaning in the language or to express a certain meaning is sometimes limited in the words that are the tools of the expression system, while the property of polysemanticity prevents such a deficiency. Taking this aspect into account, an attempt was made to explain the methods of meaning transfer with their special features.

Metaphor is the transfer of the name of one subject to the name of another subject based on a certain similarity between them. The similarity between things and events can be based on different reasons:

a) on the basis of the similarity of shape between two objects: M: human mouth-cauldron mouth, cave mouth; human ear-pot ear...

b) similarity based on where two objects are located (similarity of place): M: dog's tail - plane's tail.

It is to call the name of one of the two objects with relative similarity by the name of the other. M: shirt collar-river collar; the skirt of the shirt is the skirt of the mountain

So, a metaphor is the transfer of one word name (meaning) to another thing based on mutual external similarity. External similarity is based on:

1) the meaning changes based on the similarity of place. For example, the tail of a dog is the tail of an airplane; a person's life is a building's life; a person's waist is a road waist, a work waist; the head of a person, the head of a job, the head of a word,

the head of a street; hem of a shirt - hem of a mountain; shirt collar-river collar; human lips - lake lips...

2) the meaning is transferred based on the similarity of form. For example, the mouth of a person is the mouth of a cauldron, the mouth of a cave; human ear-cauldron ear; human eye-wooden eye; human belly-drum belly; human tooth-saw tooth...

3) the meaning changes based on the similarity of signs. M: golden watch-golden boy; silver ring-silver winter; emerald stone-emerald spring; golden hour-golden autumn; sharp knife - sharp mind, sharp perception; an indelible memory; sweet memory; gentle speech, gentle person; cold news; hot face; black letter (message)...

4) the meaning changes based on the similarity of the task (action). For example, camel sinking, house sinking; human vein-tree vein; break the thread - break the debt; cotton wool; dizzy...

Metaphors are also metaphorical compounds in the form of abstract noun + concrete noun. For example, the arrow of gamza, the cup of patience, the fire of envy, the dress of happiness, the house of Visol, the garden of love, the threshold of life, the cup of patience, the street of happiness, the sale of love, the cry of the heart, the herb of pain...

Some personal names can also be formed on the basis of metaphor.

For example, Tiger, Lion, Wolf, Leopard, Falcon, Gulchehra, Feruza, Yaqutoy, Asal, Charos, Ozoda, Gulnor, Pomegranate...

Names based on analogy, such as being a devil, an ox, a pig, a flower, a rooster, a fox, a devil, a thorn, a watering can, and a hazan, are also metaphors.

There is also the phenomenon of simile, which is very close to metaphor. It is necessary to distinguish between a metaphor and a simple simile. In a simple simile, the words have their meaning, similes such as -dek, -say, -cha, like, example, new, like, as if, exactly ladi For example, Furqat like a stray dog (simple simile, no migration); the example of our country is paradise (simple simile, no migration).

The mouth of the oven, the ear of the pot, the tail of the leaf, the stomach of the ruler, the beak of the ship, the brow of the saddle, the mouth of the furnace, the foot of the mountain, black intent, cold news, sweet memory, bitter truth, a number of examples such as silly talk, shallow work, steel will, bright face, golden leaf, silver winter, emerald spring, iron discipline, scolding at a meeting, paying off a debt, connecting with Tashkent, warm speech, warm face, harsh treatment we can easily analyze it through the above analysis methods.

Metonymy is the transfer of the name of one to another on the basis of the relationship between things and events in space and time, or the representation of one object by the name of another on the basis of the interdependence of things and events. In this case, one is understood due to the constant connection between two objects. For

example, instead of saying I drank a cup of water, I read Navoi instead of saying, I read Navoi.

Reciprocity in metonymy can be as follows: a) the meaning moves based on the relationship between things. For example, I did not eat a bunch of grapes, but I ate a bunch of grapes. I drank a cup, look at the table, put a liter, ate a sip, took a handful...

b) the meaning changes based on the connection between the person and the thing he created, the concept. For example, I read Lermontov, took Navoi in my hand, X-ray, Ampere, Volt, Khosiatkhan, rode 222, Odina, Hayit, Ramadan...

I took Fuzuli in my hand, ate soup in the samovar, the hall laughed, how can I go to "Russia"? "didn't it come?", it's my turn after the bag-carrying jeans, I was carrying Navoi yesterday, tea, coffee, I was reading Bedil, "Golden Valley" train, Afro-black variety of apples, "Zarafshon" football team, amarfuzin ointment, Hozhimatov tincture . we will be able to analyze. Famous names for days, months, days, holidays are also metonymy.

Synecdoche is the expression of the meaning of the whole through the part and the whole through the part (particularity through generality, generality through particularity). Transfer of meaning through synecdoche can also be classified as:

a) part through the whole: I cut my hand; I cut my hand with an apple; an apple is not a flower, it does not stand in my temple; not equal to five hands (paws); a bird landed on a tree...

b) the whole through the part: he called the mustache to the meeting; wheeling; to look at the lame with pity; he came with a moon face; black eye came; Alisher took the place where Timur's blade did not reach with a pen; white wrist; cypress tall; Sajda aylar zahid ul mihrab aro, why should I bow down to my forehead (in the sense of a person); I have not tasted salt since yesterday; like oshing (in the sense of food in general).

It is the phenomenon of calling the whole by the name of the part or the part by the name of the whole. For example, in the sense of head or hoof-cattle, sheep-goat; quote can be used in the sense of a child.

Synecdoche is important in increasing the effectiveness of our speech, making it expressive and attractive. Effective use of metaphors in the speech process makes our speech effective and attractive. It shows the artistic and aesthetic ability of the speaker. Metonymy is a way to express our thoughts in a clear, expressive and effective manner.

From the above, it can be concluded that the expressive-emotional effect of language units, its motivational characteristics depend on the image object. For the creation of such an image, the tools that create the polysemantic phenomenon are of great importance and important goals.

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