

LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF  
RIDDLE DIALOGUES FOUND IN WORKS OF ART

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**Abstract:** This article outlines the views on the importance of ensuring the emotional expressiveness of a work of art with an artistically relevant lexical means, which is the object of studying linguo-poetical ethics. With the linguo-epic analysis of the artistic text, the basis of artistic and actual lexical means is such logical concepts as comparison. These concepts in the article are analyzed using the example of the poems Ikbol Mirzo.

**Key words:** lingvopoetics, artistically relevant lexical means, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, synesthetic metaphors, linguistic metaphors, special metaphors, lingua-poetic significance, aesthetic properties.

In later years, the linguistic study of the language of fiction continues to be at the center of much scientific research. Because language and literature have always been complementary and progressive in harmony. Therefore, on the basis of such research, methods are being developed by our linguists, which are used in the study of artistic text from the point of view of language and literature. In particular, in the linguistic study of artistic text, issues such as the aesthetic effect of the word, the harmony of meaning and content, the individual style of the author when conducting linguopoetic analysis, the essence and aesthetic function of artistry, the analysis of artistic actualized lexical means that increase the aesthetic impact of artistic text should be touched upon separately. For this reason, The Independent field of textual linguistics, which is also called "linguopoetics", is more and more attracting the attention of researchers. Russian linguist scientist V.V.Vinogradov believes that the task of linguopoetics is to research the aesthetic function of language units in an artistic work. Thus, at the intersection of linguistics and Literary Studies, a new direction of philology appeared, linguopetics, that is, the direction of linguistics and Literary Studies in harmony, which reveals the possibilities of expressing the aesthetic influence of the artistic tissues of a writer or poet using linguistic means, the scientist believes.

The special place of poetics in the emergence of the language of fiction, the scale of the image of the language in it, its differentiation from prose by colloquial solemnity, the fact that poetics is a distinctive type of artistic style in lexical-stylistic terms, the peculiarities of this genre are its manifestation in the lexicon of the IOC - in words andIn the scientific works of umrqulov, mufassal is studied.

German philologist Karl Foccler argues that" all elements of language are the

basis of stylistic means of expression".

The scientist Gani Abdurahmanov admits that "the poetic language is melodic and attractive and assumes special artistic language tools." Literary scholar O.Sharofiddinov gives the opinion that "the means of artistic representation play an important role in realizing the poetic purpose of the artist". It should be noted that only scientific research has been carried out in linguistics on the study of the language of a work of art. At the core of this research lies the specific style of each Adib in creating a work of art, the skill of using words, the possibilities of using the means of artistic representation and, on the basis of these, the goal of revealing the richness, beauty of any language.

Based on any artistic text, syntactic units with a simple and complex structure formed by the logical Union of words and those words lie, in this information we want to dwell on the important aspects of the word in increasing the value of the work of art on the example of the poetry of the people's poet of Uzbekistan Iqbol Mirzo.

Iqbal Mirzo is one of the poets with a unique style of vocabulary. His poems are distinguished from the examples of creativity of other poets by being finished in folk tones. A few years ago, Genghis Aitmatov said that Iqbal is seeing the Iqbal of modern oz'bek poetry in the image of Mirzo. Years later, the thoughts of the great Adib are gaining confirmation. Iqbal Mirza's "say, my friend, what have we done for the Fatherland?", "Awakening", "if heaven is in the sky", "can't see", as well as a number of his poems, are popular with the people for their folly, originality. The sincerity inherent in the nature of Iqbal Mirzo lies in the fact that, in the poet's words, karakoz, a broad, effective people see well. Because Iqbal Mirzo: "if the poet does not look like his works, a real tragedy, in fact – that's it...", as they write about themselves. Of particular importance in ensuring originality in the work of the poet are artistic actualized lexical tools, which are cited as the main principles of linguopoetic analysis of the artistic text, in particular, types of meaning such as artistic repetition, metaphor of the street, metonymy, synecdoche, revitalization. Such units are considered pictorial means that ensure the emotional expressiveness of a work of art. By revealing the linguistic and artistic essence of such tools, one can clearly imagine the mechanisms of the formation and expression of artistic content.

It is worth noting that in the poems of Iqbal Mirzo there is a lot of use of artistic repetition.

Star, forgive me, forgive me Star,  
Even if Iqbal laughed, your happiness did not laugh.  
My love, my love  
I didn't have time to get the disappointment.

In this poem, called "the star", we see the use of a horse repeat in a distant state with a change. In the first case, the meaning of caressing is understood from the content

of the word, although in the second case the word star received an exclamation, and in the second case the possessive suffix. The word forgive was exactly repeated, increasing the power of influence of the stanza. Each repeatedly applied word will have new edges of meaning in relation to its singular application, and on this basis its semantic range will expand, the property of emotionality will increase. This shows how important artistic repetition is in nazm and prose.

On the basis of artistic actualized lexical means, logical concepts are laid, consisting of analogy, comparison, revitalization, and this is important in the analysis of artistic text. It is known that the displacement of meaning based on similarity is called a metaphor. Metaphor is one of the most common ways to generate portable meaning. Two types of metaphor can be distinguished: linguistic metaphor and private-author metaphors. "Linguistic metaphors are primarily for their function of calling, naming, so they do not reflect stylistic paint, expressiveness, consequently, subjective attitude towards the subject of speech they represent". Only the scope of meaning of a particular word expands and serves to call new concepts. Private-author metaphors, on the other hand, arise on the basis of the aesthetic purpose of the writer. These are called typical metaphors.

As a result of the addition of the suffix *-iston* place name maker to the word *garden-bogistan* formed lexeme. This is also a metaphor in the use of the lexeme meaning we will witness the move, *ya'niki* to the place where the poet was born and grew up, where the gardens are concentrated, that is, it looks like a bogistan. Although this *yasalma* has not become popular among the people, it draws attention to the fact that its influence in this text is significant. Because the garden lexeme gives a person the imagination of a beautiful dwelling, which gives a pleasant mood. Finds like this Iqbal Mirzo appears in many of his poems, and they are distinguished by their originality. In place of the conclusion, the linguistic analysis of the artistic text is the poetic of that language to open the possibilities, from the available language resources in the treasury of the language by the author serves to assess the skill of use. Iqbal Mirzo's poetry is linguopoetic analysis of the aspect, in particular, its use of artistically actualized lexical molds the fact that his skill is unique is a sign that the poet was able to create an original style. Artistic actualized lexical means in enriching the language of a work of art, the image of expression the fact that it is important to ensure, to increase the effectiveness of the poet's creativity featured in their samples. A deep place from the reader's heart of Iqbal Mirzo's poems this is also the reason why it takes, strongly affects its psyche, emotion. So, Linguistic analysis of the poetry of Iqbal Mirzo can be traced back to the Uzbek literary language, including, Uzbek reveals unique aspects of poetic speech, unique possibilities. This gives to reveal in its place the unique possibilities of literary texts in the Uzbek language creates the ground.

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