

Semantical Properties of Similar Structures in the Work of Ghafur Ghulam

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Abstract: This article discusses the semantic properties of similar devices. The object of research is the phenomenon in the works of Ghafur Ghulam, in particular, the lexical-semantic features of the analogies in the work “ Shum bola” .

Keywords: analogy, transfer of mening, object, image, basis, means.

In a work of art, the word serves not only as a means of depiction, but also as a means of depicting, depicting, and aesthetically evaluating events. The analogy of language is invaluable. New things and events are usually compared to previously learned things. The analogy is widely used not only in poetry but also in prose. That is why this means of imagery is the object of study in both literature and linguistics.

In today's study, we will use the analogies in Ghafur Ghulam's Shum Bola to illustrate his skill in using analogies.

Simulation is a means of artistic depiction based on the vivid and exaggerated depiction of an image object by likening it to another object or event, based on the general characteristics of the object being imitated. In some literatures, analogy is also referred to as a simple type of migration. But that's not true. Because there is no shift in meaning in the analogy, then, unlike the metaphor based on the analogy of the shift in meaning, both what is being likened and what is being likened are expressed in words in the text [1 , Page 382]

In Uzbek, as in other languages, adverbs consist of four elements: the object to be described, the event, the image of the adverb - the object of comparison, the basis and the visual means of events.

Ghafur Ghulam, as a word artist in the story "Shum bola", also uses similarities in the description of the heroes, in revealing their unique character traits, in reflecting their moods, in the fact that their events are embodied in the eyes of the reader. uses. In Ghafur Ghulam's works, the grammatical devices that create analogies are expressed by the following formal indicators:

With affixs	With words	The interpreter is in relation to the commenter.
-day (-dek), -simon, -ona, -omuz, -namo, -larcha, -asiga, -dan.	sifatida, o'xshash, ko'makchi (kabi, misoli, singari), bog'lovchi (go'yo, xuddi).	

As we analyze the work, we can first divide the analogies into two groups.

- Grammatical analogies:

There are affixes in the Uzbek language that serve to compare an object, sign or situation with others. Affixes such as -day (-dek), -simon, -ona, -namo, -larcha, -omuz are usually added to a word that represents an image of analogy, and an object, sign, or situation is added to that word. helps to compare with an object or character represented by.

...It's evening. After the evening prayer, of course, there is a night prayer. I was in prison like a poor man in a dungeon...

[“ Shum bola” . Tashkent. A new generation. 2019. page 47]

In this example, the author uses a grammatical device that creates a simile.

The suffixes -dek and -day are used more often in analogies than other affixes. In this text, the protagonist is described as sitting in an oven in a strange house. A knife that can be turned into a knife handle; penman ” (O.T.I.L. p. 206) is an original analogy.

... Luckily, a lot of the roofs are connected. From time to time, the narrow streets blocked my way, but the fox jumped like a chased chicken.

[“ Shum bola” . Tashkent. New Century Generation.2019. Page 45]

The text also uses a -day analogy, comparing the protagonist's "noisy boy" to a "fox-chased chicken."

... As we approached the market, the owner came out to greet us. We heard a good curse for staying up late. We rushed the sheep to the market. The rich man ordered a hug. Our hearts are trembling like a broken poplar leaf.

[“ Shum bola” . Tashkent. A new generation. 2019. page 77]

In this example, a heart-shaped object, a sore poplar leaf - a simulated image, trembling - is a sign. The heart is compared to a poplar leaf in the text. The analogy is based on the skill of the writer. The fact that the survivor and the "bad boy" have lost their

master's sheep, so that he is afraid of being eaten by his enemies if he finds out, is very cleverly likened to the leaf of a diseased tree.

- Lexical analogies:

Independent and auxiliary words are used in the formation of analogies: similar, as, as, as if, as in the same way.

...The streetlights are dim. It looks like a cat's eye in the dark.

[“ Shum bola” . Tashkent. New Century Generation.2019. Page 7]

The analogy in this sentence is used to describe the dimness of the light of the lantern. In this example, a cat's eye is compared to a flashlight using a "similar" lexical device. There is a resemblance between the light of a lantern and the glitter of a cat's dark eyes. The story skillfully uses the analogy of the Sultan to describe the cunning of the thief and the young man who was the prey for this cunning.

... In the middle stood the famous Sultan thief from the Kugurmoch neighborhood next door. This time, it was not as a pickpocket, but as a victim of money laundering, holding the collar of a poor young man with tears in his eyes.

[“ Shum bola” . Tashkent. New Century Generation.2019. Page 23]

In this example, there are analogies created by both lexical and grammatical means. The formal symbol of analogy is the word similar and as. As a lexical item, it always comes after a word that represents an analogy.

... After she left, I took the oven lid and took a deep breath. It was as if he was plotting to escape the torture of the "Chinese princes"...

[“ Shum bola” . Tashkent. New Century Generation.2019. Page 46]

Lexical devices are often used to compare objects and events in order to make comparisons.

In addition, in the process of studying the analogies used in the story, it was observed that the components of this component are complete, incomplete and indirect. In a complete simulation, all four elements are used together: the object of the simulation, the image being simulated, the basis of the simulation, and the formal exponents of the simulation.

... Omon followed me, barking like a fox chasing a dog. I picked up the knot. We went to the lawn of an old woman named Good Girl.

[“ Shum bola” . Tashkent. New Century Generation.2019. Page 25] The object of the analogy is Omon, the image being imitated is a fox chased by a dog, the basis of the analogy is alazarak, and the figurative indicator of analogy is a grammatical device. In the passage, the situation of Omon, who is worried about his friend's words and does not know what to do, is compared to the look of a fox chasing a dog. Such comparisons allow the idea to be expressed figuratively. Incomplete analogy. There is an object of simulation and an image being simulated, the basis for the simulation is not expressed, and the meaning of the simile character is transferred to the simulated image.

For example, ...Two children with bare feet on one side “ Cold iron!” he shouted. Inside the bucket is a lump of ice. Where did you get the ice?

[“ Shum bola” . Tashkent. New Century Generation.2019. 23bet] In this case, the object of simulation is iron, and the simulated image is ice. The meaning of the unexpressed cold analogy has shifted to a cold-looking image. We can see this in the following example.

I woke Amon up, stood up, washed our faces and hands in the cold water of Zolariq, and put on our skirts...

[“ Shum bola” . Tashkent. New Century Generation.2019. Page 31]

Instrumental analogies. Neither the basis of the analogy nor the formal exponent of the analogy is involved. These are analogies in the forms of explanatory commentary.

For example, ...Now you are full. One gets tired even if one stays in one place, and when one is full, one does not get tired. Now sit down, your stomach is full - no worries...

[“ Shum bola” . Tashkent. New Century Generation.2019. Page 14] For example, a full stomach does not have to be sad, it is like being calm and has a figurative image. We can also see in the play the forms of analogy expressed through ideograms and phraseological combinations. For example, as the saying goes, "Obesity is lifted by a sheep," keeping it like the apple of one's eye, "feeding a bag with a fist, killing it with a fist," and saying, "A good calf is suckled by two mothers," looking for fleas in the black bark."

In conclusion, the analogies used in Ghafur Ghulam's story "The Silent Child" are chosen according to the character of the protagonists. The role of analogies in the expression of important features of the events of the work, as well as in ensuring the emotional expressiveness of the language of the work is invaluable.

List of used literature:

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