

**ANALYSIS OF METAPHORICAL MEANINGFUL UNITS IN A LITERARY TEXT
(On the example of the works of Nazar Eshonkul)**

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Annotation. In this article, the phenomenon of association, which is considered the most important factor in the formation of metaphorical content microtexts, is analyzed through examples from the works of Nazar Eshonkul.

Keywords. Anthropocentric linguistics, cognitive linguistics, associative linguistics, association, stimulus, associate, metaphor, associative structure.

Today, the development of Uzbek linguistics is developing on the basis of four most important trends, one of which is the pursuit of the perception of linguistic Essences on the basis of speech phenomena given in direct observation on the basis of achievements at the practical stage of learning the Uzbek language is recognized by our scientists¹. In linguistics, attention is increased to the attitude of personality and language, which enriches linguistic science with concepts and categories related to the activities of perception, cognition, understanding, analysis. "As a result, the need for cooperation of linguistics with such areas of cognitive science as logic, psychology, theory of cognition increases"². Well-known Russian linguist Y.N. Karaulov, in his preface to the collection of articles on the issues of language and personality, especially emphasized the idea that "behind any text is a certain person who occupies linguistic lines."³ During the observation of today's research, scientific literature, it can be seen that the study of the personality factor that is the executor of linguistic activity is deepening in such areas of linguistics as Psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, pragmatolinguistics. The formation of the field of anthropocentric linguistics in linguistics is associated with the study of the factor of the owner – speaker personality of the language.

The issue of studying the language of a work of art in Uzbek linguistics is one of the widely studied areas. In the first studies on this subject, the issue was approached more from a linguistic point of view, in these different studies the stages of development of the language, its lexical, grammatical features were analyzed. This linguistic tradition has survived to this day in the study of the history of the language on the example of a literary text.

In the stories of Nazar Eshonkul, one of the manifestations of Uzbek prose of the period of independence, ideas such as the glorification of human dignity, humanism and justice and friendship of peoples, the role of people in society were put forward. In the work of Nazar Eshonkul, the relationship between characters plays an important role in solving the main problem in the story or in the formation of the character-trait of the main character. "For being literature – Human Science, describing both the spiritual world and the psychology of the hero, along with his appearance, as convincing and touching, is considered one of the most difficult, most honorable tasks facing writers"⁴. Nazar Eshonkul is a creative person who skillfully masters these subtle facets of literature. "The writer's weighty statement, the idea he wants to promote in the work, the goal he seeks will be

¹ Бобожонов Ш. Семема, унинг нутқий воқеланиши ва изоҳли луғатдаги талқини: Филол. фан. ном... дисс. – Қарши, 2003. – Б. 5.

² Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006. – Б. 7.

³ Худайберганава Д. Ўзбек тилшунослигида матнинг антропоцентриқ тадқиқи // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2014, -Б. 53.

⁴ Қодиров П. Тил ва дил. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1972. – Б. 12.

embodied in the character of the heroes"⁵. The creator made good use of his own specific linguistic means to accomplish this goal. To assess the individual skill of the writer, of course, we consider it appropriate to analyze the linguistic means used in the works of the creator from the point of view of anthropocentric linguistics.

Associative thinking is an important tool in understanding the artistic text, which manifests itself in various implications and tagmas. In particular, in the understanding of metaphorical meaningful statements, associative thinking is one of the necessary factors. In the reading of such statements, the global content arising from the attitude of the "sentence within the sentence", that is, hidden propositive structures, should be restored by the reader on the basis of associative thinking. Naturally, metaphorical meaningful statements are understood at different levels according to the discursive abilities of the reader. Although the reference expressed in metaphorical meaningful statements seems to express a judgment about seemingly objective reality, it is understood that there is also a reference in the internal structure of the sentence, which represents the second, main sentence. Therefore, associative thinking is very important in understanding such statements. Look Eshonkul take note of the following statement from the story of the "people of War": "a wave of rumors turned into a huge river, which, like in spring, became rabid and Black, knocking down the obstacles encountered in its path, began to violently invade the village." The quoted sentence has a completely metaphorical content. In order for the reader to understand the implicit content expressed in it, it will be necessary to realize the situation expressed in the external structure of the sentences by introducing them into an association with the situation provided for by the author of the text.

A wave of rumors in this statement, began to rabies, rapidly began to invade village by village as expanded metaphors are directly the product of the associative thinking of the creator. Because the author discovered the similarity between the rapid spread of rumors and the rapid spread of the spring flood to the villages as a result of the re-perception of being, which, along with the semantic-structural formation of the literary text, also ensured its artistry. Associative thinking is the most important factor in the formation of not only metaphorical meaningful micromatns, but also any text. Because the language units that form any text will be associatively connected to each other.

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⁵ Шарафиддинов О. Истеъдод жилолари // Абдулла Қаҳҳор. Асарлар. II том. – Тошкент: Ф. Ғулом номидаги бадиий адабиёт нашриёти, 1967. – Б. 15.

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