

OXYMORON IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract

In this article, the phenomenon of oxymoron, which represents the combination of semantically conflicting words, is analyzed.

Key words

word, contrast, oxymoron, unity, conjunction.

As we all know, every concept since the creation of mankind It is interpreted as the opposite. For example, when we say good, we think of its opposite, evil, or when we say big, we think of small involuntarily.

Conflict is two concepts that deny each other. An oxymoron is a phenomenon of perception of conflicting linguistic units that usually cannot be combined.

"Oxyumoron" is a Greek word meaning "clever" and "ignorant". Opposite lexical units in an oxymoron create a new, unexpected meaning. The main task of the oxymoron is the reflection of the author's personal views on the depicted events. For example:

I listened to the gossip and my head turned.

The earth burned my heels,

And here I am, tearing my heart out,

My suspicions are like a friend.

(Muhammad Yusuf)

Oxymoron is the combination of contradictory words to acquire a new meaning, the listener has an unusual understanding. That is, even if the integral themes of the two words cannot be combined with each other in terms of semantic valence, the connection by the creator increases the reader's interest in this combination, the concept it expresses, and shows the creator's interest in expressing meaning. For this reason, most writers name the work of art based on oxymoron based on the content of the work. For example: Erkin Vahidov's "Rebellion of

Souls", Songur Unsal's "Cactus also blooms", Walk's "Old doctors do not deceive", Nazar Eshankul's "The taste of pain", Lorca's "The saddest joy".

When the combination "pain taste" is interpreted as an oxymoron phenomenon, "pain". The lexeme "physical pain" and "pain" have negative meanings. The lexeme "flavor" is one of the symbols that make up the content of the content.

It cannot be logically combined with the symbols "huzur-halovat" and "pleasure" or the lexeme "kaygu" which acquires a negative meaning like "gam" and "misbat" in the combination of "the saddest joy" has a positive meaning like "sevnikh" and "happiness". cannot be combined with the lexeme "joy" representing bread. But the creator tried to combine these contradictory concepts to give a new meaning and express a strange feeling. As a clear example of oxymoron, we can cite the following verses:

Who can't afford it?
Mim's wealth is the world,
I just don't have enough air.
The living are in slumber,
People are sleepy,
Lola, my lola
Lola girl.
(Muhammad Yusuf).

Oxymoron is a stylistic device formed by the illogical connection of words to each other, and is widely used in both spoken and written artistic speech in both languages. This tool appears in several structural patterns in the Uzbek language.

The taste of pain is noun+noun
-pleasant pain, wealthy beggars adjective+noun

In addition, there are also the following syntactic combinations;

Quality + quality. In this case, the two meanings of the adjective do not correspond to each other to see the stylistic tool that appears as a result of syntactic connection

possible
-recent recent past,

An oxymoron can be formed by combining a verb and an adverb; to cry quietly

Free structural-syntactic free association can also be combined;
...a new coat that has just been washed two or three times... (A Qahhor)

In our daily life, oxymorons are widely used to express feelings and attitudes. for example; bad, great, terrible, beautiful, smart fool, true lie, and so on. In works of art, we can see that the writer uses this stylistic tool to increase the emotional impact and color of the text for the reader.

For example, it was used by the writer in the following poetic passages we can see the illogical connection between words;

A slow rush, a hurried slowness,

Delicate arrival, graceful departure, Ill health, healthy illness,

Who else has it besides me and you? (Salim Ashur)

A beautiful coffin is his coffin,

It shakes in a sad tone.

A sick bone is as firm as patience,

His bones are in the color of poetry. (Shaukat Rahman)

In general, the participation of oxymoron in the artistic text is one of the important artistic-aesthetic tools used by the writer to draw the reader's attention to the important parts of the event.

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