FICTION LEXICON AND ITS CLASSIFICATION

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ANNOTATION

The article discusses the vocabulary of fiction and its classification, the fact that fiction is a broad lexical speech.

Keywords: prose, prose, imagery, expressiveness, lexical means.

INTRODUCTION

The study of fiction from the lexical point of view is important in explaining the diversity of the means of the common language, in determining the lexical and stylistic level of the language. It is true that fiction differs not only from the lexical point of view, but also from other types of speech, which are characteristic of this speech in the use of words. The uniqueness of the prose in use ensures its richness in the means of language.

Literary prose is free for lexical means, possesses emotionally expressive, expressive, expressive means of speech with various stylistic features, have a figurative meaning, a lexical feature of ambiguous speech. In the lexical analysis of fiction, it is important to approach the text according to the function of the lexical means in speech, to study the text in connection with the artist's speaking skills. However, it is not appropriate to look at all the lexical items in fiction as a means of stylistic function. Because, in prose texts, too, the main purpose of the use of lexical devices in speech is to name objects, events, their signs, states, and so on. Therefore, in prose texts, the main function of the word is to express the denotative meaning. The essence of fiction requires the expansion of the verbal function of the word. Therefore, when thinking about the lexical means of artistic speech, it is impossible to reveal the peculiarities of speech without analyzing their place and function in the speech process.

Literary prose differs sharply from other types of literary speech in terms of the richness of its means, the breadth of its lexical scope. This is because in this type of speech, all the lexical means available in the vernacular are used, and these means, on the creative side, help to create different speaking possibilities. Every creator chooses a word from the lexical treasury of the language to the best of his ability, by vision and perception, and uses it in his works. Therefore, in the study of the lexical features of fiction, all the lexical tools found in prose texts, including common words, not thinking about their function in the speech process, have become one-sided in the lexicon of fiction. However, research on the language of the work of art often does not analyze the role of common words in the process of artistic speech, their creative features of different speech possibilities. In the lexical study of fiction, firstly, it is necessary to determine the composition of the words that occur in fiction, to study the stylistic function of the word in the process of fiction. Literary prose is a wide range of lexical items, which, along with the lexical means typical of literary speech, also have stylistic possibilities of lexical means that are not specific to literary speech, characteristic of other types of speech. It is also important to

determine the stylistic purposes for which non-specific lexical items are used. However, it is not possible to define the lexical layers that make up a literary speech without dividing the composition of the lexical means into separate groups.

The purpose of studying the literary speech, its important form, the literary prose, according to its lexical nature, is to identify the lexical means that serve the art, to assess their suitability for the speech process and stylistic features.

Although some of the lexical items in fiction do not serve for artistic imagery, they do not perform this type of stylistic function, but are directly involved in the organization of the artistic imagery of other *lexical* items. . These lexical items are neutral words that freely used for all types of speech, that is, they are part of common words.

It should be noted that in any work of art there are several times more neutral words, common words, than words that are stylistically limited (regardless of the style of speech). This shows that common words play an important role in the formation of fiction. Thus, in the process of lexical study of a literary speech or the language of a work, the importance of common words as a lexical tool cannot be ignoring. Because common words are an important lexical source for the construction of artistic speech, words about this layer are also the basis for the expression of artistic, figurative, influential ideas. In short, in the process of analyzing the lexical and stylistic features of literary texts or the text of a work, it is important to study the common words from the point of view of this speech. In Uzbek linguistics, there is a tendency to study the literary text by semantic-stylistic methods according to its lexical features. The study of the vocabulary of a literary text method has a special scientific significance. For example, through this method, the study of words determines the style of speech of the word used in literary texts, clarifies the semantic properties of the word. As a result, the artist's ability use words is established. However, it is clear that the lexical tools that provide material for the study on a semantic-stylistic basis are only a certain part of the dictionary of works of art. Apparently, in the process of classifying and studying the lexicon of the prose text, many lexical means, which are characteristic of different speech styles of the vernacular, an important source for the enrichment and development of the lexicon of the literary language excluded. Because the fiction does not bound as a lexical source, so it combines words from different layers.
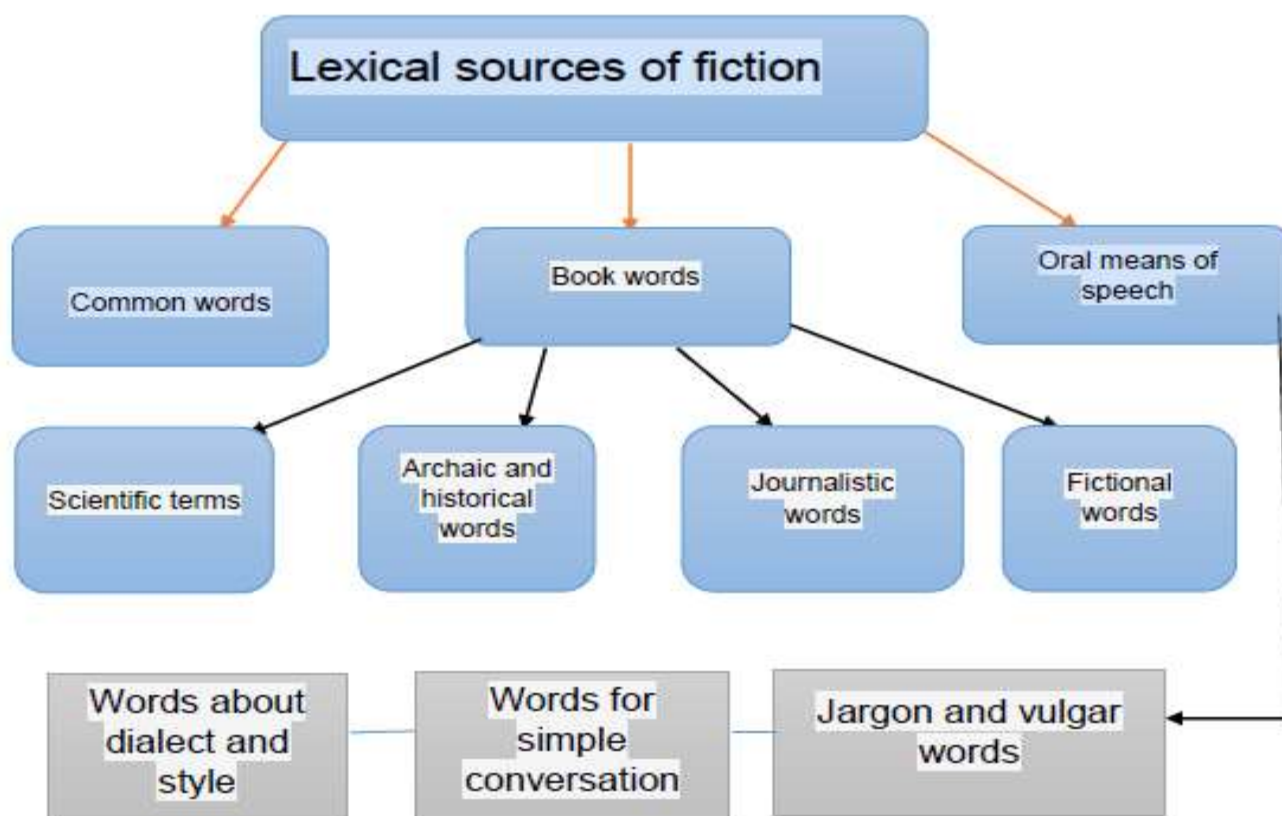
Professor A.I. Yefimov notes that the vocabulary of a work of art is separated the following groups:

a) Journalistic vocabulary;

b) Artistic poetic vocabulary;

c) Professional and technical terms;

d) Official statements.

At the same time, the researcher considers the use of common words, colloquial words, dialectal and slang words that do not relate to literary language styles in fiction.[1] .

An important type of literary text is prose, which is a speech based on the art of speech. Just as there are words in different lexical layers, there are endless tasks to perform in the process of speech. It is important to note that in fiction, regardless of the layer to which the word belongs, it serves as a model of the creative skills of the creator in the text, serves to embody the ideological intent of the writer.

It is the fact that literary speech is as a lexical diverse, there are different ways in linguistics to study the vocabulary of a work of art. Academician V.V Vinogradov recommends studying the stylistic function of words while studying the vocabulary of the work of art, dividing them into different stylistic layers.[2] . This method is important for researchers who study the literary text from a lexical and stylistic point of view, but it is too narrow for research aimed at analyzing the artistic and image-creating features of the word in the text. This is because the words used in literary texts are evaluated not on the basis of which layer they belong to, but on the basis of which they can create artistic and aesthetic possibilities. However, in literary texts, the lexical meaning of a word often reflects its stylistic meaning. This can be seen in the example of obsolete, historical, colloquial, dialectal, slang, vulgar words. In terms of the infinity of lexical possibilities, fiction differs from other types of fiction. In general, the lexical basis of fiction consists of common words, biblical words and words of oral discourse. The structure of these words can be summarized in the table as follows.

It should be noted that the study of the lexical structure of the language is not given much attention in Uzbek linguistics, there are a number of works on the study of the lexical structure of the language. Research in this area can be grouped as follows:
1. Research on the lexicon of the Uzbek literary language, research on the classification of the lexical layers of the Uzbek literary language[3] .
2. Research on the study of Uzbek dialectal vocabulary[4] .
3. Research on the study of literary vocabulary[5].

It is known that in these studies the vocabulary of the work is studied on a stylistic basis, often in connection with the style. The lexicon of the language of fiction is based on a more lexical study.Kilichev[6] and B. The Bafoevs[7] can be highlighted separately. Э. Kilichev in his research "Lexical means of artistic description" analyzes the lexicon of the language of S. Ayni's works, the means of description on the basis of rich factual materials. While analyzing the language of S. Aini's works, the researcher made the stylistic use of lexical tools an object for research, while the expressiveness and effectiveness of the work of art depends on the skillful use of linguistic materials by the writer. Therefore, in this study, the synonyms characteristic of the writer's works, functionally delimited words, stylistic features of toponyms and anthroponyms, as well as the use of figurative words are considered in the language of the work. and provides important information about the process in the vernacular. Because in the works of S. Ayni there are many lexical tools related to the history of language, which are not excluded from the careful observation of the researcher.

B. Bafaev stylistically examines the vocabulary works of Navoi, pay special attention to the source of the words. In the study of the vocabulary of the poet's works, the researcher prefers the method of analyzing the characteristics of each category, while studying the vocabulary of the language of written monuments or classics, dividing words into categories.[8] . Subsequent chapters of this study focus on the poet's skill in using synonyms, homonyms, and antonyms. In the last part of the work, the persian-tajik and Arabic words in the lexicon works of A. Navoi, although short, analyzed in thematic groups.

This shows that the study of the structure of artistic speech can be carried out in different ways. For example, the analysis of the vocabulary of a work of art in the category, the genealogical examination of the vocabulary of a work of art, the study of words in the context of thematic groups, the examination of vocabulary, etc. However, not all studies of this type allow to reveal the peculiarities of artistic speech, to fully explain the means of shaping it as a separate type of speech. Therefore, it is necessary to examine the fact that one of the means of expressing the most important features of the literary text is the lexical means, which fully covers the lexical means used in literary texts.

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