

USE OF EMOTIONAL COLORS IN FICTION

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ANNOTATION

Important linguistic features of the literary text include emotionally colored words, dialect words, historical and archaic words, jargons and slangs, figurative words, synonyms and forms, similar pronunciations and words with opposite meanings as well as units such as proverbs and aphorisms are given ample space.

Keywords: artistic speech, internal speech, external speech, monologue speech, dialogic speech, dialect words, language history, methodology, etymology, lexicology, semantics, grammar

INTRODUCTION

All units in public discourse acquire an aesthetic value to one degree or another in artistic language. It should be noted that the main source of the aesthetic function of language is the text of a literary work, and the specifics of this task can not be studied only in the field of linguistics and literature. Literary history, literary theory, poetics, and other areas of linguistics, such as language history, methodology, etymology, lexicology, semantics, and grammar, must work together to fully understand this task. Consequently, the question of the aesthetic function of language is a complex issue between these two major disciplines.

The science of textual linguistics is a branch of linguistics that deals with the study of literary texts and the analysis of the aesthetic function of language. A number of scientific works in this field have been carried out in Uzbek linguistics. Linguist A. Mamajonov's textbook *Text Linguistics* discusses the text and its peculiarities, types of text, means of connecting parts of text. In his textbook *Linguistic Analysis of the Text*, E. Kilichev talks about the appearance of the text, the literary text and its linguistic analysis. Linguist M. Hakimov - in his dissertation entitled "Syntagmatic and pragmatic features of the Uzbek scientific text" focuses on the syntagmatic and pragmatic aspects of the text, in particular, the scientific text. Linguist M. Yuldashev's manual "Literary text and the basics of its linguo-poetic analysis" deals with the literary text and its linguistic features.

A text is a product of a speech process, a complete, written, literary, super-phrasal whole, connected by lexical, grammatical, logical, stylistic connections, with a clear purpose and pragmatic structure. Each text carries a specific content and conveys different information depending on the nature of the word. Texts are divided into literary, journalistic, scientific, and official texts, depending on the type of information they convey.

A literary text is a very complex whole that expresses the content of a work of art, is functionally complete, formed on the basis of image possibilities, can combine different styles at the discretion of the author, and has the ability to give people aesthetic pleasure. As in other stylistic texts, the laws of logic, simplicity, comprehensibility, and normativeness are not fully followed in the literary text. It makes effective use of artistic means. Sensitivity comes to the fore. Melodious, attractive, words are often used. There is a harmonious music, an inner harmony in the depicted reality. It has many possibilities, such as moving a person spiritually,

crying, laughing, leading him to the world of destruction, meditating, forming his aesthetic thinking, teaching him to look at events in a different, different way. Literary text, as is well known, is formed on the basis of the requirements and patterns of artistic style, so it makes extensive use of poetic, romantic, solemn forms of expression. The choice of words, sentence structure, lexical-semantic, rhythmic-intonational units also follow the requirements of this method. The most important of the linguistic features of the literary text is that it contains emotionally colored words, dialectal words, historical and archaic words, slang and slang, figurative words, synonyms and forms, words with similar pronunciations and contradictions, as well as units such as proverbs and aphorisms

Apparently, a text is a product of a speech process, a complete, written, literary, superphrase whole, connected by lexical, grammatical, logical, stylistic connections, with a clear purpose and pragmatic structure.

It is important to note that each text is a unique system. It can be likened to a set of interlocking rings: sounds (letters) → words → phrases → sentences → paragraphs → section, section, chapter.

The relationship between these parts of the text is similar to the relationship between the words in a sentence. But the content of the text is radically different from the content of the sentence. The syntactic pattern of the sentence is stable, formed over the centuries, easy to use and almost unchanged. The speaker or author may use these templates at will. The situation in the text is different. In a text, the connection between words is more important than the relationship between words. If there is no connection between the words and the content, it is impossible to talk about the integrity of the text. The concept of compositional integrity in an artistic text is inextricably linked with the concepts of spatial and temporal harmony, the harmony of expression and pattern, and motivational integrity. In the process of linguistic analysis of a literary text, special attention should be paid to such connections.

The main means of artistic perception of reality and its expression is artistic style. Artistic style is also noteworthy for the fact that it combines the ability to express a person's character, his inner world, mental state, various events in nature in a complete and complex way. The most characteristic feature of artistic speech style is imagery and emotionality. If the scientific style expresses the generalized concepts with well-established, specific terms and formulas, the artistic style is able to describe the most delicate points of the human heart and nature with the help of the words in its reserve. In artistic style, the author makes effective and creative use of the visual means of language to enhance the aesthetic impact of the work, as well as creating new forms of words and expressions. That's why writers in this style are not limited to using existing words. For skilled writers, vocabulary in an existing language is always a limited option. They try to create new individual words and phrases. In artistic speech, language serves to create a unique image, character, a realistic landscape, to express high imagery. Other style materials can be used freely in artistic discourse according to the author's purpose. In this style, each writer differs depending on the scope of artistic perception of reality, creative potential, expressive skills, the style of compositional composition of the text. Accordingly, the artistic style of speech is a form of speech that has a wider range of possibilities than others, is very comprehensive and rich in means of figurative expression. Literary text is created in the style of artistic speech.

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