MEANS OF PERSONAL PERSONALITY IN UZBEK LANGUAGE TEXTS

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ANNOTATION

This scientific article provides detailed comments on the means of expression in the Uzbek language in the description of personality.

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INTRODUCTION

An integral part of anything is literary work as they are able to create a unique and distinct copyright to a text. In literary criticism, such tools are called tropes. Fiction cannot exist without the various speech figures that give a unique style to works. Every author, whether poet or prose writer, always uses tropes to help convey the thoughts and feelings they want to express in their work. These are numerous tropes that differ from other types of copyright texts. So, let's talk in more detail about the means of expressing personality in Uzbek texts: what are they, what types are there, which of them are used more, what are their functions and features. Let's see what the options are.

Ways - this makes the text more expressive and lexically colorful. There are many types of tools: metaphor, metonymy, personification, hyperbole, synecdoche, parselation, litota, epithet, comparison, and more. Let's discuss these paths in more detail. There are indeed many of them in the Uzbek language, so some scholars have tried to distinguish several expressive means, all of which are derived from others. Thus, after a number of studies, it has been found that the "main" paths are metaphor and metonymy. However, there is no single classification of means of speech expression, as scientists have not been able to identify a single tropa in which all the rest are formed.

Let us explain the meaning of the above paths.

A metaphor is a hidden comparison, such a speech cycle, which helps to compare several objects with each other without the help of words like "how", "same", "similar to something" and so on. Metonymy is the process of substituting one word for another according to the principle of "knot".

Analogy is the assignment of human qualities to inanimate objects.

Hyperbola is the exaggeration of any feature of an object.

Epithets are special ways. In the literature, they play a very important role, because they describe the characteristics of the object: size, color. If we are talking about something alive, then this trope can define character, appearance.

Parcels are one way to focus on the desired part of an offer by separating it from the main offer.

Now you have an idea of what the paths are and what they are. This knowledge can be useful for you not only to analyze, but also to create copyrighted texts. Keeping in mind the expressive function of tropes, you can easily diversify the vocabulary of your work with strange twists, which makes it individual and unique.

So, knowing what ways are available, you can create your own literary masterpieces that turn out to be as unusual and individual as possible!

The visual and expressive means of language not only convey information, but also convey ideas in a bright, convincing way. The lexical means of expressiveness make the Uzbek language emotional and colorful. Expressive stylistic tools are used when an emotional impact is needed on the listener or students. It is impossible to make a presentation about yourself, your product, your company without using special language tools.

The word is the basis of the pictorial expressiveness of speech. Many words are often used only in a literal lexical sense. Human characteristics are transferred to the description of a person's appearance or behavior - cowardly like a bear, cowardly like a rabbit. Polysemy (ambiguity) is the use of the word in different senses.

Homonyms are a group of words in the Uzbek language that have the same sound, but at the same time carry a different semantic load and serve to create a sound game in speech.

Types of homonyms:

❖ Homographs - words are written the same, they change their meaning depending on the stress (lock - lock);
❖ Homophones - when written, words differ in one or more letters, but are perceived in the same way as the ear (fruit - a little);
❖ Homoforms are words that have the same sound but also belong to different parts of speech (flying in an airplane is a cold treatment).

Word games are used to give a funny, satirical meaning to a speech, which is a good betrayal of irony. They are based on the sound similarity of words or their ambiguity.

Synonyms - describe the same concept from different angles, have different meanings and stylistic colors. It is impossible to create a lively and figurative phrase without synonyms, the speech will be saturated with tautology.

Types of Synonyms:

❖ Full - semantically the same, applied in the same situations;
❖ Semantic (semantic) - designed to touch words (conversation-conversation);
❖ Stylistic - has the same meaning, but at the same time refers to different styles of speech (finger-to-finger);
❖ Semantic and stylistic - have different shades of meaning, refer to different styles of speech (do - bungle);
❖ Contextual (authorship) - used in the context used to describe a person or event in a more colorful and multifaceted way.

Antonyms - words have opposite lexical meanings, belonging to a part of speech. Allows you to create vivid and expressive phrases.

Words used figuratively in Uzbek language. They provide imagery, expressiveness in speech and work, convey emotions, recreate the image vividly.

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