

ALLEGORICAL MEANS OF ORAL SPEECH

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the article is to discuss about a stylistic device which is called "allegory" and its origin. Moreover, article illustrates some examples of allegories in oral speech as well as other speech styles like formal and informal.

Keywords: allegory, classical allegory, religious allegory, stylistic device, literal device, speech styles, oral speech, conversation style, scientific method, official-departmental style, popular (publicistic style), artistic style.

INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, there are various terms that indicate the priority of sentences, that is, sentences that are more prominent in terms of meaning and contain the main part of the meaning. They are widely used as expressive devices, stylistic devices, stylistic signs, stylistic devices, tropes, "figures of speech" and other names. almost all of these stylistic units can be neutrally opposed to the main meaning. in some cases, stylistic meanings can be said to be automated. Because they lose their meaning in the text and give the text an additional artistic meaning. It is known that the process of automation, for example, the use of language data to facilitate communication, is natural without knowing their place in linguistics. This process makes the communication understandable and easy, helps the listener to quickly imagine the meaning of the speech. This process can be called decoding process. The word "decoding" comes from the English word "decode", which means to understand the meaning of a written text. But when the stylistic meaning is involved, the reader's perception of the language is tested, that is, the same concept can be understood in different ways.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In linguistics, the section that introduces the laws of using language phenomena in accordance with the purpose, conditions and environment is called methodology. Differences in speech styles make it possible to use words and phrases correctly. Usyog is a field that studies the use of language tools in speech, its methods, phonetic, phraseological, lexical and grammatical units. The form of literary language used in a certain sphere of social life is called artistic language style. The Uzbek language mainly has the following speech styles:

1. Conversation style
2. Scientific method
3. Official-departmental style
4. Popular (publicistic style)
5. Artistic style

One of the most used styles is the colloquial style, which often follows the norms of literary language. Speech in this style is often in a dialogic form, and a speech composed of two or more people is called a dialogic speech. Various colors are often used in the style of conversation. Also, various stylistic words, grammatical devices, sound reduction or increase may occur. For example: Obbo, hamma ishni do'ndiribizda-a. Mazza qildik. Ketaqo-o-ol! (in English"; Obboooo, you have frozen everything. We had fun. Get out!)

In this style, the composition of the words in the sentence is more free. It mainly uses simple sentences, incomplete sentences, and imperative sentences. The style of speech used to exchange ideas in the family, in the circle of friends, on the street is a colloquial style. This style includes literary and ordinary conversational styles. Literary speech styles are used in formal speech styles.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Conversational style includes literary and ordinary conversational styles. A style of speech that strictly adheres to the norms of the literary language is a literary style of speech, and a style of speech that does not have such characteristics is a simple style of speech. Both types of speech style are often realized in the form of dialogue. In this style, the words are usually full of sarcasm, sarcasm, and allusions. Another distinctive feature of the speech style is its freedom. Sentences are short and to the point, with frequent use of words - phrases, incomplete sentences, proverbs and sayings. A national language is the spoken language of a certain people. Literary language is a language that is structured, processed and polished based on the rules of a certain language. The universal language is more extensive and includes dialects and dialects, professional words, terms, slang, and words related to a certain category (a social group). Speech in this type of language is free and not based on language rules.

A dialect is a form of language that exhibits certain signs specific to a specific region. A collection of several dialects is called a dialect. Dialects and dialects are the local spoken language of the population living in a certain area (for example, Tashkent dialect, Fergana dialect).

Scientific works, textbooks on various branches of science and technology are written in a scientific style. The scientific method differs from other methods in that it is rich in scientific conclusions (rules, definitions) based on accurate data: Rain is atmospheric oil in the form of liquid drops. The diameter of the drop is 0.5-0.6 mm.

In the scientific method, scientific terms specific to each discipline are used, in this method, words are used in their meaning, separate sections that serve to reveal the content of the rule or definition, introductory words, introductory compounds, also more use of conjunctions.

Decisions, laws, regulations, international documents issued by state agencies are written in an official-departmental style. Applications, receipts, references, summonses, invitations, contracts, biographies, announcements, descriptions, documents, and reports are also written in this style. Documents in this style are short, clear, and understandable for everyone. The main feature of this style is that the sentences are in the same pattern, in the same form. In this style, words are used in their meaning, some abbreviations known to many people are used, and specific terms of each field are used. In the official-departmental style, demonstrative sentences are often used, and command sentences are also used in the case of decisions, orders,

and instructions. In this style, it is observed that the parts of the sentence are in the usual order: M. Ahmedov should be reprimanded for abusing his position.

The method used in carrying out agitation-propaganda work, that is, the press method, is considered a popular method. Socio-political words are often used in this style. In order for the speech to be effective, effective words and phrases, proverbs and wise words are also used. In this style, the parts of the sentence are in the usual order, the participles are expressed by verbs in the mood of command and message, the sense, emotional and rhetorical interrogative sentences, common exhortations, repeated words and phrases are effectively used: They work selflessly to grow crops.

Artistic works (poetry, prose and dramatic works) are in artistic style. Along with providing information to a person, the work of art also has an aesthetic effect through symbols (images): Spring, the bride of the seasons, is spreading its dowry in our country. In the artistic style, ordinary speech words, dialect, and vulgarisms are also used in the speech of the heroes.

CONCLUSION

In the stylistics of the Uzbek language, allegory is considered to be vague, and it is based on the figurative meaning of words. That is, the meaning of the words given in the text loses its original meaning and creates a new meaning. An example of the effective use of allegorical tools is the work "Zarbulmasal" by Muhammadsharif Gulkhani. Gulkhani's work "Zarbulmasal" is one of the large-scale parables, which expresses the relationship between Butterfly and Owl. It is clear that the allegorical stylistic tool of Gulkhani's "Zarbulmasal" has been effectively used in terms of the size of the volume, the connection of events such as a narrative or a story, the giving of parables and proverbs related to these events, and the complex plot line and composition.

This work of the writer and the parables contained in it are different from other parables and are closer to the Indian epic "Kalila and Dimna". Muhammadsharif Gulkhani in his work called "Zarbulmasal" critically and artistically expressed the most actual issues of that time. The progress of the ugly development of the feudal class, the deterioration of the behavior of this class, the destruction of the country are expressed in allegorical images in the work "Zarbulmasal". In particular, life images, realistic scenes, character portraits (Butterfly, Owl, Sho'ranul, Korqush, Cordon and other characters), comic paintings, philosophical discussions are the most important aesthetic qualities of the parable. The writer effectively used allegory and other similar stylistic tropes to explain this feature.

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