

VERSIONS OF ASSOCIATIVE COMMUNICATION IN O. MATJON'S POEMS

Rahmonov Husanboy Abjalil o'gli

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute Independent Researcher

ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to analysis Omon Matjon's poems. Association units have been selected and discussed deeply in the article.

Keywords: Associative units, concept, individual style, cognitive metaphor, stimulus, artistic concepts, national landscape, artistic landscape, associations, linguistic consciousness, psychological imagination

Associative units are units that restore and remember each other in the human memory under the influence of certain factors, and are combined into separate groups in the linguistic consciousness based on the law of association. According to D. Lutfullaeva, "The associative connection of different realities reflected in the mind creates an associative connection of units that remind each other in the language. For example, soil and water are necessary for the growth of a tree; the tree grows in the forest, garden, field. The connection of the tree (daraxt) with the soil, water, garden, etc. causes the lexemes of soil, water, forest, garden, field to come to mind in human memory through the tree lexeme. The way language units relate to each other in this way in connection with human psychological imagination is called associative relationship¹.

It is understood that associative units are language units that are related to human imagination and recall each other in memory. In other words, the interaction of the images restored in our imagination causes the associative connection of the units that represent them in the language. Such units form a pair of associatively connected units in the human mind based on similarity, contiguity and other similar common features. When a writer or poet creates an artistic text, he makes good use of such units, which are in associative connection based on the laws of mutuality, dependence, and proximity, and which are readily available in his linguistic consciousness.

The author's associations used in the literary text are the units that show the interrelationship of the language units from the linguistic consciousness of the creator. According to the Russian scientist N.S. Bolotnova², associations actualize the connection between the elements of the lexical structure of the text and the phenomena of existence or consciousness, as well as the coordination of other words with them in the mind of the reader. We prove this conclusion on the example of O. Matjon's poem "Tayoqlar" written in the humorous genre:

Birlarin "ot" etib bolalar

Chopishar qishloqning yo'lida.

Birlari egilar – yoy bo'lar,

O'q otar birovlar qo'lida.

¹ Lutfullaeva Д Ассоциатив тилшунослик назарияси. – Тошкент: Meriyus, 2017. – Б. 22.

² Болотнова Н. С. Лексическая структура художественного текста в ассоциативном аспекте. – Томск, 1994. – С. 23. (– 212 с.)

Birlari chollarga yoʻldoshdir;

Keksalik yukiga koʻnadi.

Birlarin "xizmati" sal boshqa:

Kimningdir boshida sinadi.

In this poem, the poet's ideas related to a stick are reflected: children ride a stick as a horse, a stick can be bent and bent, a stick can be used as a firearm, a stick can act as a walking stick for old people, and someone can use it as a club on the head. In "transferring" these realities restored in the poet's imagination to the artistic text, the stick(s) referred to the following units, which are associatively connected with the word impulse: "ot" etmoq, egilmoq, yoy boʻlmoq, oʻqotar, chollarga yoʻldosh, (tayoq) boshida sinmoq. From these units, "ot", units accompanying old people are the poet's individual character association. The meaning of the word "ot" "etmoq" is expressed in our literary language by the compound "ot" "yasamoq". The association of a companion "chollarga yoʻldosh" to express the poet's subjective attitude. But the units egilmoq, yoy boʻlmoq, oʻqotar, (tayoq) boshida sinmoq at the beginning (tayoq) can be easily restored in other languages with respect to the word stick (s). Because these units have become an associative norm in the language as associations of the word stick. Only in the process of speech, which of them is restored in memory depends on the imagination of the speakers. In this sense, these associative units are considered "individual" associations of the poet.

In the poems of O. Matjon, the associative relationship is found in the relation of motive word - word, motive word - combination of words, motive word - sentence. This situation can be observed in the following poem by O. Matjon:

Temirchining kafti tomirband, qadoh,

Tabibning qoʻllari toza va yumshoq.

Dehqon panjasida tuproq hidi bor,

Ammo, oʻgʻri qoʻllar... Hamisha titroq!

This quatrain is an untitled poem that describes the condition of the hands of people in various professions. When the poet visualizes human hands, the profession of the owners of the hands is restored in memory of the hard work they have done. Based on the content expressed in the poem and the level of use of the units involved in it, we can call the word "hands" a motivational word in this poem. In connection with this motivational word, associations of the word-forms of the word "tomirband", "qadoh", "toza" and "yumshoq" have arisen in the poem. It is characteristic that all these units are not directly connected with the word impulse.

The words "tomirband", "qadoh qoʻllar" are related to the association of "temirchi qoʻli"; toza, yumshoq associations with the hand of the healer; the associative unit of "tuproq hidi" is the associations formed in relation to the farmer's paw. It seems that structurally diverse associative units are found in O. Matjon's poems.

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