

THE SKILL IN USING GRADUATION OF ERKIN AZAM

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses and analyzes the using of gradation in Erkin Azam's poems. Gradation is one of the stylistic tools used by writers and poets to enhance the emotionality of the speech of a work of art.

Keywords: grammatical devices, logical, emotional, quantitative gradation, quantitative gradation, syntax, expressive-syntax.

“Opinion” occurs as a result of words and grammatical devices, which are considered one of the most important elements of language, and in addition, it is considered a "mental, aesthetic phenomenon" [5.10] that serves to express feelings. Categories such as imagery, pictoriality, expressiveness, and emotionality, which affect the human psyche and stir up his feelings, are defined in relation to the neutral state of signs and thoughts. [1.5] In the gradation counted from the poetic events, the possibility of expressiveness is always high. Because gradation itself means a step-by-step increase in the strength of the meaning.

Gradation occurring at the syntactic level of linguistics is one of the phenomena of poetic speech that is the object of study of linguopoetics.

It is known that gradation (Lat. gradation - step-by-step strengthening) is a stylistic figure arising from the sequential increase or decrease of similes, images, epithets, metaphors and other visual means in fiction. Its two types: climax (rise) and anticlimax (decline) [2.92] are distinguished. According to the purpose of expression, gradation can be studied in three types: logical, emotional and quantitative gradation.

A logical gradation is brought to the fore through prominent relative signs when viewed in terms of the concepts and ideas expressed between the components. [3.14] In this case, syntactic constructions with organized parts gradually rise in the intonation form and eventually reach a climax. For example, Yo alhazar, o'g'il otasiga tippa-tik qarab xotin so'rasa-ya! Elchiyev bo'lganida uyalgan, uyalib o'lgan, yerlarga kirib ketgan bo'lardi. Lekin bu bola... (“Javob”)

As can be understood from the above passage, in E.Azam's short story "Javob", the situation specific to Elchiev's son, that is, concepts that do not correspond to the framework of Uzbek mentality and moral culture, are given. The expression of the mental state of the father, who is ashamed of such a trait in his son, is expressed through the means of logical gradation of expression as a result of combined lexical (ashamed) and phraseological (ashamed and lost in the land) units.

In yet another form of the gradation method, since the concepts representing the emotional wave are placed in a stepwise order, the states belonging to it are evaluated as an emotional gradation. For example,

Elchiyev muvozanatini yo‘qotdi, stolga mushtlagancha shovqin solib baqirdi:

– Eshitsin! Hamma eshitsin! Butun dunyo eshitsin! Agar o‘g‘ling yana o‘sha yerga qadamini qo‘ysa!..

– Qo‘yaman! – dedi Kamoliddin kamzulini kiftiga ilib. – Hoziroq boraman!

– Borsa-ang... U yog‘ini aytmadi Elchiyev, tili bormadi, aytib yuborsa – keyin, keyin... U oldidagi piyolani changallab o‘g‘liga otdi.: – Bor, bor, yo‘qo-ol! (“Javob”)

In the examples, the emotional-expressive state presented in the hero's speech is given by a repeatedly used lexical-semantic tool, that is, the lexeme of the verb group, listen. In this case, the participation of all pronouns and word combinations of the whole world, which participated in raising the thought to a higher level, served to further strengthen the emotional state of the speech and gradually expanded the scope of those who should hear it.

Quantitative gradation shows a clear increase or decrease in the size and quantity of mutually compatible concepts. For example,

Bu jihati mendan o‘tganmikan desa, Elchiyev unaqa emas, tabiatan dali-g‘uli, suyunsa – yetti mahallaga jar solgudek, kuyinsa ham bir kun ichiga yutadi, ikki kun ichiga yutadi, axiyri, ochiq-oshkor portlaydi. (“Javob”)

In this passage, the emotional state characteristic of Elchiev, the main character of the writer's story "Answer", is expressed through lexemes one and two, which represent the quantity scheme, and finally, the tense with the time scheme. reflected through the gradation method. The piece also features "swallow" and "explode" gradations that contrast internal themes between movements. That is, if in the verb "to swallow" it is understood that the volume is normal, in the verb "to explode" the meaning of the narrowness of the volume, the compulsion to expand or explode becomes clear.

Since we researched expressiveness based on the analysis of artistic text, we found it appropriate to use the term "expressive-syntax" in the work. Because the text as a "supersyntactic whole" [4.76] is an object of syntax verification. These tools are generally considered in terms of the effective expression of thought, of which figurativeness and pictoriality mainly belong to written speech and artistic style, while emotionality and expressiveness are characteristic of all styles of speech. Among such tools, expressiveness is a tool that helps to increase the power of thought by enhancing imagery and imagery in an artistic text.

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