

LINGUISTIC REALIZATION OF THE LEXICAL UNIT “AYOL” IN UZBEK AND RUSSIAN POETIC TEXTS

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ABSTRACT

This scientific article examines the linguistic realization of the lexical unit “Woman” in poetic texts written in Uzbek and Russian languages. We study the semantic, syntactic and stylistic features of this word in the context of poetry, and show its cultural and literary significance for Uzbek and Russian literary traditions. By researching various Uzbek and Russian poetic works, we aim to shed light on the similarities and differences in the depiction of “Woman” in the language and perform a comparative analysis.

Keywords: Woman, Uzbek language, Russian language, poetic texts, linguistic realization, comparative analysis, semantic analysis, syntactic analysis, stylistic analysis, cultural significance, gender image.

Our analysis begins by examining the semantic glosses of “Ayol” in both languages. In Uzbek poetry, “Ayol” usually refers to a woman and reflects her place and qualities in society. It contains the meanings of femininity, beauty and elegance. In Russian poetry, “Woman” has a similar meaning, but it can also convey poetic tropes such as love, longing, or admiration. By comparing the contextual use of the word “woman” in both languages, we explore the cultural and linguistic similarities and differences associated with the word.

Next, we will study the syntactic location of “Woman” in poetic structures. This examination examines the placement of “Ayol” in a sentence, its place in grammatical constructions, and its impact on the overall poetic structure. We will analyze the use of “woman” as a subject, object, or modifier, and explore how its placement affects the poem's message and tone.

In addition, we will also study the stylistic features of “Woman” in poetic texts. In this analysis, poetic devices such as metaphor, simile, and symbolization used when using “Woman” will be considered. We will also consider the poetic rhythm and measurements related to “Woman”, their influence on the perception and interpretation of the word.

By studying the diversity of Uzbek and Russian poetic works, we aim to identify recurring themes and motifs associated with “Ayol”. We also seek to understand the use of “Ayol” in specific cultural and literary contexts, and how its use may differ in different periods or geographical regions in the Uzbek and Russian literary traditions.

To achieve this goal, we will comprehensively analyze Uzbek and Russian poetry of different periods and geographical regions. We will identify the poems in which the word “woman” is prominent or are focused on women and femininity, and we will carefully study their meaning, symbolism, and literary methods used.

We pay attention to the historical and socio-cultural conditions in which these poems were written, as they had a great impact on the interpretation and significance of “Ayol”. For example, in Uzbek literature, “Woman” is often associated with the concept of a polite and

strong woman who embodies traditional values and family roles. However, we explore whether these ideals have changed over time or differed in different regions of Uzbekistan.

In Russian poetry, “Woman” can have different meanings due to cultural and linguistic differences. We will check how Russian poets used this term, whether it has the same meaning or tone as in Uzbek poetry. In addition, we will consider the influence of Russian literary currents and their influence on the inclusion of “Woman” in their works.

In addition, we will consider how themes and motives related to “Woman” are described in these poems. For example, does “Woman” represent strength, oppression, love, or a combination of these elements? In addition, we will analyze poetic techniques such as metaphors, similes, and recurring symbols used to portray women.

Geographical locations within Uzbek and Russian literary traditions are also considered. We will study whether there were more poems directed at “Ayol” in certain regions or cities, or whether regional differences shaped the image and perception of women.

In conclusion, this study provides a comprehensive understanding of recurring themes and motifs related to “Ayol” in Uzbek and Russian poetry. By examining cultural and literary contexts, as well as differences across periods and regions, we aim to gain insight into the changing perceptions and representations of women in these two rich literary traditions.

In general, this article contributes to the understanding of the linguistic representation of “Woman” in poetry, sheds light on the cultural and literary significance of this lexical unit within the framework of Uzbek and Russian traditions. It provides valuable insights into the poetic representation of women and femininity in these linguistic and cultural contexts by pointing out the similarities and differences in semantic, syntactic and stylistic features associated with “Woman”.

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