



ASSOCIATIONS LISTED IN THE NOVEL "BETWEEN TWO DOORS"

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Annotation. This article reflects on the associations presented in the work of Ochi Hoshimov "between two doors".

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It is not for nothing that psycholinguistic research increases in the development of linguistics. Thoughts about the coexistence of human speech with the universe that surrounds it, society and its own inner world, psyche, are not new to today's linguists. Looking at the directions of anthropocentric linguistics, at the center of which a person stands, we can observe that the question of language and thinking still remains as one of the main issues with its value and relevance. As long as a person is in development, in the evolution of thinking, the struggle of thoughts and ideas around this interesting issue continues to fill each other and move forward towards clarification of its essence. [Karimova F. Interpretation of associative views and associative attitudes in Uzbek linguistics. Associative aspects in the verbal representation of mental states characteristic of psycholinguistic studies are also studied to serve for the development of the anthropocentric paradigm assigned. For this reason, in this season, the novel "between two doors" illuminates the linguistic features of the associations used in the verbal expression of the state of mind.

In recent years, interest in the study of language and thinking relations has increased in linguistics. Including, the question of the existence of a certain word or other linguistic unit in harmony with other linguistic means in the human mind also began to be widely studied. As a result, associative linguistics has emerged as a new direction in linguistics, in Uzbek linguistics, linguistic or verbal associations A. Nurmonov, Sh. Iskandarova, D. Khudoyberganova, D. Lutfullayeva [Nurmonov A. Paradigm and its attitude to the linguistic landscape (OLM) of the universe. Selected works. Volume III. Tashkent: "Akademnashr", 2012; Iskandarova Sh., Hoshimova N. The realization of associations in the process of speech//andu. Scientific posts. Andijan, 2010. №2. B.85g88; Khudoyberganova d. Anthropocentric study of the text. Tashkent, 2013; Lutfullaeva D. Theory of associative linguistics. Monograph. Tashkent, 2017.] were researched by the lar.

...linguistic units converge into specific groups in memory on the basis of some common sign, in addition to the process of speech. For example, the word education is associated in the mind with a number of words, such as school, book, Teacher. It is not difficult to understand that such a relationship has a completely different character than a syntagmatic one. The next relationship does not have stretching, it localizes in the brain and belongs to the treasure that is stored in the memory of each individual. such a relation is an associative relation. [Nurmonov A. Paradigm and its attitude to the linguistic landscape (OLM) of the universe. Selected works. Volume III. Tashkent: "Akademnashr", 2012. - B.98.]

The associative connection of different realities, reflected in the mind, also arises in the language the associative connection of units reminiscent of each other. For example, the growth of a tree requires soil, such as water; the tree grows in a forest, a garden, an area. The tree's association with the likes of soil, water, garden causes the memorization of Soil, Water, Forest, Garden, field lexemes through the tree lexeme in

human memory. the introduction of language units into a relationship with each other in a way related to the human psychological imagination is called an associative relationship. It follows that an associative relation is caused by the interconnection of existing linguistic units in a language, one being the verbalization of the linguistic means that presuppose the other in relation to the presence in the language side by side, in the connection, and in relation to the psychological imagination.

Initially, associations were studied within the framework of psychology, so that today psychological and verbal associations are distinguished:

Psychic imagination, ideas that are reminiscent of each other, formed in the human mind, are considered psychological associations. Linguistic associations (verbal associations) also arise on the basis of the psychological perception of reality by the owner of the language, but this perception is made real by clear linguistic units in which the language interacts with each other according to a specific sign. It seems that for the formation of any verbal Association, the presence of psychological imagination and the characteristics of psychological associations are considered important.

Verbal associations provide information about the national-cultural, social, gender signs of language owners. Verbal associations are an important resource in the research of the linguistic consciousness of language owners, thinking activity, the mechanism of speech composition.

Words have the property of influencing the human psyche with their meaning. In his memory, along with the meanings of words, a person also stores information about their properties felt in the objective world through his own sensory organs. For this reason, a specific word generates certain associations in the memory of the person who hears it. If words that are part of an associative field are used in the text, they will have an even stronger effect on the psyche of the reader. In the associative verbal network, among the different line units of a language, such a connection-relationship is manifested that such connections make it possible to connect directly to another line unit through one line unit. This situation is reflected in the direct relationship of the stimulus word with the units of the lexical, morphological, syntactic, word-making system, as well as in the interaction of associations.

Associative words play an important role in the expression of psychological states in the text. Such words form a specific associative field in the text, creating a certain state in the psyche of the text reader as well. Such the reason for the occurrence of the situation is the revival of images about words that are used in the text, which are psychologically interconnected.

N.Abdurakhmonova and M.Jo ' raqulovos experiment on free associations in women and come to the following conclusion on female-specific verbal associations:

In response reactions given by women, associations were manifested in a long form, which used devices with an expanded predicative and non-predicative to represent a word in most cases when representing verbal associations. In women, the role of extralinguistic factors in the formation of verbal associations is high. They have in most cases expressed opinions based on their own life experiences; verbal associations formed in women are characterized by the fact that words with a portable meaning, stylistic coloring words are used a lot.

- Obbo! Ja, alasan-da, senam. Although the wife gives birth after the man touched the ground. Would he ask you, " brother Ikrom is slapped on his friend's shoulder. - Aries now, tudovoy-sudovoy sentences. Would you be glad if we patched the short plate, let God not show it, if tomorrow it overtook a wretched one? - Does not press! - Brother Safar nervously shook the Hand of the honored brother over his shoulder. - I have not heard that it has been suppressed to this day. I myself poured béton and patched it... I would get ahead of the day I died. - The work does not end with the pouring of Béton. Travel brother, after all, I am in this house with you people like me...

- E, bor-e! - he turned violently. - Who will put the word to you if you do not have a wife who will give you your ears and hands every ten times every day, and you do not have children who are persevering in your path. 10 While five or six steps went beyond and stopped, one looked back as if what had come to mind. - Big ada, grandma dies... "he said, blinking his eyes. - What? - The orphan shuddered. - What did you say?

The Lily ran up and went to her comrade. The two ran away. My eyes darkened and I swayed.¹³

What my mother said in the morning sounded again in my ear. "The back of my head hurts aching, my son. My tağın davleniyam seems to increase". My heart slid and I ran home.

First I looked at the iron bed under the wall. No, the bed was empty. Only then did I look at my mother, who was sitting next to the window, in the canopy in front of the counter. I stayed relaxed until I leaned on the door. 13

He saw me and looked at me. - Have you come, Son? - said trying to smile 13

- Bear... - I said slowly... - Are you right? Lily... mad... - I did not say the nest. My heart was filled with joy.

- I give you Lemon... 14

- Put the lemon, Muzaffar! - My mother got up from her death, badly agitated. Cold kissed my forehead with her lips. - Sit down, baby. Surprised, I looked him in the eye. Anxiety has just taken the place of joy, which has delighted my heart. - Peace, bear? 14

From the side of the porch, dad was heard coughing. The house was entered first by a tobacco isi, then by a dad. In response to my greeting, "valey...", he limped and sat in his place - in the net of the throne. He sucked his "Belomor" and clicked his ashes into a bowl at the corner of khontachta. Sighed for some reason and turned his face 14

What is it? I turned to my mother. He fell back on picking rice with his shaky fingers, as thin as chilly. The lips trembled, as if counting every piece of rice, without looking at a point. - What happened? - I said unattached. 14

..I raised my head in the perception that a moment my mother was crying in a squeak. Inside the house was dark, dad smoked papyri by pressing, every time he pulled, the tip of the papyros loveled, his mustache, his thoughtful face, his eyes up to a point brightened, he was a sharp guy until he pressed the tip of the bear's handkerchief on his face. - What he saw in this world is poor, - said trembling, biting his lips. - The state of humankind is so, qadri y o'g. 15

The taping of this gallbladder also subsided. Now he began to swing slower, heavier. Just like saying " John bo-olam, jo-nim bo-o-lam". My uncle lifted the sieve with two supports and wiped his eyes with a flour-clinging wrist. - "Black uncle", do not cry... - I said yalinib. - I don't cry, baby! - My uncle pulls his nose and smiles. - Why cry? Soon comes your brother Kimsan. We will have a wedding. Thou shalt ride thy brother and tell the wedding...26

On birpas, her eyes turned red and her mustache hung. For some reason, the squirrel filled the bowl as long as it breathed. Drank again. Threw the bowl into the yard. The bowl went down to the middle of the yard, under the apples. But did not break, jumped. A scary fire flashed in dad's eyes. - I'm 0! "he shouted. Foam splashing from the mouth raised the bone stalk blade lying on the countertop high above the head: - I'll make 0"! Sow! In horror, I shouted: - Dad! Dada-a-a! - I'll put my horse again if I don't kill! -He had struck one of the knives with all his might, ceramic tray Chil-chil boiib. Apples on the tray were scattered in all directions, five or six fell to the felt, and two fell to the ground rolling from the Swan's lip. The knife was pricked into the cell. - Dad! - I said trembling. - PA! - I jumped on my back and left. < Poem style = "margin-left: 2em" > I'll find and slaughter if I'm at the bottom of the bait!- dad began to punch his head with both hands. - Bud! I'm 0! I'm 0! As he said," I'll kill " two fists on his head, his voice hoarse, foam splashed from his mouth. In birpas, his forehead became a pomatalok. He then began to shake his limbs. The color began to fade, and the voice did not come out. Shilqill'ab ag ' - Darin on the slope. In horror, I threw myself over my dad. 32

Male speech was manifested in a short form, which most often in speech made good use of attributive relational (iron horn) and relational relational (leaving offspring) combinations to express a word; the role of extralinguistic factors in the formation of verbal associations in men is almost imperceptible. Most of the verbal associations they write about are stereotypical (standard) associations. Verbal associations formed in men are also characterized by the fact that words with a portable meaning, words with a stylistic coloring are poorly applied.

In the formation of some colloquial structures, syntactic associations (vocabulary and sentences) participate as a ready-made building material. In particular, such precedent units as Proverbs, matals, which are established in the linguistic reserve of the owner of the language, are involved in the construction of large speech structures. For example, the proverb "home – market with children, home – grave without children", restored in memory of the owner of the language in connection with the child's lexeme, is obtained directly from the linguistic Reserve in the process of a speech act. Vocabulary such as blue sky, iron discipline, winter Chillas, early morning are also readily available from the linguistic Reserve in the

process of speech, as they are mainly used by language owners in this form and become established in their memory. Hence, lexical, syntactic units in an associative relationship serve as a building material for speech structures.

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