



THE PHENOMENON OF METONYMY IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS AND ITS STUDY

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ANNOTATION

Transposition means "to transfer the name and sign of one thing to another, or to use words in a general figurative sense in order to increase the artistic value, expressiveness, and expressiveness of a literary work." The processes of the transfer of the meaning of words take place in various forms, the issues such as these processes and the events that occur as their results, the types of these events, and their specific characteristics have been studied in detail in Uzbek linguistics. Migrations are studied under the term "tropes" in almost all literature. In this article, we have studied the phenomenon of metonymy separately from migrations.

KEY WORDS

E. Qilichev, migrations, linguistic analysis, linguopoetic analysis, metonymy.

In the "Linguistic analysis of literary text" manual, translations are classified as follows: "1. Tropes based on the quantitative shift of word meaning: a) hyperbole; b) meiosis, 2. Tropes based on qualitative transfer of word meaning: a) metaphor; b) metonymy; c) irony. the rest of the visual means are given as the appearance of these displacements: "symbol, revitalization, epithet - apostrophe - metaphor; periphrasis, synecdoche, allegory, epithet - of metonymy; antiphrase, sarcasm - of irony; Litota is the manifestation of meiosis» When analyzing the linguopoetic text of the literary text, it should not be forgotten that the logical concept of simile and juxtaposition is the basis of almost all the figurative means called metaphors. Metonymy refers to the transfer of meaning based on mutual proximity and connection between events and objects. Metonymy is also based on comparison. Only "in metaphor, if the signs of similar objects are compared, in metonymy, even if these two objects have some connection with each other by their external appearance or internal characteristics, but, in general, different (dissimilar) objects signs will be confused." For example:... it is better to delay the sad speech that makes you think whether it is good or bad... You should read Fuzuli carefully. (A. Qadiri) In this sentence, based on the connection between the author and his works, the "work" is renamed with the author's name. Or; The palace is sleeping peacefully, midnight (A. Qadiri). In this example, the word "palace" also means "people in the palace". There are various forms of metonymy, and detailed information can be obtained from the literature on linguistics. We would like to refer you a mansura. You will see for yourself that the author skillfully used the method of metonymic renaming.

The phenomenon of metonymy has been studied by many scientists and they have given it different classifications. For example, scientist E. Qilichev defined metonymy in his book "Lexical tools of artistic image" as follows. Metonymy is a form of polysemy. As the words denoting objects or events have a new figurative meaning by means of metonymy, in this case, objects and events that are fundamentally different from each other and express completely different concepts are mutually internal and external in space or time. closeness, connection, and connection are considered. That is, the name of one is transferred to the other on the basis of permanent connections of objects or events in space or time. For example, the word "kent" in the compound "kent kochdi" means "people" in the mobile sense. In this case, proximity,

connection, and dependence are expressed between the two events according to the relationship of place, that is, the people settled and located in this place, people moved. Also, the name of the author can be used in works, in which we are talking about the ages of famous writers or poets known to a wide readership. Because one writer does not list the names of all his works, the name of this writer is used to achieve brevity in the speech and to express the idea briefly. This type of transfer of metonymic meaning in words can be found in the work of S. Ayni: I read several parts of Hafiz and Bedil in bibikhalifa (girls' school). The words "Khafiz" and "Bedil" in the sample represent the meaning of their book (poems). In this context, the word "Bibikhalifa" and the combination "girls' school" in parentheses attract people's attention. The writer explained with a line that in the past, "bibicaliphs" meant "a school where girls study", and this is the writer's ability to interpret difficult-to-understand historical words in the context of the work. need There are various ways of transferring metonymic meaning, and it is possible to use the name of a work instead of its genre. Metonymic translation of words It is intended to increase the emotionality of the statement, to have an aesthetic effect on the reader by using it in the meaning, changing the semantic structure in them. In this case, the aesthetic function of the language is carried out in a dialectical unity with its communicative function. Each brigade was lovingly working on the continent assigned to it. The word "brigade" in the example is used in the sense of "people working in the brigade, members, and has an aesthetic effect on the readers by expressing a short, that is, a broad concept through one word. Also, the reader, without a doubt, will understand the meaning of these words. As mentioned above, the metonymic meaning is used with the need to make the speech figurative and concise. In this case, the initial nominative function of the word is lost, and a semantic shift occurs. In the transfer of metonymic meaning, it is also intended to express the author's emotions and waves in relation to the event, along with the idea: a part of the money and goods earned by them goes into the pockets of all adults. "Senior" in the example means officials, high-ranking people. It should be noted here that the quality of "big" has no sign of similarity with the figurative meaning it represents. But when "adults" are used in the speech, officials understand directly. Metonymy is the most used artistic tool in fiction.

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