



The phenomenon of contradiction in Khurshid Davron's poetry and its significance in linguistics

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ABSTRACT

Explains the elements of language in Uzbek linguistics, syntactic figures and their importance in the literature. At the same time, the interdependence of language and literature is analyzed.

Keywords:

Antithesis, contrast, antonym, lingvopoetics, stylistic figure

As we read the work of art, we see in the process that literature and language are directly related, that they are like two wings that maintain the balance of a bird. Every element of language in poetry illuminates the pathos of the work, the artistic breath. In particular, let us take the antithesis, which is one of the stylistic figures of language. Antithesis-rhetorical contradiction is a stylistic figure of contradiction in artistic or oratory speech, consisting of a sharp contrast of concepts, positions, images, situations interconnected with the general structure or internal meaning. "The nature of many things and phenomena in nature and society, the character of human beings, is clarified by comparing, comparing, and contrasting them. Therefore, this comparison is always in step with people in the process of thinking. "Such a means of expression is pleasing," says Aristotle in his Rhetoric, "because contradictions are easy to understand if they stand side by side. so it is convenient that this means approaching

the syllogism by proving, comparing contradictions.

Examples: All joy to you, All oppression to me."¹

Antithesis We find proverbs, sayings, works of art, their names, and their occurrence in poetry, and in our research we try to express the importance of antithesis in poetry and **its** role in enhancing the **function** of influence. Because, as Professor S. Karimov said: "With the help of antithesis in the artistic style, both the edges of the characters are clearly realized, and the object of expression is revealed in a broader sense."² Let's pay attention to the poem "Autumn Tale" by the poet Khurshid Davron: I showed you to summer it. Although he was cold.

¹ .Karimov Suyun Amirovich. Artistic style and means of expression of language.-Samarkand. 1994.

² Karimov Suyun Amirovich. Artistic style and means of expression of language.-Samarkand. 1994.

We needed autumn."³

So, given that the antithesis is a phenomenon of contradiction, in the above passage we find only a few words that create an antonym in the text: considered the coldest day of the season. Although it is a bit strange to say that the words summer and winter are antonyms when viewed outside the text, within the text the poet has increased the contradiction of these words and thus the poem's effectiveness. We've come across a lot of antonyms in the summer and winter pairings, but summer and winter have been news to us. The following byte can be quoted without hesitation as one of the newest and most striking contradictions encountered during the poem's analysis: "I showed you the address, However, he was on the threshold- We needed a road." Let us turn our attention to the address word in the passage, which is lexically a place intended for a human to go, and the word threshold is confronted with it in the poem. Because the threshold is the step of the house that is now pressed, it is the specific bridge that enters and exits the house, the threshold is the step that is now pressed, the position that is chosen, and the address is the goal that is reached and achieved. So, within the text, these two concepts contradict each other and create an antithesis. Now, let's analyze another contradiction in the same poem: "I caught you calling it bread. Hunger is now, however, But blood was needed." In this passage, the words "bread" and "hunger" seem to evoke a contradiction in the text in the form of hunger. Because we know that bread, as a food for human consumption, is a blessing that satisfies the feeling of hunger, and, of course, in its inner sense, it fulfills the concept of satiety. It seems that as this antonym interprets the couple in an incomplete way, we witness the most beautiful contrast between the poet's work in the text. Contradictory notions in the verses should be seen not only as a weapon of rhythmic harmony, but also as a key to unlock

the heart, which is further enriched by the following sentences:

"I showed you that freedom,
They had chains on their hands,
I had to break the chain."

Let us turn our attention to the words freedom and chain in the passage: Freedom is man, in general, the joy of freedom given to an entire being, and the chain is seen as an object that binds, binds, and deprives freedom. The poet excludes many antonyms in the text, such as freedom and liberty, freedom and condemnation, freedom and imprisonment, and surprises them as well. It is the most effective, defining element of a writer's poetic skill, used in its place and based on logical consistency. In addition, the poet reveals antonyms even among the groups of words that cause contradictions but are a little difficult to say antonyms, for example: "I told you this was the last fight," However, it was the first battle."

When we use the last and the first words in antonyms, we take into account that the first word in the ancient Turkic language means the first, before, and thus we direct the contradictions of the previous and the first to the last word. This, of course, leads to a particularly conflicting significance within the text. As we conclude the poem, we see in the last stanza that the poet presents us with a new contradiction with great talent: "This is death, I told you, However, it was eternal." Death is the end of human life, and it can be contrasted with words such as life, eternity, life, living, but the poet uses the word eternity, which has the strongest meaning in them. Through this, the antonyms of scientist and eternity are formed. In the example of the poet's poetry, we have witnessed the phenomenon of antithesis inherent in our language, which is not simple, but has a special significance in the text, proving once again how attractive the Uzbek language is. "A vivid, unique, individual expression of thought, the activity of means of expression, including analogy, metaphor, metonymy, epithets, poetic syntax, synonymy and ambiguity, the multiplicity of images, antithesis, form, simple speech, other functional elements, jargon-dialect. The

³ Khurshid Davron. The day before spring. -Tashkent: Sharq, 1997

occurrence of stylistic units, the frequent use of verbs, adjectives, and rhymes, and the fact that all of them serve a great function [?] figurativeness and emotionality [?] are these stylistic features."⁴ Indeed, as a stylistic figure, Antithesis gives the sharpest contrast to the opposite, evoking clear images in the mind. Contradiction sharpens the mind, helps to organize the text or part of it, as a result of which parallel figures, especially antitheses, are used as a means of creating text. Based on the material studied, we found that they use stylistic syntax methods, that is figures, to enliven speech, to give it emotionality, expressiveness, imagery.

List of used literature:

1. Karimov Suyun Amirovich. Artistic style and means of expression of language.- Samarkand. 1994.
2. Karimov Suyun Amirovich. Artistic style of the Uzbek language. -Samarkand: Zarafshan, 1992. 3. Khurshid Davron. The day before spring. -Tashkent: Shark, 1997.

⁴ Karimov Suyun Amirovich. Artistic style of the Uzbek language. -Samarkand: Zarafshan, 1992.