

EXPRESSION OF FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC MEANING OF STYLE THROUGH LEXICAL MEANS

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Аннотация: В статье рассматривается вопрос о выражении функционально-семантического значения стиля посредством лексических средств. В работе исследуются общее содержание, сущность, семантические возможности категории стиля в основных лексических единицах: наречиях состояния, прилагательных состояния, словах, имитирующих состояние, и словосочетаниях. В результате анализа установлено, что значение стиля в узбекском языке богато разнообразными лексическими формами.

Ключевые слова: стиль, функционально-семантическое поле, риторика, семантический анализ, лексические средства.

Abstract: The article considers the issue of the expression of the functional-semantic meaning of style through lexical means. The work studies the general content, essence, semantic possibilities of the style category in the main lexical units: adverbs of state, adjectives of state, words imitating state, and word combinations. As a result of the analysis, it was found that the meaning of style in the Uzbek language is rich in various lexical forms.

Keywords: style, functional-semantic field, rhetoric, semantic analysis, lexical means.

Introduction. In modern linguistics, semantics and functional grammar are increasingly being studied. The semantic interrelation of each linguistic unit in the language and their role in sentence construction are central issues. One of these is the category of style. We know that style occurs as a result of a system of means that express the process of how an action or state is realized in the speech process. Studying the functional-semantic capabilities of the category of style helps to more clearly identify the semantic capabilities that it constitutes by analyzing the system of lexical means that express it. It consists of illuminating the theoretical foundations of the category of style, identifying the types of lexical means that express it, classifying the uniqueness of style from the point of view of the semantic field, and analyzing its functional capabilities based on existing scientific sources.

Main part. There are many lexemes with a stylistic meaning in the Uzbek language. The main ones are adverbs of state, adjectives of state, words imitating a state, verbs with

a stylistic meaning, word combinations, phraseological units. Adverbs of state indicate how an action is performed and answer questions like how? how? in what way? [1]: quickly, slowly, on foot, on foot, in vain, suddenly, accidentally, earnestly, friendly, heroic, openly, face to face, barely, etc. For example: The train leaving Moscow is getting closer and closer to the East. (From a newspaper) When I walked through the valleys, I had a strange feeling. (H.O.)

The adverb of state in a sentence: 1. It acts as a case of adverb: We will organize the work for the young man. (O.) The sun was hot as a cancer during the day. (M.I.) 2. It is attached to the parts of the sentence expressed by the noun and acts as a determiner: A cool breeze came and cheered. Our victorious flag. (As.M.) 3. It acts as a participle of the sentence: It is easy to complain about lack of strength. (Sh.R.) 4. It acts as a case of adverb: Zulfiya bravely withstood the test of nature and life. 5. It can also be attached to the noun and act as a determiner and participle: Society needs a new kind of science. The audience was silent, everyone was looking at her. (P.Q)

Another lexical unit with a stylistic meaning is adjectives denoting status. In the Uzbek language, adjectives are often divided into one lexical-semantic group according to their character-status denotation. However, in many literatures, in particular, in the “Grammar of the Uzbek Language”, adjectives of status are given as a separate group, and their internal semantic types are also distinguished. Also, adjectives such as smooth, rough, wrinkled, flat, sparse, dense, thick, thin, careful, thorough, strong, strong, lonely, crowded, open, closed also express different states”[2]. According to the structure of adjectives denoting states, they are: basic (prosperous, peaceful, thirsty, happy), artificial (bodily, sorrowful, cheerful, bright, cheerful), compound (silent, gloomy, late-ripening, graceful), pair (saramjon-sarishta, soya-salk, kuydi-pishdi (derived from verb), chala-chulpa), repeated (biq-biq, burda-burda, yor-yol (derived from noun).

The syntactic function of adjectives of state is as follows: a) as a participle: The roof of the school was old and leaky; b) as a modal verb: Carrie heard this, and with a slight hesitation she went out. (T. Dreiser); c) with a determiner: There were a lot of people there: Well-dressed men, forty years old and older, were talking about something behind a copper fence. (T. Dreiser).

Words that express imitation of a state are also part of the functional-semantic field of style. Since they mainly express phenomena associated with vision, they are also called figurative words. Words such as lip-lip, yalt-yalt, pildir-pildir, hang-mang, which are widely used in the language as figurative expressions of the state, movement, appearance of objects, and the image of light, are considered imitation words of a state[3]. They are formed with affixes such as -lab, -rab, -illab, -irab and act as a style case. This unit performs an important grammatical function in determining the manner of occurrence of

an action. For example, shuvillab (the manner of movement and sound of the wind), yaltirab (the manner of appearance of light).

Conclusion.

Mood-state units play an important role in the semantic and functional system of the language and allow expressing the method and character of the action or state at different levels. They are manifested in morphological (verb suffixes), lexical (adverbs and adjectives), syntactic (adjectives, phrases) and intonational (stress, tone) forms, creating rich layers of meaning in the language. The expression of the mood of action in the Uzbek language is formed through auxiliary verb combinations and is accepted as a morphological category.

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