



ACADEMICA
**An International
 Multidisciplinary
 Research Journal**
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.00848.X

THE AESTHETIC AND COMMUNICATIVE FUNCTIONS OF THE LANGUAGE

D. Turdalieva*

*Independent Researcher (PhD),
 Fergana State University,
 UZBEKISTAN

Abstract

This article analyzes the phenomenon of artistic aesthetic functions of the folklore version and the problem of proverb option, as well as grammatical lexical syntactic changes in the transformation of folklore proverbs. It is also clear that the choice of texts is based on the use of the non-speech option and the use of the author's use of the artistic work, as well as the value of the literary work, not on how much the use of the phrase is used. Z. Valeriy also points out the existence of such a form of transformation (Russian, rediscovered poslovitsy) and underlines that this change is related to the reduction of a component in the proverbial text. (3.12-33) For example, the name of O.Yakubov's "If Everyone Falls" novel is part of an article about ethics and water, when it comes to work on Earth. Although the article is taken in a shorter form, when you read it, the full form of the article will be immediately remembered by the reader. In the article, "Man, a man can overcome any difficulties," the artistic idea, which is being narrated in the narrative, is characterized by exceptional sophistication. Even if the article was taken literally, it would have had a significant impact on the sensitivity of the matter, as the article would have to do with the next part of the article, with the subsequent ethics and the more water-free content, the higher the judgments that would be ignored even when working on the ground. But the second part of the article is about the reader's mind. The name of O'.Umarbekov's "The Hardest to Become" novel is the second part of a difficult, easy-to-learn article. In this, the reader draws attention to the artistic idea that he wants to be exposed in the novel. The use of a range of article options is not just about the event event, the situational change, or even the specific context itself

KEYWORDS: *Phenomenon, Sophistication, Existence*

REFERENCES

1. Uzbek folklore articles. (Developers: T.Mirzaev, A.Musokulov, V.Sarimsoqov) - Tashkent: "Sharq" NMAK, 2005. - B.18. - (p. 512).
2. Shomaqsudov Sh., Shorahmedov Sh. Hikmatnaya. An Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek Proverbs. - Tashkent: Editorial Office of the Uzbek Soviet Encyclopedia, 1990. - B.209.
3. ValeriyZ. Вариантность и синонимия пословиц // Болгарская россистия, 2010. - № 3-4. - S. 12-33.
4. AdditionalThis is the 8th grade classroom for general secondary schools. - Tashkent: Publishing house and publishing house named after GafurGulyam, 2010. - B.36.
5. AlisherNavoi. Complete collection of works. Twenty.The fourth one.NavodirShabob. - Tashkent: Fan, 1989. - B.142 // www.ziyouz.com library
6. Kholbekova M., Tuychiyeva Z. Articles and expressions in Hamid Olimjon's works // Current issues of Uzbek linguistics. Republican scientific-theoretical conference materials.# 3. - Tashkent, 2009. - B.15
7. Vinogradov V.V. Problemyrusскоystylistiki. - Novosibirsk: Nauka, 1985. - S.11.
8. Yuldoshev M. Linguopheetics of literary text. - Tashkent: Fan, 2008. - B.102.
9. ZuevaTV, KirdanB.P. Художественные особенности пословиц и поговорок // Русский Folklore - М., 2002 г. [Electronicresource]: <http://www.textologia.ru/literature/russkiy-folklor/malye-janry-folklor/hudozhestvennie-osobennosti-poslovic-i-pogovorok/3277/?q=471&n=3277>
10. O'rinboev B., Kungurov R., Lapasov J. Linguistic analysis of artistic texts. - Tashkent: Teacher, 1990. - B.13-21.