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ASSOCIATION OF COLORING LEXEMAS IN O.MATJON'S POEMS

Rahmonov Husanboy Abjalilovich*

*Independent Researcher,
 Kokand State Pedagogical Institute,
 UZBEKISTAN
 Email id: husan@.ru

ABSTRACT

Linguistic units that are associatively related to each other play an important role in the semantic-syntactic formation of any text. Associative units have the ability to form the text not only logically and structurally, but also to predict the content of information expressed in it. For example, the associations of cold, frost, sleet, snow, and storm, which are formed in relation to the winter lexeme among language speakers, indicate that the image of winter is reflected in the text composed of these units. Such units, known as verbal associations, serve as the basic units that make up a text, semantically and syntactically as D.Lutfullayev mentioned.¹ This fact shows that we need to learn associative features which is forming base units semantically in I of text.

KEYWORDS: *Associations, Linguistic, Semantically, Syntactically, Language, Structures, Text, Logically*

INTRODUCTION

In language, associative units are formed under the influence of various factors. Among the linguistic features of a language unit in the formation of associative units are cultural, political, religious views, knowledge of reality, experiences, life experiences, personal characteristics (age, gender, occupation, social status, interests). External factors also play an important role.

In O. Matjonovpoets you can see the linguistic factors and their roles in the formation of verbal associations. Associativeness is the moassociativeunits which were used in his poems show the attitude of O matjonov fo Associative units which were used in his poems show the worldwide of O. matjonov about something which is going on in the world and Wich is important for his compatriots. Below, on the basis of the analysis of O. Matjon's poems depicting black and white,

we will try to determine his perceptions of these colors, his subjective attitude to the views formed in Uzbek culture in connection with colors.

It is known that Uzbek people have their own view and impressions about colours. For example people find that white is a symbol of peace, kindness, light, purity and peacekeeping. For example, the fact that the dress of a bride at a wedding is white indicates that she is as pure as the color of the dress. In Islam, the white of the clothes worn during the pilgrimage to Mecca is also a symbol of purity. Soldiers who have lost battles in the past have also reported surrendering under a white flag. White was also considered the color of peace ambassadors and neutral parties.² The white dove is a symbol not only of the Uzbek people, but also of other nations. However, in some regions of the country, including Navoi and Samarkand regions, white is also described as a symbol of mourning.

According to the sources, the names of colors are also mentioned in the Qur'an, and each of them indicates something. White colour is described as a light, sun shine, Bomdod and morning, face of paradise people, illness of eye appeared by crying hard, colour of miracle which was given to MusoAlayhissalom, colour of a way lying between mountains, colour of a drink of paradise people.³

In Islam, there is a certain symbolism in the fact that the shroud is made of white cloth, which means that the white shroud reflects the idea that the dead person will travel to the afterlife in a pure state. The perception of white as a symbol of mourning is also observed in other nations. In particular, in the culture of China, India, Korea, white is the colour of mourning.⁴ It is clear that different peoples have their own ideas about white.

Black is still described by our people today as a symbol of evil, darkness, sorrow and death. In the Qur'an, black is the darkness of the night, the faces of the people of Hell, grief, sorrow, annihilation, withering; the color of some of the mountains. Such views on black and white have been variously described in works of art by word artists. In particular, the white lexeme in O. Matjon's poems is, first of all, a lexeme denoting the natural color of objects. At the same time, the lexeme was used in a figurative sense, meaning "purity", "peace".

The expressions depicting white in O. Matjon's poems reflect the following ideas of the artist related to this color:

White is snow.

White is a white dove:

Snow! Whiteness! It looks to me like a dove with silver wings floating all over the world.

It is clear from this passage that in the poet's thinking, white is associatively associated first with snow and then with a white dove.

White, it is white paper

A good poet's wife is a good idea,

There is no rocks that are not taken by army of words

Patterns, shadows that do not fade for years,

Recite your poem for the people, leave it in the white,

Leave your soul in the blue flag! («Bakhshi»)

It is clear from the poem that the lexeme of the poem restored the unity of the white paper in the poet's memory.

White is a cotton crop:

It is snowing in distant lands

If the mountains are the subject of a conference,

Not to mention cotton

I can see white mountains in my country. (“Speech about our cotton”)

In this verse, the poet describes an interesting case of associative thinking in connection with the mountain lexeme. In other words, although the poet did not hear the word cotton in these four, the mountain lexeme states that he imagines white mountains, that is, a cotton crop. In this case, there is an associative link between the mountain-white mountain (cotton harvest) units.

It is understood that in O. Matjon, white color, first of all, revives white objects: snow, white dove, white paper, cotton.

It is natural that the white lexeme in the memory of Uzbek speakers remembers, first of all, snow, chalk, cotton, which are found in nature in this color. This is evident from the associative experiences that have been observed in other nations as well. From the given information by A.S. Shustova it is said that белый (white) is related to snow first of all in a books of which were written "Explanatory Dictionary of the Living Great Russian Language", by I.V.DAL S "Dictionary of the Russian Language" by S.I. OJegov "Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language" D.N. Ushakov and "Large Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language" by S.A. Kuznetsov.⁵

This also indicates that the white lexeme reminds language owners primarily of white objects.

In O. Matjon's following four, the white lexeme does not form a color image as a result of its figurative meaning:

So many handed out caravans, waited

The world's great and small roads,

He died in the fall as a caravan

Spring white dreams of my country. (“Speech about our cotton”)

The analysis of examples from O. Matjon's poetic works shows that word combinations formed in Uzbek with the participation of white and black lexemes and firmly rooted in the memory of linguists, as well as parts of phraseological units are connected with each other on the basis of associative relations. That is, not only the grammatical and semantic interrelationships of the components, but also the associative relationship play an important role in the formation of such units.

It is based on the associative connection of phrases and speech components in the speech process. In other words, the associative connection of words leads to the formation of phrases

and sentences. Commenting on this, D. Lutfullaeva notes the following: “Verbal associations lead to the creation of different speech structures. For any speech structure, semantically associatively linked units (lexical, syntactic units) serve as a base unit. The associative structure in the stimulus word + response model can serve to express a specific situation”.⁶ This conclusion was once made by the famous Russian linguist Yu. Karaulov. According to the scientist, any motivating word – a pair of response is an unfinished sentence, which is the necessary part or grammatically formed part of the sentence, its core.⁷

Linked language units are the most important units that make up a text semantically and syntactically, a feature that is confirmed in the analysis of units related to white and black lexemes in O. Matjon’s poems.

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