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THE AESTHETIC AND COMMUNICATIVE FUNCTIONS OF THE LANGUAGE

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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 Fells" 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*

INTRODUCTION

M.Yuldashev based on the opinion of V.Arrorin, in modern literature on linguistics it is noted that the language has four or five main tasks, such as communicative communication, communication, and the accumulation of experience and knowledge). (8.118-119b) The use of a particular version of the article in the speech of the speaker or the author of a work of art ensures that one or more of these tasks occur simultaneously. The famous Russian philologist V.Vinogradov "Stylistics.Poetic Speech Theory.Poetic "in his book" The Poetics "distinguishes the uniqueness of the artistic and scientific thought, that is, the idea of a creative fantasy in scientific thought creates an abstract, commonly formulated concept. In artistic fantasy, creative fantasy becomes a powerful driving force of the process of artistic creation, which is a concrete and at the same time a very symbolic image, which leads to the birth of the emblem. Science text can only be translated individually from expressivity and cannot exist without other visual aids. (7.11b) Expressiveness in artistic text is one of the ways to provide it - the use of the article's version suitable for speech situations.

The Uzbek people's proverbial dictionary contains no grease, no drool - no tea, no good, no goodness - a good thing, a good house, a rich house, a rich man, a good man, a good man, There are options for the Karamli mountains, until you get to the bay. The options given are also of significance. In order to analyze this line, it is desirable to clarify the matter of matter and transformant in the first place.

Components of folklore creativity: transformant, transformed by macro, witch, puzzle with small (lexical, grammatical, syntactic) changes. The meaning of the articles is closely related but the forms that have the greatest difference are considered as a variance. In our opinion, the content of this article is one of the only communicative tasks, and articles that have different forms of expression. Since the artistic text looks as aesthetically integral, thinking that this whole form is only a form can lead to false interpretations. The aesthetic function of the language is "sits" on the communicative function in artistic texts, so the aesthetic task is clearly visible, and the communicative task is clearly visible (8.99b) The philosopher JafarGaribâr, who investigates the mechanisms of scientific, artistic expression of a particular idea and the clear and secret ways of thought in the artistic text, says, "The problem is that ethical aspects of language and how to make sure that the integrity of any immigration matter. The art work differs from that of the scientific works, the approach of the literary researcher and other scientific approaches. The literary researcher is obliged to consider the idea of art as part of the aesthetic community. "

In order to use the aesthetic function of the language, the creator chooses what he wants in his language to fill his or her own artistic intentions. This feature is found in all phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic, and higher levels of the language, and proceeds to artistic aesthetic integrity on the basis of different combinations of each layer and interlinear units. Creator will never be limited to aesthetic ability to a specific surface. It is clear that the artistic text created only in one direction by the expression method can not claim the artistic aesthetic perfection. Variety, originality and uniqueness of expression options and methods in literary texts are evaluated in terms of positive and acceptable qualities of this text. (8.102b) The aesthetic function of the tongue is based on the whole of its uniqueness, its complexity, which is also based on the communicative function, its transformation, and its artistic interests, directly in the art. All levels of national language are of aesthetic importance to artistic text.

3), the choice of options such as the doves of the dove until the city is burned (4), the artistic-aesthetic character of the modification of the maqol (1), the kobobim (2) We try to explain the value. In a figurative sense, the above articles are used only for selfish people who are self-interested and who do not deal with the loss of others. This comment in the article is general for the foregoing articles, but each variant has a different aesthetic purpose. 1 is at the very bottom of the line of rankings according to the low / high meaning of word meaning (eccentricity). The article in article 2 replaces the word world in the first word, which implies the peculiarity of the article, ie the first and second articles are differentiated by the category of generality / As a result, the selfishness of selfishness is greatly increased, and this article is applied to a selfish man. In verse 3, the exchange of the word hut in the word literally means to increase the meaning of the word, and to rank higher in rank. The grave is a place where mankind will find eternal life; its burning is a great torment in the Islamic faith, a sin of worldly sins. "Boiling the boil with butter" also proves unbelief, not just selfishness. In article 4, the larger space - the city is mentioned. It is not the selfishness of this ordinary citizen but the selfish king / amir / bek, and in general, serves to express the negative character of the official. As you can see, the versions of articles do not mean the same, there is a very subtle divergence. The author or speaker chooses exactly one of these to express his point of view in a more precise way, in accordance with his purpose. This is not the only communicative function of the language, but also its expressive function. Just imagine the language of literary texts only in the form, the sequence of events expressed in it, the imagination of the form and content in artistic style, in such a dictatorship, not merely the essence of literary art. The artistic essence of the author is the ability to shape the content, and individual features are of special value. V.V. Odintsov rightly point out that the emotional-artistic structure in the art is transforming the "natural" (ie, the real link between the concepts and the relationships), so the form of the artwork is of great importance as compared to other literary works.

T.V. Zueva, B.P. Kirdan, writes about the phenomenon of folk proverb article: "Articles and stories represent the typical situation and the particular situation, when demonstrating the experience of the people on vital issues. Often, in such cases, there is a choice of popular wisdom. " Here are the versions of the following: Xleb da voda - krestyanskaya (mujitskaya, soldatskaya, burlatskaya, shahterskaya, zdorovaya, molodetskaya). The Goal also provides options such as golkakbuben, golkaksoszka, golkakperst, Golkakosinovyykol.

J. Jumabayeva gives an insight into the synonyms and the gradu- ones: "Synonyms, meaningful words, contextual and occlusive synonyms are given in compound dictionaries, and some definable dictionaries do not produce antonyms. I have to refer to several sources to find contextual synonyms and antonyms. This is a glossary of graduonimic rows, which is very important for language learners, language trainers and translators, and the dictionary of graduational dictionaries in both Uzbek and English, ie bilingual dictionaries. Semantic categories and stylistic tools are of utmost importance to semantics and lexicography when it comes to interpreting it. Each translated lexema differs by its specificity, level, and usage scale. This difference can only be understood by the interpreter through the study of graduating lines, by applying graduate dictionaries, and correctly interpreting it. " J. Jumabayeva is also interested in the study of semantic categories and stylistic tools for translation, semicology and lexicography, as well as researching the problem of dialectic version of folklore, and its descriptive / gradual dictionary.

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