

ON THE EXPRESSION OF SYMBOL BEAUTY IN POETRY

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ABSTRACT

The article defines the role of the concept of beauty in literary works and its reflection in national-mental worldviews on the principle of systematic classification, evaluating beauty as a universal and proving that the individual is a natural or acquired phenomenon for national thinking. The concept of beauty in comparable languages and the lexical-semantic means of expressing it become more impressive and colorful using poetic means such as syntactic parallelism, differentiation, syntactic gradation, based on the example of poetic texts related to bilingual art. The existence of natural, religious, artificial interpretations of scientific and philosophical approaches to beauty in Uzbek and world literature; Is proved by examples. In Uzbek and English works, simile, metaphor, paremia, phrases, which reflect the concept of beauty, are divided into several thematic groups, revealing their similarities, peculiarities and universal aspects.

KEYWORDS: *Beauty, Symbol, Literary Analogy, Innovation, Word Usage, Uniqueness, Trend, Poetics.*

INTRODUCTION

The symbol of beauty is expressed by lexical-semantic, morphological, syntactic, phraseological means, regardless of the linguistic aspect of its occurrence. In the lexical-semantic study of the symbol of beauty, the origin of all lexemes gathered around the same symbol is studied by collecting information related to the lexical meaning. This can serve as a very effective research to create an associative language fund related to the image of beauty. For example, the word "beautiful" is a lexical-semantic analysis, which in the five-volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language includes synonyms such as "very beautiful, graceful, graceful" and "pleasing to the eye, fascinating, pleasing", "pleasure" (Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language (O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati), 2020). It is also said that it serves as a name for women in the society of communication. The main point we need to pay attention to is the last comment. Why exactly female names? Because the word beautiful is a lexeme that is always used in our language to refer to women, nature, and certain events (Khasanov, 2021). And this directly indicates that this lexeme is a word of gender significance. To substantiate our opinion, we refer to the synonyms of the word "beautiful" in our language. The lexeme "beautiful" is never used in the Uzbek language in the context of live communication. In other words, if the words "flirtatious" embody a positive semantic reality for women in the parameters of beauty, on the

contrary, they have a negative semantic color for men. The following comment in the "Etymological Dictionary of the Uzbek language" clearly proves the absolute gender significance of the word "beautiful". *"Beautiful is beautiful. This adjective is formed by adding the suffix -la to the verb kosh, which originally meant "look" in the ancient Turkic language. Later the consonant k at the beginning of the word was replaced by the consonant g, and the consonant s in the space between the vowels was changed to z; In Uzbek, the sign of softness of the vowel is missing. This quality originally meant "to attract attention," and the meaning of "pleasant" was developed on the basis of this meaning*(Etymology Dictionary of the Uzbek Language (O'zbek tilining etimologik lug'ati), 2000).

METHODOLOGY

The etymological meaning of the lexeme also means that this quality is an aesthetic feature associated with the types of conscious activity of seeing and feeling. In these two dictionaries, it is possible to emphasize the two most important aspects of the word "beautiful", which have both gender (linguoculturological) and aesthetic aspects. In this regard, the lexical-semantic study of the associative language fund of the image of beauty is of great value (Hasanov, 2020). In addition, the word beautiful is a lexeme that, from a semantic point of view, has the property of being graded in our language. In the development of its meaning it is not difficult to grasp some aspects which are distinguished by considerable subtleties of meaning among the adjacent lexemes. For example, when the word "beautiful" is compared to the word "willing", the semantic structure of the word is a little poorer than the standard of perfection expressed by the word "beautiful", although both are used in the same speech, always in the same context. does not represent a relationship. Therefore, in the language, especially in the Uzbek language, the semantic aspects of the word, the products associated with the lexical-semantic evolution are considered important.

If we look at the etymology of the English word " beauty ", the word was originally derived from the Latin adjective " bellus ", " bellitaleum ", meaning "good, handsome", "bealte", "beaute" (Askarovna, 2021). 1325was consumed as an independent word until. Later, the language was translated into English and used in the modern sense of "beauty". In both languages, the synonymous sequence of these words is very long (Majidovich K. A., Filling Lexical Gaps In The Uzbek Language With Dialectisms (Based On The Turkic-Kaltatoy Dialect), 2021). For example, the lexical-semantic units that represent the image of beauty in the Uzbek language are: *beautiful, delicate, elegant, graceful, pleasant, beautiful, graceful, sweet, honey, sweet, sugar, sweet, graceful, graceful, handsome, graceful, graceful, graceful brave ...* This line can be continued indefinitely. Because in the Uzbek national mentality, inner beauty is higher than external beauty. And this choice is reflected in the dictionary of the Uzbek language.

FINDINGS

The construction of these quality words does not stop in the process of language development. For example, with the help of productive adjectives such as it is possible to create new words and add them to consumption. For example,

adjectives of beauty with the suffix -li: *beautiful, charming, attractive, graceful, graceful, imaginative, faithful, intelligent, understanding, intelligent, religious, polite, sensual, graceful, conscientious, graceful, graceful, patient ...* and ot + li = these adjectives, which are formed on

the basis of the adjective pattern, denote the possession of a certain abstract or definite concept (in relation to the object, properties).

Qualitative words that symbolize beauty with the addition of blind: *charming, charming, enterprising, religious*.

The symbol of beauty made with the suffix -dor is adjective words: *attractive, faithful, meaningful*.

A symbol of beauty made with the addition of a *pleasant prefix adjectives*: *khushkad, khushruy, khushkomat, khushbichim, khushshurat*. In general, adjectives and adjectives that express external and internal beauty in the Uzbek language are rich and colorful (Majidovich K. A., Possibilities of Kipchak Dialects in filling the Lexicon of Uzbek, 2021).

us now analyze the qualities of the image of beauty inherent in English linguoculture. As mentioned in our previous chapters, the British pay more attention to external beauty (Majidovich K. A., Filling Lexical Gaps In The Uzbek Language With Dialectisms (Based On The Turkic-Kaltatoy Dialect), 2021), and this choice is also clearly reflected in their linguistic units. English: *beautiful, smart, handsome, attractive, fine, good, nice, beauteous, cute, fair, good-looking, gorgeous, sheen, nice-looking, pretty, shapely, fit (slang), clear, pleasant, excellent, exceptional, great, marvelous, perfect, stylish, wonderful, sunny, alluring, graceful, appealing, charming, delicate, delightful, elegant, exquisite, grand, pleasing, splendid, stunning, superb, well-formed, taking, symmetrical, sublime, statuesque, slightly, resplendent, refined, pulchritudinous, ideal, foxy, enticing, divine, comely, classy, bewitching, angelic, admirable* et c. This words line more to be continued push possible. Because English also has a very large vocabulary fund as Shakespeare's work, the center of world civilization (Ҳасанов, 2022). In particular, thesaurus dictionaries created in this language are of great importance in learning and teaching this language. This language is also very common. Words like *beautiful, beautifier, beautify, beautifully, beautifulness* are made from the word *beauty* alone (Majidovich K. A., 2021). Unlike the Uzbek language, these words belong to different morphological categories. *Beautifully* - ravish, *beautify* - verb, *beautiful* - quality, *beautifulness* - at. These lexemes, which are present in both languages, may differ from each other in their participation in the speech process according to their emotional expressiveness. For example, *charming, beautiful, barno, lobar*; the words *beauteous, gorgeous, sheen, marvelous, appealing* to artistic style; *beautiful, intelligent, good, intelligent; good, nice, fine, smart, pretty* - neutral style; *sweet, sweet, sugar, honey, simple, natural*; The words *cute, fair, hot, fit, attractive* are lexemes specific to the style of speech.

Such customized words can play a key role in revealing the national language culture. The concept of "good man" in ethics can apply to everyone - women, men, young and old. In aesthetics, however, there is no concept of "beautiful man"; there are only the concepts of "beautiful guy" or "beautiful girl". Because a beautiful mustache in a man is only on a man's face, one of the beauties in a woman - long hair is beautiful only in a woman's body (Suvanov, 2019). Imagine a woman with a mustache and a man with a beard! These beauties turn into ugliness. Beauty also has the property of "extreme whimsy" that requires only its place in a body. Here it is appropriate to cite an example used by the German psychiatrist Fexner. According to thinkers (Ҳасан, 2019), the redness on a girl's face is a sign of her beauty. However, if the redness moves over his nose - it turns into ugliness. So, for morality - generality, and for

sophistication - certainty is a condition of existence.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

There are also some semantic differences, just as each lexeme associated with beauty has some degree of connection to the word “beautiful”. This seems especially brighter in context. Above we have focused on the subtleties of their stylistic meaning. Below we look at some of the semantic aspects between the synonyms of the word “beautiful”. Merriam-webster. On the c om website we came across the following information about it: “Some common synonyms of *beautiful* are *comely*, *fair*, *handsome* *lovely* , and *pretty* . While all these words mean “exciting sensuous or aesthetic pleasure”, *beautiful* applies to whatever excites the keenest of pleasure to the senses and stirs emotion through the senses. For example: *beautiful mountain scenery*” (Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language (O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati), 2020). English language conversation of the word “beautiful” in his speech *comely*, *fair*, *handsome*, *lovely* and *pretty* such as synonyms eng a lot to be applied has _

Comely and *handsome* of words dependence about in the dictionary so definition quoted : *Comely* is like *handsome* in suggesting what is coolly approved rather than emotionally responded to (Хасанов А. М., 2021). For example: *The comely grace of a dancer*.

The words *fair* and *beautiful* are synonyms, but do differ in nuance. Specifically, *fair* suggests *beauty* because of *purity*, *flawlessness*, or *freshness*. For example: *Fair of face*.

While in some cases nearly identical to *beautiful*, *handsome* suggests aesthetic pleasure due to proportion, symmetry, or elegance. For example: *A handsome Georgian mansion*.

Lovely is close to *beautiful* but applies to a narrower range of emotional excitation in suggesting the *graceful*, *delicate*, or *exquisite*. For example: *A lovely melody*.

The words *pretty* and *beautiful* can be used in similar contexts, but *pretty* often applies to superficial or insubstantial attractiveness. For example: *A painter of conventionally pretty scenes*.

Comely is used in the sense of being wonderful, in relation to an action or situation that can involuntarily evoke a special emotional feeling in a person. For example, the dancer’s wonderful movement (Хасанов А. М., 2021). *Fair* is applied to the most valued qualities of beauty: purity, impeccability, purity. It is most helpful in describing facial beauty in men, in the sense of a spotless, clear face. Proportionality, symmetrical proportionality is represented by the word *handsome* in *English*. We have the most alternative variants of this word: words like *handsome*, kind. The words *pretty* and *beautiful* often have the same meaning in context. While *pretty* is mostly used more actively than outward beauty , *beautiful* is an equally appropriate word to express both outward and inward beauty.

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