



LINGUOPRAGMATIC AND LINGUOCULTURAL STUDY OF ANAPHORA IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article gives detailed information about anaphora. The article clearly and concisely explains the word anaphora and gives examples from Uzbek poetry. It also adapts these samples to linguocultural studies and linguopragmatics. Theories are illustrated through examples.

Key words: anaphora, literature, type of artistic art, linguoculturalism, linguopragmatics.

Аннотация: В этой статье дается подробная информация об анафоре. В статье четко и лаконично объясняется слово анафора и приводятся примеры из узбекской поэзии. Он также адаптирует эти образцы к лингвокультурологии и лингвопрагматике. Теории иллюстрируются примерами.

Ключевые слова: анафора, литература, вид художественного искусства, лингвокультурализм, лингвопрагматика.

Individuals selectively use phonetic, lexical, phraseological, and grammatical means of language in the interaction-relationship process.

«... As the main means of fascination, the writer puts style in the first place» . Such selective use of universal language tools leads to the emergence of different manifestations of speech, which is referred to as «speech styles».



Speech styles differ lexically-grammatically. For example, when the usual order varies in colloquial style, while terms, complex structured compound sentences are used sparingly, the opposite is observed in the scientific style.

Each of the speech styles acts within one whole system of language and is characterized by the organization, repetition of language tools according to the purpose of expression. For example, its use, Association, and repetition of the terms horse, agreement, possession, Quality, Original, relative, owner, cross section, secondary branch, etc. in scientific work on linguistics are some of the distinctive features of the scientific style.

Word, grammatical form and grammatical in the definition of speech styles the methodological point of the construction is taken into account seriously. For example, the grammatical categories that give the shrinkage-caress emotion, smiled, laughed, said, spoke, as if words were characteristic of the colloquial style; smiling, laughing among others, are characteristic of artistic speech. Also, words such as smiling are positive; words such as laughing; running; react negatively, since in the process of speech these features are taken into account.

Of course, the fact that a word expresses a positive or negative attitude cannot always be the basis for defining the style of speech. However, with the fact that many such words that form a synonymic series can be used in colloquial and artistic style, and in formal work and scientific style can only be elected in numerical cases characterized.

Dialecticism, jargon and vulgar words are used for the purpose of creating an image in an artistic style. They are not characteristic of any other style of speech. Although from the point of view of sociolinguistics, words and forms characteristic of certain groups, dialect, are one of the mixed forms of the language, they are far from the framework of the universal language.

So, speech styles are created on the ground of materials of the national language and are interpreted from this point of view. In this respect, Terms constitute identity: they are mainly used in the discourse of the people of science. However, since science is the spiritual property of a particular nation, a particular people, an important sign indicating



the level of progress of that people, terms are considered as a tool of the universal language.

Speech styles perfect over the course of the period, have their own stable means, appear anew. For example, the artistic style, which was considered a splendor of styles and was most used in our language, literature, became rich, developed after the 50s of the last century.

In fact, what is the artistic style? What does it cover?

Artistic style-sharply distinguished from other styles by the unity of the communicative and aesthetic functions of the language. It is also characterized by its extensive use of elements characteristic of the artistic style, its abundant use of expressive and pictorial means, its figurative, portable metaphorical use of words and other signs. The breadth of the possibility of covering language material, the participation of all existing vocabulary units in the national language and their serving an important task — an aesthetic one—will have to be considered a characteristic feature of the artistic style of speech. Because such an opportunity is limited in another task style. In the literary language, dialectisms, jargons, varvarisms can be used with their place in the artistic style, while the use of coarse words is not advisable. In none of the task style, a language can demonstrate its structural aspects, vocabulary content, that is, the richness and colorfulness of the meaning of a word, correct and portable meanings, artistic speech style, grammatical construction, that is, it cannot participate with all types of sentences. The possibilities of using words and choosing words in all genres of fiction cannot be approached with one criterion. The method of image of any literary genre, the choice of words will depend on the general theme of the work of this genre, on the type of genre. For example: a novel written in the form of a narrative, the linguistic means of a satirical or humorous work are not the same as the linguistic means of the story. In addition to these, the use of one or another of the synonymous words also depends on the genre of the work of art. For example, the words human, heaven are used primarily in poetry. And in prose or colloquial speech, synonyms are widely used — the words Man, Heaven, face, wind, gospel. Works written in the style of artistic speech cannot be imagined without pictorial means. We often call them tools of artistic image.

The means of artistic representation, expressiveness and flattery in literature are called Fine Arts. The science that studies this is called "Ilmi industrial" or "Ilmi bade". Since poetry is the dominant genre in the East, often the concept of poetic arts is also used in the sense of Fine Arts. The text will contain a variety of artistic means that will exaggerate meaning, bring out a lot of meaning, create impressiveness, which we often perceive according to the meaning and content of the text. These are spiritual arts. In the text there are fine arts that create flattery, enhance expressiveness, generate sound cohesion or drowsiness, in the main cases based on word repetition, so that it is possible to observe and hear them by eye. These are the arts. Almost ten centuries of Uzbek classical literature samples were finished in Arabic script. The old script – related to the Arabic alphabet, related to The Shape of letters or, due to the letter-bearing, the arts of changing words-are also found in some way, we called them syllable arts. Fine arts are master classes for an amateur poet, while for a student there is a school of perception of the intricacies and spells of literature. Knowing these, the reader gets a truly rich artistic-emotional flavor from our poetry; poets grow up to be highly skilled word artists. The means of images called methodological figures mainly include the following — inversion, repetition, analogy, adjectivation, metaphor, revitalization, antithesis, gradation, ellipsis, rhetorical questioning and anaphora. Their active use in the artistic style indicates the presence of a specific composition of this style. The functional delimitation of language tools creates the need for differentiation even in their speech process. Let's now get acquainted with one of them, the visual art of anaphora, which is the most used in literature and the most ssvimli artistic image tool of poets and writers.

Anaphora is originally derived from the Greek word anaphora – upward release or repetition, as part of the cytilistic figures, the Fine Arts.

Unlike other methodological artistic means of artistic language, this fine art has its own strict location - that is, it is always located in the initial position of a sentence, poem or artistic sentence. More precisely, the repetition of the same resonating sound, melodic words or phrases at the beginning of verses or in front of sentences in a prosaic work of art is also an anaphora process.



If the main reason for the application of anaphora fine art is in Nazm, then ya'niki is used in the poem, then it can perform the following tasks.

- raises the accuracy and rhythm of poetic speech
- increases tone and expressiveness
- makes the poem more impressive
- makes poetry easy to memorize.

If anaphora is used in a work of fiction, it gives the work the following content:

- serves as the real meaning of the work;
- creates the author's own passionate voice;
- the thoughts that seem most meaningful to the writer are highlighted.

So it turns out that anaphora can be found not only in poetic speech, but also in prose, a methodological tool, when parts of sentences are repeated at the beginning of paragraphs.

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