

LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL STUDY OF THE EXPRESSIO OF IDEAS ABOUT GOVERNANCE IN THE ODES AND LAMENTS OF THE POET

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Annotatsiya: Me'muar, qasida va marsiyalardagi boshqaruvga oid fikrlarning lingvomadaniy tadqiqi adabiyotshunoslik va tilshunoslik sohalarining qiziqarli va murakkab yo'nalishlaridan biridir. Ushbu janrlar o'ziga xos badiiy va madaniy xususiyatlarga ega bo'lib, ularning til va madaniyat kontekstida o'rganilishi boshqaruv tushunchasini chuqurroq anglashga yordam beradi. Ushbu maqolada me'muar, qasida va marsiyalardagi boshqaruvga oid fikrlarning lingvomadaniy jihatlari, ularning badiiy ifodalanishi va madaniy kontekstda qanday shakllanishi tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: lingvomadaniy tadqiqot, janr, til, boshqaruv, madaniyat, leksik-semantik xususiyatlari, pragmatik jihatlari, metaforalar.

Аннотация: Лингвокультурологическое исследование представлений об управлении в мемуарах, одах и маршах является одним из интересных и сложных направлений литературоведения и языкознания. Эти жанры имеют свои художественные и культурные особенности, а их изучение в контексте языка и культуры помогает глубже понять концепцию управления. В данной статье анализируются лингвокультурологические аспекты представлений об управлении в мемуарах, одах и маршах, их художественное выражение и то, как они формируются в культурном контексте.

Ключевые слова: лингвокультурологическое исследование, жанр, язык, управление, культура, лексико-семантические особенности, прагматические аспекты, метафоры.

Abstract: Linguistic and cultural research of ideas about management in memoirs, odes and marches is one of the interesting and complex areas of literary studies and linguistics. These genres have their own artistic and cultural characteristics, and their study in the context of language and culture helps to understand the concept of management more deeply. This article analyzes the linguocultural aspects of ideas about management in memoirs, odes and marches, their artistic expression and how they are formed in a cultural context.

Keywords: linguocultural research, genre, language, management, culture, lexical-semantic features, pragmatic aspects, metaphors.

INTRODUCTION

The architect, Qadi and Marcia are from ancient and rich genres of Uzbek literature, each of which is characterized by its own artistic form and content. These genres are of great importance not only as a means of literary expression, but also in highlighting important aspects of cultural and social life. The genre of the architect has its place in the narrative of historical events and personal experiences, in the case of the praise of hymns and spiritual and moral values, and in the expression of sorrows and losses. The linguistic study of these genres helps to understand more deeply how they relate to language and culture, how they cover topics such as management, social order and human values. The introduction gives an overview of the distinctive features of the architectural, Qadi and Marcian genres, their historical development and their place in literature, and also shows the importance of how management-related thoughts are expressed and analyzed through these genres. This provides the basis for new approaches to the study of the rich cultural heritage of Uzbek literature.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The architectural genre plays an important role in the description of historical events and personal experiences. Management considerations in this genre are often expressed through real-life situations. Architects will have ideas about the effectiveness of the management system, the qualities of leaders, their decision-making processes and their impact on society. From a linguistic point of view, the language used in architectures is often clear, fluent, and oriented towards information. Concepts of governance are covered here in a more fact-based manner, in a historical and political context.[1]

The metaphors and terminology used in Architects Reveal the complexity of the management process, as well as emphasizing the social importance of leadership and management. The QADA genre, on the other hand, is more oriented towards the expression of artistic and spiritual-moral values. Qasidas are often rich in praise, melody, and in their language ideas about governance are manifested in a more idealized form. In Qasida, the qualities of the leader, his wise and fair management are praised. Linguistic analysis shows that the language used in Qasida has a high level of artistry, enriched with many charms, teachings and other artistic means. The concept of governance is often closely associated with spiritual and moral values in QADA texts, and leadership qualities are idealized. In this genre, ideas about governance are expressed more in accordance with the cultural and moral standards of society. The marches, on the other hand, deal more with themes of loss and grief, and their views on governance often take the form of criticism of social injustice, the shortcomings of leaders, or problems in the governance system. In the Marcian genre, the concept of management is shown in a more negative context, a genre that analyzes the mistakes of leaders, the responsibility they have and its consequences. Linguomadanically, the language used in the marches is heavy, melancholy, and often rich in metaphors,

symbolism, and other artistic means. Management considerations in this genre are expressed in a more critical and somber tone, which serves as an important tool in illuminating problems in society.[2]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The artistic means of language, lexical-semantic features, pragmatic aspects, and cultural contexts are central to the analysis of management considerations of these genres in a linguistic study. In architects, language is more fact-based, understandable, more accurately illuminating the various stages of the management process. In Qasida, however, language serves to express artistic and spiritual values while praising leadership qualities. In the case of the Martians, the language has a grieving and critical tone, and is a tool in pointing out governance flaws and social injustices. Culturally viewed, the concept of governance is represented by distinct cultural codes and normatives in each genre. In architects, management is more seen in the context of historical and social events, the social role of leaders and the impact of their decisions on the life of society are analyzed. In Qasida, governance is closely linked to ideal values, moral standards, and spiritual qualities, and leadership qualities are praised. While in the marches, the social injustice and problems of governance are openly criticized, this genre is an important cultural platform in highlighting the problems in society.[3]

Also, the linguomadanian study analyzes the metaphors, charms and other artistic means used in the management considerations of these genres. In architects, management is often represented by clear and understandable metaphors such as "hotel management", "effective leadership". In Qasida, however, leadership qualities are praised through artistic and spiritual symbols such as "clean as the wind", "clear as the moon". In the Marcia, however, the problems of management are expressed using sad and critical metaphors such as "Dark Night", "broken tree". From a pragmatic point of view, thoughts about management in architects are aimed at providing the reader with information, while in Qasida these thoughts serve to mentally influence the listener, to elevate them spiritually. In the case of the marches, management considerations focus on arousing sadness and criticism in the listener. This indicates the specific communicative function of each genre.[4]

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the linguomadanian study of ideas about management in the architectural, Qadis and Marcia reveals the uniqueness of these genres in the context of language and culture. Each genre expresses the concept of governance through its own artistic and cultural means, enabling a deeper understanding of the social, spiritual and historical aspects of the concept of governance. This research is important in the development of new approaches and techniques, not only in literary studies, but also in the fields of linguistics and cultural studies.

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