

BADIIY MATNDA KONNOTATIV MA'NONING IFODALANISHI

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada badiiy matnda konnotativ ma'noning ifodalanishi va badiiy matnning ichki chuqurligini, obrazlar dunyosini va muallifning estetik niyatini ochib berishda muhim vositadir. U nafaqat til boyligini, balki xalqning madaniy ongini ham namoyon etadi.

Kalit so'z: Konnotativ, ma'no, badiiy, matn, til, tilshunoslik, so'z, ekspressiv.

Abstract: This article discusses the expression of connotative meaning in a literary text and its importance in revealing the inner depth of the literary text, the world of images, and the aesthetic intention of the author. It reflects not only the richness of the language, but also the cultural consciousness of the people.

Key words: Connotative, meaning, artistic, text, language, linguistics, word, expressive.

Til nafaqat aloqa vosita bo'lmagan, balki estetik tafakkur, madaniy va ma'rifiy jihatdan ham dunyoqarashning ifodasidir. Biz bilamizki, ko'proq badiiy matnlarda til vositalari turlicha ma'no qatlamlari orqali qo'shimcha ma'nolarni ifodalaydi. Asosan, badiiy matnlarda bu holatlarni uchratishimiz mumkin. Badiiy matnlarda til vositalari turlicha ma'no qatlamlari orqali chuqur ma'nolarni ifodalaydi. Bu qatlam esa konnotativ ma'no bo'lib, u so'zning asosiy ma'nosidan tashqari yuklangan emotsional, ekspressiv ma'nolarni ifodalaydi.

Konnotatsiya – tilshunoslikda so'zning bevosita ma'nosidan tashqari, u bilan bog'liq bo'lgan qo'shimcha semantik (ma'no) qatlami bo'lib hisoblanadi. Badiiy matnlarda qahramonlarning ichki tuyg'ularini va xarakterini ochib berishda ko'proq ishlatiladi. Ular orqali ifodalangan nutq eshituvchiga va kitobxonga ta'sir qilish quvvati ancha yuqori bo'ladi.

Konnotativ ma'no badiiy matnning ichki chuqurligini, obrazlar dunyosini va muallifning estetik niyatini ochib berishda muhim vositadir. U nafaqat til boyligini, balki xalqning madaniy ongini ham namoyon etadi. Shu boisdan, badiiy asarlarni tahlil qilishda konnotatsion qatlamni aniqlash adabiy-estetik anglash uchun zarurdir.

Konnotatsiya yozuvchining so'z tanlash mahoratida muhim qism hisoblanadi. Har bir so'z alohida ahamiyat kasb etib, birgalikda jumla, parcha, sahna yoki butun hikoya uchun ma'lum biro hang yaratishi mumkin. Konnotatsiyalar quyidagilar uchun ham ishlatilishi mumkin:

1.Rang-barang tasvirli asar yozishda. Bunda asarda tasvirni yaratishda konnotatsiya juda muhim hisoblanadi.

2.Qahramonlarni shakllantirishda. Kitobxonlar yozuvchining berilgan ta'riflari asosida asardagi qahramonlarni tasavvur qilishadi. Agar qahramon ijobiy konnotatsiyalar bilan tasvirlangan bo'lsa, kitobxonlar nazdida ijobiy xarakterga ega bo'lgan qahramon jonlanadi va asarga bo'lgan qiziqish ham oshadi.

3.Badiiy asarda til vositasiz his-tuyg'uni ko'rsatishda. Bunda konnotatsiya yozuvchi uchun ham, o'quvchi uchun ham his-tuyg'uni namoyish etadi.[1].

Konnotativ ma'no turli vositalar yordamida amalga oshiriladi. Konnotativ ma'no fonetik va leksik usullar orqali namoyon bo'ladi. Har biri o'ziga xos bo'lgan xususiyatga egadir. Fonetik usul orqali ifodalanishi badiiy matnning ta'sir kuchini oshiradi. Tovushlarning har biri ifodalaydigan konnotativ ma'no badiiy matnning qiymatini va o'qilishini oshiradi. Leksik vositalar orqali ifodalashda turli xil ko'rinishlarda amalga oshirish mumkin. Asosan, konnotativ ma'no ifodalashda leksik usullar orqali ifodalashda so'zlarning o'z o'rnida qo'llay bilish va ular ifodalaydigan ma'nodan tashqari ifodalaydigan ma'nolarning mavjudligi matnning ta'sirchanligini oshiradi.

Konnotativ ma'noning leksik usul bilan ifodalanishi, ya'ni metafora, metanimiya va senikdoxa orqali ifodalash asarning ta'sir qilish va kitobxonga tez yetib boradi. So'zlarning ma'nolarini tushunishda ham katta yordam beradi. Badiiy matnlarda, she'riyatda ko'chimlarning eng ko'p qo'llanuvchi turlaridan biri bu metaforalardir. Bu, asosan, so'zlarni metaforik ma'noda qo'llash nutqning obrazlilikini tasviriyligini oshirish uchun foydalaniladi. Metaforik qo'llashda bir predmet shaklining, belgisi yoki harakatining o'xshash tomoni boshqa bir narsaga ko'chiriladi. Shuning uchun ham yozuvchi asar ta'sirchanligini ko'chaytirish, obrazlilikini oshirish maqsadida foydalaniladi. Har bir ko'chim turidan foydalanish badiiy matnning qiymatini oshirish bilan birga, asarning badiiy tasvir vositalaridan foydalanish, his-tuyg'uni oshirish uchun katta zamin tayyorlaydi. Shuning uchun ham badiiy matnlarda qo'llash orqali butun bir asarning qiymatini va til vositalarining o'rnini qandayligini belgilab beradi. O'zbek adabiyotida ko'plab ijodkorlar asarlarida konnotativ ma'nolar orqali qahramonlar xarakterini, ularning ichki kechinmalarini va shu bilan birga til me'yorlarini ham qo'llanishi haqida ma'lumotga ega bo'lamiz.

Buyuk yozuvchi va shoirlarimiz har bir yaratgan asarlarida o'zgacha uslub, so'z qo'llash mahorati va kam so'zdan chiroyli badiiy jihatdan jilolangan barqaror birliklarni qo'llash kabi o'ziga xosliklarni o'qish jarayonida ko'rishimiz mumkin. Har bir ijodkorlarimizning mahorati shunchalikki, bir qo'llagan so'zni ikkinchi marta qo'llamasdan, balki uning sinonimlarini va ko'chma ma'nolarini qo'llashlarini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Chunki so'zlarni qayta-qayta takror qo'llash asar jozibasiga putur yetkazadi. Asarlarni o'qir ekanmiz asardagi so'zlarning ma'nosi va

takrorlanmasligiga qarab kishi hayratga tushadi. Masaln, Erkin Vohidovni she'rlarida ko 'proq konnotativ ma'noning ifodalanishini ko 'rishimiz mumkin. Uning "O'zbek Navoiyni o'qimay qo'ysa" she'riy misrasida konnotativ ma'noning leksik usul orqali ifodalanganligini ko 'rishimiz mumkin.

O 'zbek Navoiyni o 'qimay qo 'ysa,
Oltin boshning kalla bo 'lgani shudir.
Bedil qolib Demyan Bedniyni suysa,
Qora sochning malla bo 'lgani shudir.

Bu matnda konnotativ ma'noning leksik usul bilan ifodalanishini ko 'rishimiz mumkin. Har bir satrda ifodalangan so 'zlarning konnotativ ma'no orqali ifodalanganligini ko 'rishimiz mumkin. Masalan, O'zbek Navoiyni o'qimay qo'ysa misrasida "Navoiyni o'qimay qo'ysa" birligida Navoiyni emas, balki uning kitobi nazarda tutilgan. Bu kabi ma'nolar o'quvchining tafakkur dunyosini ham ochadi. Bundan tashqari "oltin bosh" bu kabi birikmada ham ko 'chma ma'nodagi so 'z ishtirok etgan.

Foydalangan adabiyotlar:

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The Expression of Connotative Meaning in Literary Texts

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Abstract: This article discusses the expression of connotative meaning in literary texts and its significance in revealing the inner depth of the literary text, the world of images, and the aesthetic intentions of the author. It reflects not only the richness of language but also the cultural consciousness of people.

Keywords: Connotative, meaning, artistic, text, language, linguistics, word, expressive.

Language is not only a means of communication but also an expression of aesthetic thought and a worldview in cultural and educational terms. It is known that

more often in literary texts linguistic tools express additional meanings through various layers of meaning. Generally, we can encounter this phenomenon primarily in literary texts. In these texts, linguistic tools convey profound meanings through different layers of meaning. This layer is known as connotative meaning, which expresses emotional and expressive meanings beyond the primary meaning of a word.

Connotation is considered an additional semantic (meaning) layer associated with a word beyond its direct meaning in linguistics. In literary texts, it is used primarily to reveal the inner feelings and character traits of characters. The speech expressed through them has a significantly higher power to influence listeners and readers.

Connotative meaning serves as an important tool for uncovering the inner depth of a literary text, the world of images it creates, and the aesthetic intentions behind it by the author. It reflects not only linguistic richness but also denotes cultural consciousness among people. Therefore, identifying connotational layers when analyzing literary works is essential for literary-aesthetic understanding.

Connotation plays a crucial role in an author's choice of words. Each word holds its own significance while collectively creating specific meanings for sentences, passages, scenes, or entire stories. Connotations can be used for several purposes:

1. In colorful descriptive works: Herein lies the importance of connotation when creating imagery within a work.

2. In character formation: Readers visualize characters based on descriptions provided by authors; if a character is depicted with positive connotations, it brings to life that character as having positive traits in readers' eyes and increases interest in the work.

3. In expressing emotions without linguistic tools: Herein lies how connotation showcases emotions both for writers and readers.

Connotative meanings are realized through various means—phonetic and lexical methods manifest them differently with their distinctive characteristics. The phonetic method enhances the impact strength within a literary text; each sound contributes to conveying connotative meanings that elevate both value and readability within that text. When expressing connotative meanings through lexical means, it's possible to implement them in diverse forms; primarily achieving this involves knowing how to appropriately utilize words along with acknowledging that words carry additional meanings alongside their primary definitions—this further enhances emotive power within literature.

The expression of connotative meanings through lexical methods, namely metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche, significantly impacts the effect of a work and reaches the reader quickly. It also greatly aids in understanding the meanings of words. In literary texts and poetry, one of the most frequently used types of tropes is

metaphors. This is mainly because the metaphorical use of words enhances the imagery and descriptiveness of speech. In metaphorical usage, one object's shape, characteristic, or action is transferred to another based on their similarities. Therefore, writers use these devices to amplify the impact and imagery of their works. Each type of trope not only increases the value of literary texts but also lays a strong foundation for utilizing artistic depiction and enhancing emotional expression. Thus, through their application in literary texts, it defines both the overall value of a work and the role of linguistic tools.

In Uzbek literature, we see numerous authors using connotative meanings to convey characters' traits and inner experiences while adhering to linguistic norms. Great writers and poets exhibit unique styles in each work they create—showcasing skillful word usage and employing beautifully artistically crafted stable units without repetition. The artistry of our authors is such that they manage to use synonyms and figurative meanings without repeating words unnecessarily since repetitive usage can diminish a work's charm. When reading works, one can be astonished by how words are used with meaning without redundancy.

For example, in Erkin Vohidov's poetry, we can observe a significant expression of connotative meaning. In his line “If you don’t read Uzbek Navoi,” we can see connotative meaning expressed through lexical methods.

"If you don't read Uzbek Navoi,
That's what happens when an 'golden head' gets its crown.
If Bedil stays behind as Demyan Bedniy is cherished,
That's what happens when 'black hair' becomes 'mulla.'"

In this text, we can see how connotative meanings are expressed using lexical methods. Each line contains words that express connotative meaning; for instance, in "If you don't read Navoi," it refers not just to Navoi himself but rather his books. Such meanings broaden the reader's cognitive horizons as well. Moreover, "golden head" also contains a word with a figurative meaning.

References:

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