

ARTISTIC AND STYLISTIC FEATURES OF REPETITION IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE WORK

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the analysis of the language of the artistic work, which is currently being researched a lot, and the repetition and its characteristics in Asqad Mukhtar's novel "Chinor" were analyzed. One of the most used lexical devices in literary texts, repetition, was selected from the work, and these examples were scientifically and theoretically analyzed.

Keywords - conceptualization, actualization, expressive tool, stylistic tool, repetitive unit.

One of the most used phenomena in works of art is repetition.

The orators of ancient Greece were the first to emphasize the importance of repetition as a rhetorical tool. One of the ancient orators, Quintilian, described repetition as follows: "The repeated use of a word has a great effect on the hearer, as it affects the enemy with a spear." With the classification of repetitions in Russian linguistics

L.M. Lomonosov was specially trained. In his book "Instructions for Beautiful Speaking", he pointed out repetition as a key figure of speech effectiveness. Repetition as a stylistic device was widely used in ancient poetry and prose. By V. M. Zhirmunsky in the 20s of the last century as a tool of poetic language

Linguists express different opinions about the means of repetition, which is one of the syntactic-stylistic expression methods characteristic of artistic speech. In particular, according to I.V. Arnold, "Repetitions are a means of repeating each word appropriately to fulfill the author's purpose."

According to M. Yoldoshev's book "Fictional text and its linguopoetic analysis basics", according to the use of repetition, the existence of types according to the category of the repeating unit, its syntactic nature, the order of placement of the repeating units, the distance between them, the repetition of a certain idea in different forms, and the methodological function of repetition in the text structure emphasized.

In our opinion, repetition as an expressive means of syntax has a strong emotional impact on the reader, because any means of repetition serves the purpose of distinguishing a certain idea, emphasizing it, and giving emotion to the speech. For this reason, when creating repetitions, the speaker repeatedly repeats the speech parts that he considers to be the main ones.

Repetition is considered one of the content-structural parts of the language paradigm of the writer Asqad Mukhtar and one of the expressive-syntactic tools widely used in his works.

Asqad Mukhtar skillfully used artistic repetitions in his works as a tool that can meet the requirements of figurative, impressive, original and high artistic language. The writer repeats sounds, suffixes, words, phrases, sentences in order to draw the reader's attention to the development of the story he is describing. This increases the aesthetic impact of the artistic text, and by means of them, the reader can easily understand the author's artistic goal. Askad Mukhtar very skillfully used this artistic image repetition in the novel "Plant", through which the impressiveness of the image was enhanced and an uplifting spirit was created.

We know that repetitions differ from each other to one degree or another according to the method of repetition. At the root of this difference lies the specific repetition of sounds, words, and syntactic devices.

Experts classify repetition: according to language levels (sound repetition, word repetition, sentence repetition), according to the place of use of repetitions (horizontal and vertical), according to the category of the repeated unit (noun repetition, adjective repetition, pronoun repetition, verb repetition), according to its syntactic nature (repetition of a phrase and repetition of a sentence), they are divided into types according to the location and the distance between them (contact - close repetition and distant - distant repetition).

they cry.

In the language of the work of Asqad Mukhtar, the owner of a unique talent, almost all types of repetition are observed. The repeated devices used in the works of the writer were a linguopoetic tool in giving the situation that is being described.

It is known that the "colors" that make up the components of the connotative meaning are also strongly expressed in phonetic-phonographic means. The feelings of each creator are manifested through consciousness in a world known only to him. Finding suitable sounds for it depends directly on the writer's skill in using words and sounds. What kind of meaning is assigned to which sound depends on how the creator interprets reality in the prism of mind and heart.

In the following text, the mental state of the school teacher Shafigullina, who was influenced by the content of the essay written by the murgakkina girl Onabibi, by stretching the h sound, is fully revealed: -What can we say? H-ha, ha. Last week, an essay was written on the topic "Our family" from the Russian language class. Here is your daughter's "essay"! (67). In this place, by stretching the consonant h, the reader feels more deeply through repetition that the teacher cannot hide the doubt and surprise. In this example, 2 different forms of repetition are used, and word repetition is used together with sound, i.e., phonetic repetition. It is not wrong to say that the writer repeated the affirmative word "Yes" from the language of the hero and repeated the event in the text to clearly reach the reader. In another place, the writer used repetition to ensure the highness of the characters' speech and the high flow of emotions: "Are you a young boy?" ... Obkom this!

- Ana...ana...-said brother Arif with a smile, sitting more comfortably on the chair,- we talked for a while, and a ready thought was born: that a person can come to obkom just to express his emotions.

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In the following text, the suffix -lar not only serves the coherence of the text, but also ensures the coherence of the thought expressed in it, and has acquired an important linguopoetic significance.

He didn't meet anyone he knew. Wives, children, for some reason, bypassed him. Only trees, ditches, and bridges were familiar. Those streets where he used to go to school and work for so many years (.239)

One of the most common types of repetition in literary works is repetition of words. Together with repetition of words, syntactic repetitions, i.e. repetition of interjections, can also be found.

Pay attention to the text below.

Onabibi suddenly screamed and jumped into his arms.

- Grandpa, no need! No need! You are dad! You are dad!

Asqad Mukhtar creatively used the artistic-linguistic features of repetition and used them in many places in his own way. Repetitive means such as "You don't need it! You are my father! You are my father!" are directed towards Arif, who is better than his father even though he is the stepfather of the innocent little girl, and served to create mood, strengthen the situation, create necessity and actuality in the reader.

In another place, the protagonist of the work is small but has a suitable character, and how appropriately repetitions are used in the text spoken from the language of Onabibi, and the lexical repetitions spoken from the sweet language of an innocent child are used to emphasize surprise and thought.

Dad, Dad! My beloved brother's months are also Onabibi!

Grandfather, grandfather! Temir had an argument with the iron teacher, and he overcame it! (105)

The writer makes good use of syntactic repetitions in his works. They appear in different forms in the writer's work.

- I killed you, Oijon, I killed, I, I. I!....- said Akbarali, clutching his cool face with both hands. (229)

It is safe to say that the writer's skillful use of syntactic repetition and lexical repetition at the same time has increased the value of the work in order to reveal the situation of Akbarali, the hero of this passage, who feels guilty for the death of his mother, and the mother who devoted her whole life to her only son, leaves the world in agony.

We can also find several different types of repetition in one passage. This shows how appropriately the writer used the original patterns of repetition.

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