

THE AESTHETIC VALUE OF LINGUISTIC FLORIONYMS IN WORKS OF ART IN AROUSING LAUGHTER

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Annotation

In this article, the phenomenon of provoking laughter in artistic works by putting florionyms - nicknames related to the name of plants, that is, the name of sorghum crops, is scientifically and theoretically analyzed.

Keywords: Social level, oral literary language, harvest, pumpkin, flower, human character, florionyms, laughter culture, field laughter, nickname, turnip, pumpkin, etc.

The formation and development of people's worldview in human society is a scientific-theoretical phenomenon that is analyzed on the basis of the laws of certain branches of science. Literature is an important tool that enriches the human spiritual and spiritual world. will give. In Uzbek literature, the artistic image is one of the aesthetic categories. The spiritual foundation of the image, first of all, provides its artistry, and secondly, it serves to show the aesthetic value of the work. In the analysis of the work of art, an approach at the intersection of several disciplines allows a deeper access to the essence of the image and a comprehensive study of the person. In our previous studies, we used linguistic phenomena we studied the aesthetic influence of makoronism, occasionalism, paralinguistics on the development of an artistic work. Florionyms have a special place in the analysis of the system of images in works of art. Florionyms are expressions of human nature and social level through the names of plants. Florionyms are a type of expression with a long history in the history of languages, and are widely used in oral and literary language. Their effective use is especially evident in masterpieces of Uzbek literature. it is important to increase its artistic value, and to arouse humor and laughter in artistic works. The role of florionyms is incomparable in revealing human nature, inner and outer world, interpreting the character traits, outlook and level of an artistic image, including enhancing the effectiveness of a work. Florionyms should be distinguished from nicknames that are very common in our daily life and in works of art. Nickname can be expressed by any terms, objects. Florionyms are likened to fruits, flowers, plants, and fruits that resemble human appearance, intelligence, and character traits, and are expressed in humor, humor, and light laughter. "Florionyms can be found a lot in the works of English and American writers of countries around the world." The most common cases of

florionyms used to reveal the character of a person are comparative units and their metaphorical use. They play an important role in expressing the author's opinion in artistic works. It is worth noting that one florionym can have several meanings characterizing a person in different contexts. For example, "Humo Khartoum is an old man who is as thin as a mirzater. His pear-shaped head does not rest on his neck, but it seems that there is a knot between his shoulders. In this piece of art, a person's tall stature is compared to a tall and tall "mirzaterak" tree, and his ugly and ugly head is compared to a pear. In this way, a light laugh will appear in the reader who is reading the work of art. From the example given above, it is clear that the metaphorical character of florionyms is different comparative units, in contexts, this or that meaningserves to open. That is, it does not stand in one fixed system. Florionyms are very common in phraseological expressions expressing a certain meaning in our speech. For example, "peach fell until dawn" (in the sense of freezing cold), "watermelon fell out of his armpit" (his hope was dashed), "to drop a melon" (to say an inappropriate word that does not match the topic of conversation), "Put an apple pie in my mouth like a dream" (an expression used for careless, careless people) and so on. Metaphorical florionyms can also be found in folk proverbs, which consist of paremic genres of Uzbek folk folklore. For example, "a mother and a child - a tulip with a flower", "I reap barley, I see wheat", "If you sow millet for a year, plow for a year". Especially, metaphorical florionyms are found in aphorisms, which are widely used among our people. Florionyms have the ability to create irony, sarcastic laughter and allegorical satirical laughter in the composition of aphorisms. We quote the following aphorisms as proof of our opinion.

"A good melon is eaten by a dog" - in this folk aphorism, which represents a smart, prudent and feminine girl married to a man with bad behavior, the girl is represented by the flower of a melon. This situation causes sarcastic laughter. In the aphorism "The yellow straw does not stay on the ground" there is a meaning that even an old girl has a buyer, and it is ironically compared to a girl who is late because the straw is not appreciated. Through the folk aphorism "A girl can't be a lamp, a noskadi can't be used" along with the situation of girls leaving their father's house, the noskadi plant florionium was ridiculed as an insignificant fabric. In our daily life, we also come across metaphorical florionyms such as "pumpkin head", "cucumber head". Such terms are used to make the masses, illiterate people laugh. Florionyms are also widely used as nicknames for different categories of people: "Kovak devona showed one of the pumpkins on his waist and said, "Manov Muslim is lame," the little watchman next to him pushed the pumpkin and said, "Oh, God, he caressed the pumpkin and said, "Nor kalla" (Normuhammad Kushbegi). , he said. He called the remaining two smooth gourds "noskavok, thin-throated". The fun-loving people laughed." In this passage taken from the famous work of the great lyricist Abdulla Qadiri, "O'tkan kunlar", laughter is expressed through the phrase "gourd". Among the florionyms that are chosen to describe a person, the florionym "pumpkin" is used in many meanings, mainly representing stupid, stupid differential symbols. Pumpkin

phloem serves for the appearance of sarcastic and sarcastic laughter. Analysis shows that the role of phloem is incomparable in arousing laughter, and based on our scientific and theoretical analysis, we can divide them into two groups: 1. metaphorical florionyms that evoke laughter by expressing a person's appearance or shape: such as pumpkin head, cucumber head. 2. Human character traits Metaphorical florionyms denoting the level of a: like a pumpkin crazy. In short, laughter is a phenomenon related to human mood, and together with the expression of the artist's attitude towards the image in artistic works, it increases the aesthetic value of the work. Going to the library will be a spiritual pleasure. The phenomenon of arousing laughter through florionyms in literary works is an unstudied topic in literary studies and requires a separate study. In the Uzbek language, each number of plant names is used in a figurative sense. Plants are used to describe a specific quality and character of a person, which, based on national and cultural characteristics, can only be used in the Uzbek language. is characteristic of the Uzbek language and causes sincere laughter, characteristic only of the Uzbek nation.

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