

Expressive means in the novel "IKKI ESHIK ORASI"

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Received: 24 December 2024; **Accepted:** 26 January 2025; **Published:** 28 February 2025

Abstract: This article discusses the concept of expressiveness and the role of expressive means in literary works. It analyzes the expressive stylistic devices used in the novel "Ikki Eshik Orasi" by O'tkir Hoshimov, which is significant due to its wide scope and emotional closeness to the reader. The study examines how these devices contribute to the emotional depth of the artistic text.

Keywords: Expressive means, expressiveness, linguistic sign, nominative units, speech subject, metaphor and symbols, expressive function.

Introduction: Expressive means hold a special place in literary works. A literary text is inherently multifunctional. It integrates the aesthetic function along with other layers such as communicative, expressive, pragmatic, and emotive functions, enhancing rather than replacing one another.

Unlike natural language usage, the language of literary texts follows its own set of rules. The issue of expressiveness in literary texts is one of the key challenges in modern linguistics, as it serves as a method of providing distinctive expressiveness to the speech and language of the characters in a work. Expressiveness, which is studied in the paralinguistic field of linguistics, is a characteristic feature of specific linguistic units at various levels of the language.

Through expressive means, the author can more fully and accurately convey their attitude toward the objects and events being described, emphasizing the main idea of the work more clearly and drawing the reader's attention to the most important aspects from their own perspective. In this way, an author's overall worldview can be understood through a series of literary works.

Additionally, expressive means allow the "speech subject" to influence the "listener", guiding their perception and understanding of the text.

The expressive function is one of the primary tasks performed by a linguistic sign, as it reflects the speaker's emotional state and their subjective attitude toward certain objects and events in reality. Language

does not only express thoughts but also conveys human emotions. The expressive function also includes the emotional coloring of speech within the boundaries of social norms and etiquette. Many linguists consider this function to be one of the most essential aspects of language.

The Uzbek literary language, especially in the field of artistic literature, possesses rich expressive qualities.

In linguistics, when studying the semantic structure of nominative units, special attention is given to the connotative aspect of semantics. V. N. Teliya, who conducted a monographic study on this subject, defines connotation as:

"A semantic essence that enters the semantics of linguistic units either habitually or occasionally, expressing the speaker's evaluative, emotional, and stylistic attitude toward reality in a statement and acquiring expressive value based on this information."

There are various approaches to interpreting the concept of expressiveness.

Scholars such as I. V. Arnold, E. S. Aznaurova, and Yu. M. Skrebnev classify expressiveness as a stylistic category. On the other hand, N. A. Lukyanova, A. Wierzbicka, and V. G. Gak view expressiveness as a semantic phenomenon.

Some researchers consider expressiveness to be one of the functions of language, including R. O. Jakobson, A. A. Reformatzky, R. O. Piotrovsky, and A. A. Metzler, who categorize expressiveness under pragmatic

categories.

R. O. Jakobson and V. Mathesius differentiate expressiveness from emotiveness, interpreting it as a single-component phenomenon, whereas others equate it with evaluativity.

Scholars who view expressiveness as a multi-component phenomenon regard figurativeness and emotionality as its structural elements (V. V. Vinogradov, N. A. Lukyanova).

The interest in the external form of text expressiveness, as well as the various methods and means of its construction, forms the foundation of research in this field.

Expressiveness is understood as a means of strengthening the content of a text, highlighting specific information, and drawing attention to it.

According to many researchers, expressiveness is a complex concept composed of key interacting components such as emotionality, intensity, figurativeness, and evaluativity.

Expressive Means Ensuring the Expressiveness of a Literary Text

Expressive means in a literary text refer to the linguistic and stylistic devices used by the author to convey their thoughts, ideas, and imagery in a more vivid and expressive manner. These devices help create a specific atmosphere in the work, evoke emotional responses in the reader toward the depicted events, and aid in understanding the true essence of characters and occurrences.

Expressive means play a crucial role in shaping the emotionality of a literary text. They help convey emotions and moods, as well as elicit strong feelings in the reader. Based on their function, these expressive means can be categorized as follows:

- Metaphors and Symbols:

Metaphors and symbols enhance the emotional impact of a text by elevating it to an abstract or figurative level. They allow the transmission of complex emotional states through associations and similarities.

- Figurative Words:

The selection of words with rich emotional connotations intensifies the reader's engagement. Such words carry strong emotional meanings or are associated with specific feelings and states, fostering a sense of empathy with the characters.

- Rhythm and Sound:

Rhythmic and phonetic arrangements in the text, such as repetition (saj'), alliteration, rhyme, and assonance, can generate emotional tension or give the text a

distinct melody. These devices evoke a wide range of emotions, from anxiety, sorrow, and distress to joy and tranquility.

Emotional Intonation and Tonality:

Certain intonational variations and pronunciation techniques in narration or dialogue help convey the emotional state of characters or the overall mood of the text. For instance, using exclamation marks in dialogue or depicting conversations spoken in anguish or haste can emphasize the intensity of emotions.

Description of Characters' Physical Reactions and Emotions:

Depicting facial expressions, gestures, postures, and breathing patterns (such as gasping or deep breathing) enables readers to better understand the characters' emotional states and experience their feelings on a deeper level.

Emotional Conflict and Tension:

Creating emotional contradictions between characters or within a single character's inner world enhances the emotional intensity of the text. The struggle between love and hate, fear and courage, despair and hope evokes strong emotions in readers.

Among O'tkir Hoshimov's works, the novel "Ikki Eshik Orasi" stands out for its emotional depth and expressive stylistic devices that bring the text to life and resonate deeply with the reader. The novel vividly portrays nearly forty years of post-war Uzbek life, illustrating intricate and complicated destinies shaped by human dignity, the pain of losing loved ones, and the strength of love.

For instance, in the first chapter, narrated through the eyes of little Muzaffar, the sorrow and grief of "Qora Amma", whose son never returned from the war, is described in a way that deeply touches the reader's heart.

"Туршагимни еб бўлдим. Энди данак чақиш учун ўрнимдан турмоқчи эдим, аммамнинг овози чиқиб қолди. Менга гапиряпти, десам, ашула айтаётган экан.

Дукур-дукур от келди,

От бошида хат келди.

Хатини ўқиб кўрсам,

Вой-вой билан дод келди.

Қизиқ, элак ҳам аммамнинг ашуласига мос тапиллаётганга ўхшаб кетди. "Дукур-дукур от келди..." Аммам яна жимиб қолди. Нафасининг ёжиллаши кучайиб кетди. Деворга – Кимсан акамнинг суратига тезгина қараб қўйди-да, хўрсинди, яна минғиллаб ашула айта бошлади:

Жон болам – жоним болам, Оллога топширдим сани,

Оҳимга Олло етмади, тупроққа топширдим сани.

Бу гал элакнинг тапиллаши ҳам сусайиб қолди. Энди у секинроқ, оғирроқ чайқала бошлади. Худди “жон бо-о-лам, жо-ним бо-о-лам” деяётгандай.

Аммам икки қўллаб элакни кўтариб ун ёпишган билагига билан кўзини артди”.

In this passage, the phonetic technique of assonance gives “Qora Amma”'s speech a sense of intonational unity, musicality, and emotional-expressive depth. Since “assonance is one of the phonetic techniques used in artistic speech to provide intonational coherence, melody, and emotional-expressive effect,” the mournful repetition of similar or identical vowels creates a melancholic resonance that little Muzaffar likens to the tapping of a sieve. Additionally, the phonetic technique of vowel elongation (jon bo-o-lam, jo-nim bo-o-lam) intensifies the meaning of sorrow and separation.

Thus, the ability to use expressive devices in a literary text is an essential skill for both writers and readers. These techniques help us better understand and feel the world around us, transforming literature into an even more meaningful and impactful form of art. Consequently, expressive devices play a crucial role in establishing an emotional connection between the author and the reader, enriching literary experiences, and opening new horizons for creativity and exploration.

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