



## LINGUOVOEETICAL ANALYSIS OF CINEMA IN A LITERARY TEXT

*Akbarjon Hasanov*

*Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor QDPI, Department of Uzbek language*

**Annotation:** In this article, the phenomenon of satire, which plays a specific artistic and aesthetic role in the construction of the text, is analyzed linguistically and poetically by studying the linguistic features of A. Qahhor's stories.

**Keywords:** Literary text, irony, traditional irony, individual irony, linguistics, linguopoetic analysis.

Cinema plays an important role in art as a visual medium. Especially in the art of the work, it plays an important role in maintaining the spirit of the people. When word artists use it, they pay special attention to it in their original depiction of the criterion of art.

In European literature, the irony generalized under the term "irony" is a methodological tool based on the contradiction of form and content, based on critical laughter, expressing the negative attitude of the speaker in a pitching, sneering, cutting-edge way. Its linguistic and stylistic features have also been the subject of research in Uzbek linguistics.

Linguistic and poetic research in recent years has focused on the study of the means of irony used in the work of a particular writer. Because irony is important in the language of fiction as a methodological tool for expressing the power of thought. "It is the basis of subjective assessment, the artistic form of the author's thought."

The language of the work of art, the role of cinema in enhancing its aesthetic value, can still be studied in detail. In particular, a pragmalinguistic approach to its essence and the study of its role in ensuring the art of the work on the example of the works of certain writers retains its relevance, which determines the importance of the chosen topic.

Since pragmatics is one of the linguistic aspects of studying the attitude of a person or speaker using language units to language symbols, we interpret the metaphors used in A. Qahhor's stories as one of the implicit content types of linguistic pragmatics. . Because "you can't think about a movie without first taking it and connecting it with the realm of pragmatics, without identifying the hidden content."

Fatima was furious. ("Light Peaks").

A metaphor used in a literary text can be used to characterize and evaluate a character's behavior. In particular, the above lexical circle confirms this. The given irony is situational in nature. Therefore, the inner purpose of the speaker is clear. Because the function of the hint of the metaphor played an important role in revealing the inner purpose of the subject. The protagonist of the story, Fatima, ironically points out that Zuhra once wrote in a letter to her parents that "we are moving towards the bright peaks of the future" and that the peak she aspires to is only a peak built on the swamp of selfishness, arrogance and shortsightedness.

The author uses the above situational character in a dialogic speech, adding vitality and naturalness to the characters' speech. In the end, the work brings a nationalist spirit to the art.

There is also a more complex form of expression in the literary text, which is also called associative irony. In this case, the negative personal attitude gradually emerges, and the illocutive goal inherent in the speaker's ideology emerges gradually, gradually. The best examples of this can be found in A. Qahhor's story "The Woman Who Didn't Eat Raisins". We see in the title of the story that the writer uses associative satire. The satire, cited as my bibliography, is intended to expose the satirical laughter of the characters in Mullah Norkozi and his wife. The hidden content expressed in it was gradually revealed. For example, in the story, the use of satirical means against Mullah Norkozi's wife, such as "sitting under a veil of seven layers", "angel", "religious", "chaste", "firmly adhering to the Sharia", has been progressive. At the end of the story, it is revealed that all his secrets have been revealed, the positive qualities given to him have been used in a reverse satirical way, and the situation begins to regress in the mind of the reader. In the eyes of the reader, the image of a truly spiritually depraved, lowly woman is realized.

The author makes extensive use of the associative method of satire in his satirical-humorous stories, which is an important sign of the writer's skill. Especially in such stories of the writer, the character of the characters, their appearance is described in a very original way through irony.

I wish there was an honest person: if you look for the whole of Uzbekistan, will you find a guy like Nurmatjon? In any case, when he was young, he did not look in the mirror and say, "What kind of wife am I going to marry?"

Some people, whether funny or real, spread rumors that a fly would follow him in the summer. Lie! What does it follow? It is said that the two corners of the labia are always white. This is not a defect, but a virtue - a sign of innocence.

Please tell, what's the story of them big puppys .....

The writer's use of satire in his storytelling is a testament to his satirical skills. Because cinema is a complex form of content, they can be expressed through syntactic units. Because the syntactic method plays a special role in creating the effectiveness, imagery, imagery, emotional-expressiveness of speech. In particular, the above microcontext is used in a satirical manner and has a wide social scope. The main goal of the writer is to portray in a comic way the image of a person who is brainwashed with old age, unable to digest the news of marriage, refraining from doing anything for the benefit of society and able to make a living at the expense of others. As a result, he makes effective use of microtext irony in the figurative depiction of his character lines and appearance.

Another aspect of the movie is that it is symbolic. In A. Qahhor's story "The Woman Who Didn't Eat Raisins", which is based on a satire, you can find unique examples of it: I'm sorry... A stranger says he reminds me of a girl's virginity! ("The woman who did not eat raisins").

The wife of Mullah Norkozi, who is accused of sexually abusing "open" women in the story, is no exception. The writer depicts both characters in a comic plan through irony in the background of the story. The idioms they use in their speeches are in fact a reflection of their character. In a sense, the rhetoric used in their speeches served as a template. Because Mullah Norquzi's wife is trying to prove that she is a "podamon". But it does provoke the reader's subconscious and satirical laughter over the character. In the example above, the author's individual skill in using adjectives is also evident when he uses them euphemically. The author's euphemistic combination of rude, obscene words and phrases increases the effectiveness of the sentence. This means that in the artistic image, kachirims maintain the standard of etiquette in accordance with the norms of morality. The negative methodological color expressed in its semantic content plays an important role in the expression of subjective negative attitudes.