

EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

VOLUME03 ISSUE05

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55640/eijps-03-05-07>

Pages: 24-25



STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC, COMMUNICATIVE-PRAGMATIC AND LINGUISTIC-CULTURAL ASPECTS OF NEWS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK MEDIA DISCOURSE

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Antithesis, contrast, compound sentence, pragmatics.**Received:** 03.05.2023**Accepted:** 08.05.2023**Published:** 13.05.2023

Abstract: The stylistic means of antithesis in English has its own peculiarities, and the communicative pragmatic aspects of the stylistic means of antithesis in Uzbek are analyzed. Antithesis is a stylistic phenomenon that occurs mainly in conjunctions. Antitheses are very common in proverbs and poems.

INTRODUCTION

There are different branches of linguistics. Among them, stylistics is distinguished by color. Stylistics studies the semantic and expressive nuances of parallel synonymous language expressions, interrelated variants of linguistic units. In such options, there will be an opportunity to choose the one necessary for a particular speech situation. The stylistic structure of the language allows it to perform specific speech tasks through certain functional styles, in which the speakers direct the participants of the dialogue to certain opinions, effective and effective speech communication between them, as a result of which the goals and objectives of the communication are achieved and mutual understanding is achieved. Stylistic tools not only increase the stylistic color, but also reveal the meaning. Among them, antithesis strengthens the meaning through antonyms, and artistic tools help to make proverbs more impressive. Condenses them, takes the lead in expressing a clear judgment. Antithesis is one of the stylistic methods, which is based on opposite meanings and ensures that reality is bright and symbolic. There are two types of antithesis in English, they are logical antonyms and lexical antonyms.

When referring to folk proverbs, it is necessary to take into account their historicity. Because most of the proverbs used in our speech today are created in the past, and the limitations and conflicts in the people's psychology and worldview are clearly expressed. Therefore, it is necessary to collect folk proverbs and study their layers characteristic of different periods in nature from the point of view of consistent classification. For example, one of the Uzbek folk proverbs, "The rich feed the rich, the water flows into the stream", is difficult to understand at a glance, in which period of society and by which class of representatives. If the proverb is used in the speech of the working people, it serves the interests of this class or vice versa. The fact that the outcome of a work depends on how it begins is also reflected in proverbs. Usually, the end of the work we start depends on how we start it and the attitude

of those around us. That is why it is expressed in proverbs that if we start well, it is good, and on the contrary, if we start badly, we will end badly. The proverb is a conclusion, but it is not yet the final destination, the beginning of imagination. A proverb is a conclusion in a certain case, and a hypothesis in another case, and it raises new problems. The value of the proverb will be known when its meaning, which requires deep penetration, is explained. Interpreting proverbs in discussions, conversations, debates is widespread among the people. If the people honor hardworking people with their wise words, they will praise lazy and work-avoiding freebies. The word of the people is sharp and affects like a weapon. Indeed, in the world, great philosophers and poets grow out of ordinary people from working people. Both will enjoy the fountain of wisdom created by the people.

In short, antithesis is one of the stylistic devices, mostly used in proverbs and poetry. English and Uzbek folk proverbs differ from other genres of folklore by their own characteristics. That is, in them, the opinion is expressed in the form of a clear, complete conclusion, a concise judgment, the expression of a certain judgment in logical consistency, sharp polarity is leading and can be used in both literal and figurative meanings. In addition, proverbs show their universal aspects through the predominance of aspects such as exemplification and admonition. The use of stylistic tools in proverbs especially increases its range of influence and stylistic color. In proverbs, especially metaphors, similes, characterizations, comparisons are often used. Tazad tool is also actively involved. As a result, the balance in the use of formal and substantive arts is evident in folk proverbs.

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