
Text Structure of the Name "Qoraqyun"

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Abstract: Each text in the novel "Qoraqyun" has a specific purpose. Emotional texts are also rich in imagery and artistic color. The meaningful texts used in the play quickly affect the reader and evoke emotional pleasure. The place names, aul names, tribal names, and human names used in the play also have a special symbolic meaning.

Keywords: macro text, micro text, text composition, figurative means, artistic coloring, linguistic construction, vulgar word, toponym, anthroponym

The structure of the text is one of the main means of determining the artistic scale of a work, especially in works of art. The structure of the text is mainly to explain the content of the work in a way that is convenient for the writer. However, it is known that this process is based on the visual capabilities of language.

Literary text, like other texts, is based on the expression of content, comprehension of the text, logical reasoning, comprehensibility. However, it is known that the literary text also requires the creation of various forms of writing. M. Yuldashev, a scholar of text problems, divides the text into two types according to size and content. Depending on the size, texts are divided into minimum text (microtext) and maximum text (macrotext).

Compositional writing is one of the most important features of artistic discourse, in which the writer's ideas, the purpose of expressing his thoughts, are expressed through the text he is composing. Text researcher M. Yuldashev divides the text into seven types according to their semantic features, and notes that it is rare to find a work of art based on only one of these types.

Literary text is a type of text that differs from other texts in that it is diverse in content. Because the literary text is simple, simple in terms of linguistic construction in the context of reporting on the event, has no artistic impact in terms of expression, reflects the intricacies of everyday life, but at the same time is rich in artistic barriers. Texts, as well as story-style texts. All types of texts in a work of art are interconnected and form a common text-artistic text.

The text of a work of art, regardless of its structure, is intended to have an aesthetic effect on the reader. Linguistic tools are selected according to the content of the text. The text statement also comes from the content of the text. For example, storytelling texts are based on a person's recollection of something in the past. Therefore, such texts are formed on the basis of monologue.

Normurad Norkobilov's novel "Blackbird" is a unique work in terms of textual structure, in which you can observe the structure of the text, which is different in form and content.

The first chapter of the work is distinguished by its textual features. The chapter is mainly a story-based text, beginning with the protagonist Erman's dog raising a flower in a flower, the angry howl of the Blackbird. To the Armenian, the roar was not just the sound of a dog, but the sound of a giant, forty-foot-long, evil creature crawling on the ground. The main reason why Armenians keep such an evil creature is that oath. According to the author, the people of the mountains, first of all, do not swear, whether they swear an oath or not, they have no choice but to fulfill it. If he does not do it, or if he is not able to do it, then he will be completely out of the human race, and like leprosy, everyone will start to hate him.

In fact, one of the best and foremost young men of the Kokalabash tribe, the beautiful daughter of the neighboring Armenian tribe, Moychechak, was obsessed with love and tried to see the girl from afar. At first he did not expect any harm from the strangers, who slipped a tiger through the thick spruce branches, and this negligence was the beginning of Erman's life in slavery and humiliation. Itolmas is the main reason why this mountaineer, who has his own will, becomes a slave in the blink of an eye. After finding pieces of gold under the Itolmas rock, which housed Tillavodiy, he recruited the men of his tribe to dig it. In this image, the author's individuality in the use of words is evident in the process of expressing the existence of some magic that is difficult to express in words, in addition to its magic and charm, calling gold-yellow ore. .

In the next stage of the plot, Italmas was given the idea of using other young men as slaves by Karakul, one of his loyal slaves. Although the author is not the main character in the play, he uses a unique approach to reviving the image of Karakul. Karakul was not only a battalion, he was also a fool. His ignorance was so great that even though he knew that one of his beliefs, even a sigh of relief, was in Italmas's footsteps, he said, "The lives and destinies of all the captives are in my hands alone, if I will ..." thought. As Karakul is portrayed in the play, he is not only rude, but also deadly.

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One of the defining features of the language of the novel "Blackbird" is the frequent use of vulgar words in the speech of Karakul. Black foreheads, you dogs, cursed ungrateful, pigs who do not know goodness, naughty idiots or vulgar words used by slaves against Karakul:

idiot, ox, rabid dog, dog-eater, washerman, blacksmith, you donkey, slave, naughty, battalion slave Such examples that are common in the play are proof of our point.

There are also toponyms in the play, such as Virgin Cave, Kushkonmas Rock, Tuyakoz Valley, Aktosh Pass, Tilla Valley, Uchlikoya, Ajinakoya; Names of tribes such as Uymavut, Sario't, Olaqalpoq, Qizilcha, Kokalabosh; Each of the anthroponymic names, such as Karakul, Itolmas, Oybekach, Akbota, Qalaybek, Khantora, Toshpolvon, Bardam chol, has its own symbolic meaning. The writer prefers to express his goals in a symbolic way.

The course of events in the work and the lexemes used show that these events took place much earlier. With this in mind, the author can effectively use archaic words to bring the reader into that period. Lexemes such as cavalry, kur, uvik, keraga, agach, saraklatmoq, konalga, gezarmak, yanmoq, qavm, chaponyn bari, bovri, korsogi, kurgan have retained their meaning today. Are archaic words that have moved to another lexeme.

The Romance language is lexically close to the vernacular. It has very few complex, biblical language tools. Apparently, the writer is trying to use the vernacular to express his artistic ideas. This characteristic of the Roman language can be found in the speech of all the protagonists.

One of the characters is Kalaybek, who has an innate ability to create works of art from ordinary stones. But it needs people who can appreciate the art. The focus is not on the flowers and patterns on the stones he makes, but on how many people can fit in the bowls. No matter how hard Kalaybek tries, he can't finish the stone he is building - he sticks to the ridge. It's symbolic. The real definition is given by Bibisora momo:

"It's you!" It is an expression of your heart and dreams! You poor thing the world is so narrow! You always want to fly! But you can never fly! You will not be able to escape the clutter of this world, and you will die in silence!

The use of words is one of the most important factors in determining a writer's artistic ability. However, the process of word use involves a variety of situations related to the word and its meanings. Indeed, the use of a word is based on the subtleties of its meaning, using the ability to create an image of a word using several words that express a concept, the use of words in a figurative sense. Using the plab properties, the writer selects a mode of word use appropriate to the content of his work.

Normurad Norkobilov also skillfully depicts the flame of enmity burning in the heart of Erman, and is able to convey to the reader that this revenge has become the main purpose of his life. Akbota, the village elder, gives the idea of keeping a dog to Erman, who lives in Asparagus. The protagonist decided to keep a dog, but he began to dream not of a stray dog, but of a slave dog, which was brought up during the period of slavery on the basis of secrets learned from Karakul. This begs the natural question: why didn't the Armenians lead their fellow countrymen to the village of Itolmas, which separated them from the golden age of their youth? Why use a dog in a flower as a "live bullet"? The reason is one: Itolmasni's promise to his second wife, Oybekach.

One of the most important features of "Blackbird" is the uniqueness of the chosen method of revealing the image of the protagonist and his inner world. The inner world of almost all heroes is revealed through their speech.

In particular, Erman, who looked into Oybekach's eyes, even though he was against his husband when it came to eating slaves, saw only one thing: either be free or die from this day! The spirit of the kayvan grandmothers, hidden in Oybekach's womb, revolted on the night of Itolmas' third marriage. After freeing the slaves, Oybekach told them in a very firm

voice:

- provided that you completely forget about this village road!

In the given text, Oybekach's eloquence, sharpness and courage make the image even more glorious due to his creative skills.

The "live arrow" that Erman prepared to destroy Itolmas is Karakuyun. The blackbird was a descendant of a nomadic dog named Olarit, who was originally a wolf. Olarit didn't know what a flower was. He was one of those creatures that fought and chased the wind in the vast steppe. But unlike Olarit, Karakoyun was sentenced to captivity for the sake of Erman.

Emotional texts play an important role in expressing the essence of a work of art. In this type of text, a person's inner feelings are expressed in a unique way. Normurad Norkobilov's achievement is that he is able to convey to the reader not only the experiences of humans, but also the experiences of creatures. In particular, we can see this in the following text:

The animal was waiting for that familiar, precious wormwood neck, which would suddenly rise in the evenings and sometimes at midnight, bringing the wind of the qibla. The reason for his longing was that the wormwood gave him life, gave him a heartbeat, aroused in his mind an unbridled desire for freedom, and he was burning with fire, eager to run like the wind.

In conclusion, we can say that each text in the novel "Blackbird" was able to reflect a certain purposeful idea of the author. Emotional texts are also rich in imagery and artistic color. The meaningful texts used in the play quickly affect the reader and evoke emotional pleasure. The place names, aul names, tribal names, and human names used in the play also have a special symbolic meaning. Symbolic meanings, whether large or small, are weighed against the realization of a higher purpose. This serves to further enhance the artistic value of the work.

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