
Linguistic Features of the Work

“The Country in My Grandmother's Stomach”

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Abstract: This article is dedicated the poetic skill, role of color similarities, phonetic features, linguistic and cultural features of Kobiljon Shermatov's story "The Country in My Grandfather's Stomach".

Keywords: linguistic analysis, literary text, the aesthetic, expressive, stylistic, poetic functions.

Introduction

Art is inherent in all forms of art. In his work of art, the writer describes life, the various events in it, not in its original form, but with his artistic language, skill and style.

We can learn the skill of the writer, how much he used the level of literary language from the works of the writer, through the linguistic analysis of his poems, short stories, plays.

The originality, uniqueness, content and expression of a work of art arouse the reader's interest in the work and increase the impact of the work.

The main part

The language of the work of art is a figurative language. In his work, the writer achieves the imagery of the language in several ways. One of them is the skillful use of special artistic means, special resources, poetic figures, word games. The poetic, figurative, and figurative nature of the language of the work of art serves to reveal the idea of the work, as well as the character of the protagonist. The language of the work of art is rich in many analogies and pictorial means. [7]

In the analysis of the literary text, the aesthetic, expressive, stylistic, poetic functions of the work are in the forefront. Works of art can be analyzed in different areas of linguistics.

One of the above-mentioned features of expressiveness is studied in the stylistic department of linguistics. It analyzes the additional meanings expressed in speech styles. [6; 11]

In prose, the writer ensures the expressiveness of the work by using phonetic techniques such as lengthening the vowel, folding the consonant, repeating the sounds, mispronouncing the words, adding sound, and lowering the sound. One of the most important manifestations of phonetic units is tone. One of the functions of tone is to express the speaker's attitude to reality, including to reinforce the meaning, to exaggerate the reality. We can see the role of melody in phonetic units in the works of linguist A. Abdullayev.

The work we are studying today is Kobiljon Shermatov's story "The Country in My Grandfather's Stomach".

In the process of analysis, we try to highlight the poetic skill of the writer, the role of color similarities in the work, the phonetic features of the work, the linguistic and cultural features.

Exploring the use of color comparisons in works of art in literature classes in accordance with the nature of the image and the artistic purpose will help students not only to develop philological knowledge, but also a sense of language. [2; 42]

The following is a poetic aspect of some of the analogies used in Kobiljon Shermatov's *The Country in My Grandmother's Stomach*.

The protagonists of our work, Bahodir and Bakhtiyor, play football with the boys of 7-A class without going to class and describe their situation when they return home as follows:

"We're sweating like deer running away from a fire," he said. Throat dry. We even had to drink a glass of water from the canal. " The reader is well aware of the condition of the deer that escaped the fire. Our writer used such a familiar scene to describe the situation of the protagonists at that time. Creative skills, the experience of the protagonists, and a deep understanding of their emotions are important in describing this situation.

Over the centuries, the Uzbek people have created a variety of unique customs and rituals. Hashar, hospitality and respect for elders, which have long been a tradition, are among the most important features of the Uzbek character [1; 36] After our heroes Bahodir and Bakhtiyor drank their brother's neck elixir, they invisibly shrank, and one of them fell into the pockets of his grandfather, the other into his father's pockets, and into the stomach of his grandfather at the wedding ceremony, which is one of our national traditions begins to stay. He also used a metaphor to describe the sun in the language of the heroes when it fell on his grandfather's stomach: "This sun is not like our yellow sun at all, it is so big that it fills the sky, it is white," he said. That is why the rays he emits are white, and of course, the creature is as white as milk. " We know that milk is a symbol of whiteness and purity. In the description of the city of the stomach, the skilled writer used the phrase "milky white" to show how clean and pure that city is. Here the artist could be said to be "white of the sun", but the peculiarity of the author's style is that he tried to increase the effectiveness of the work by enhancing that meaning.

In another place, in describing the city of the stomach, the writer effectively used the doppi, a symbol of our nationality. Which, of course, made the video an overnight sensation: "I used to wonder if there was a space in a person's stomach like a doppia.

We can see similar examples in the depiction of the protagonists of the school going there and the negative habits there, such as bribery, embezzlement, lying. For example, "We have wool that grows like a monkey's hand from a bribe. Then, even if he kills it a hundred times, it will not disappear"

"A hand that takes a bribe does not wrinkle like an apricot kernel.

It is clear that any student who reads the parables in the examples, such as "like a monkey", "like an apricot peel", will develop a hatred for such negative habits, the idea of walking away from such habits and fighting them.

Sometimes the analogies in the work are connected with the worldview and understanding of the protagonists. For example, Bahadur's words about falling into an apple are a good example of this: The inside of the apple reminded me of a tunnel through a mountain on Tashkent Road"

The young artist has used so many analogies in some places that a single reading can be unique in the eyes of the reader. Let's take a look at Sharaf, the children's accountant. "Now

we were wandering between the yellow teeth like two grains falling into a mill." "When the back teeth of our school building told us to crush us, our work would not be crushed, and we would not be bothered by the movement of the giant tongue." The condition of the milled grain is probably familiar to Uzbek readers. The situation of the children described above is similar and unique. The comparison of the accountant Sharof's teeth to the school building embodied an unusual situation in the student's imagination. Which, of course, made the video an overnight sensation.

In the process of analyzing a literary text, special attention should be paid to the aesthetic features of phonetic units.

Emotional expressiveness results from writing more than one vowel or consonant sound from different parts of a word in a literary text, repeating consonants, not being able to pronounce words correctly, using sounds too much, or dropping sounds. [5; 92]

In fiction, the mental state of writing is complex. The inner excitement in the psyche of the heroes, to be happy, to be upset, to agree, to be surprised, to beg, to be surprised, to be sarcastic, to pitch, to cut, to applaud, to question, to emphasize, to protest, to wish, to support phonographic means are used to express cases in writing. [3:27]

Linguistically analyzing Kobiljon Shermatov's story "The Country in My Grandfather's Stomach", we also found it necessary to consider the phonetic side of the work. The introduction of phonetic units in the play serves to strengthen the meaning of the work, to reveal the inner experiences of the protagonists, to exaggerate the reality.

Phonetic devices are pronounced naturally, depending on the tone and content of the speech. This aspect enhances the artistry of the work.

Eee, assalomu aleykuuum!

Dadam birov bilan gaplashishdan avval salom bergin deb o'rgatgan. (Dad taught me to say hello before talking to anyone)

In this sentence, the duration of the action is expressed by stretching the vowel e and u, indicating that the protagonist of the work has a cheerful character. In the following sentence, Bahadur's fear and emotion are revealed by prolonging his voice.

Zimistonda oshnamni ko'rmas edim

➤ *Qayerdasan Bahtiyoor? – so'radim men.*

In addition, the goose bumps are a sign of pride and arrogance. "We have the goosebumps, brother! We are from Jaa Esli. If you give, we will eat and sleep in silence, if you do not give, we will not shout and destroy the world! "

Conclusion

In conclusion, the analogies used in this work by Qabiljon can acquaint the reader with the work with its unique, colorful and unique art. The phonetic units of the century, the linguopoetic, the linguocultural aspects, the closeness of the language of the work to the vernacular, the skill of the writer, the skillful use of every detail in its place, we are convinced of the uniqueness of the style.

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