

## Methods and Ways of Linguistic Expression of the Image of a Person

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### ABSTRACT

*The article describes the picture of the world of the language and the concept of linguistic in it. One of the linguistic associations with a stylistic appearance in the language is considered to mention the linguistic, stylistic and semantic features of imitations.*

**Keywords:** Landscapes of the universe, linguistic associations, synonyms, linguistic features, stylistic feature, semantic feature.

### INTRODUCTION

Any language has a separate view of the universe, and the linguistic personality is obliged to structure the content of expressions in a way that corresponds to this view. In this, the perception of a person inherent in the world, reflected in the language, is manifested. An important factor in the formation and existence of human knowledge about the universe. The world recorded the results of cognition as the objective world was reflected in the process of human activity. The linguistic picture of the universe complements the objective knowledge of being. This complex of knowledge, sealed in the linguistic ones, is called the linguistic picture of the universe. The concept of the picture of the universe (linguistic number) is created on the basis of the study of a person's vision of the universe. The universe-information about man and the environment, the universe landscape-information about man and the environment if the

image of the universe shows a holistic whole, then the universe landscape shows the totality of knowing about the world and the attitude that has its objects. The image of the universe cannot be understood through direct reflexes, it can only be understood by “experiencing one’s own” specific images. Although it is not understood by knowing the “study” of the landscape of the universe, it can be reflected, expressed verbally and figuratively.

A. K. Kamensky wanted the linguistic view of the universe in a general form as a “logical-simple derivative consisting of a logical (conceptual) and linguistic (simple) model.” M. Heidegger’s work, when we say the word “landscape,” first of all, we are talking about the image of something, “the picture of the universe represents understanding, not the image of the world, but the whole universe as a landscape.” There is a complex relationship between the landscape of the universe and the linguistic landscape of the universe, which reflects real existence. Space of the landscape of the universe (upper, ten-left, East-West, far-near), time (day-night, winter-hundred), quantity, etc. measurements can be given information about the service. Its form is influenced by language, traditions, nature and landscape, education and upbringing and other social factors. The linguistic landscape of the universe special view of the universe (chemistry, physics, etc.), it was before other scenes, they are shaped. Because the human understand the world and their universe, and through language based on national experience. It is in the middle of the national experience that all levels of the language define their own characteristics. Due to the peculiarity of the language, in the right of the owner of the language, a linguistic picture of a certain universe comes to the face, and a person, through him, saw it

#### METHOD AND METHODOLOGY

Emulation is basically a colloquial phenomenon. The same subject can be likened to something else if the subject is likened to a subject, and the same subject is likened to a subject. Prof. R. Kungurov in his book “means of the image of the Uzbek language ‘about growth, koshurov said’: but there are similar

ones that compare the face to the moon, the girl to the flower, they do not have a raw emotionality, a raw assessment figure. These types of synonyms should be viewed as a linguistic phenomenon.”

Another thing is the artistic image tool, which is the basis for making a demonstration object look bright and public by analogy with an event, in which the analogy is based on common character-characteristics for events. In linguistics, the attitude of reading is simple and detailed about the joint statement. The conversation was conducted by Nizamiddin Mahmudov, who studied the statements in the simple from the point of view of philosophy and theory: “... analogy in simple sentences, there will always be a complex semantic structure, at least two semantic propositions expressed,” he stressed. When it comes to the syntactic construction of the analogy, it should be remembered first of all that uning’rt is a component construction. M. According to the Cheremis in a classification, they are composed of:

1. Subject of analogy;
2. Benchmark of analogy;
3. The basis of emulation;
4. The form of emulation.

In the case adding to the definition of Cheremisina N. The set of Mahmudov’s analysis is reflected in {a [B) B) J} based on the following formula. Its sign A came for the subject, the sign B came for the benchmark, the sign C came for the basis of the performance. The Legislative Chamber of the Supreme Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the regional, district and city councils of people’s deputies were held. According to this model, the subject was inherent in the function of having, the function of the condition of the benchmark and the function of the cross section of the basis of growth.

The form of analogy was all the time the morphological form of the benchmark of analogy was recorded in the adjective. When creating training components D. Khudoyberganova added to this vision N. Giving a link to Mahmudov’s article. In Indian

poetikgrammatic treatises, analogies were likened as a poetic figure, and it is no doubt that the regular butt of the analogy will come out of the element:

1. The object or subject that looks like,
2. Something or object similar to it,
3. Emulation sign or emulation basis and
4. Formal indicator of similarity.

In Uzbek, as in all other languages, the collection of imitations has gone out of the element, and we have them

- \* subject of emulation,
- \* analogy benchmark,
- \* emulation basis and
- \* we would like to name it as a form indicator of growth.

#### RESEARCH HISTORY

“Beauty,” “like,” “as if,” “copper,” “example,” “novelty,” “bamisoli” will be realized through such friends. At the same time emulation is performed without grammatical means, points are observed more often. They are as follows:

1. Morphological means: - as...as, - look like, - hood, - like, - from. For example: the night was evening-it does not come my fortress, it is fired in my soul, like a special moth.
2. Lexical means

For example: did not wake up until old nights, I made moans like At Dawn.

Syntactic means: interpretive-interpretive relational construction issue:

1. He is the God of peace, the calamity of the river of the Ganges, the calamity of the great calamity of the great calamity of the great calamity.

2. Oh, and do not smoke, behold the pain, put the SEAL, because the Damned wife and the collar of nobingdurnigin. “to distinguish between the elements of art,” what likes them to something or a subject. Professor Mahmudov calls o in Uzbek language and a formative indicator of likeness as the basis of Professor Nizamiddin. Issue:

“Ruby Bowl as if it were a crimson Tulip in the mountains.  
Water that transmits from the springs  
El-eye avoided sleep” (H. Alimjan).

In this case, the subject of likeness is a tulip, the benchmark of likeness is a bowl, the basis of likeness is a ruby, and the means of likeness is as if.

The image of likeness in the composition of turgan imitations and ya'nietalo are of particular importance. This element forms the center of the analogy, and other elements (subject, basis, pointer of the analogy) converge around the same benchmark. V. Maslova's thoughts, reading pictures are very important in terms of determining the features of the relationship of language, culture and mentality with the fact that in quality the people's world is an expression of a specific perception. Because when information here is likened to one subject, the same subject can be likened to something second elsewhere, and these elements are expressed differently in different nationalities.

#### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the basis of analogy is a colloquial phenomenon. They store socio-historical, cultural, literary information in their own right. Stagnant Entertainment has a huge ethnopsychological, linguistic cultural studies and linguopoietic value as an inexhaustible source, a magnificent tool that preserves the succession of images between generations, reflecting the complete specificity of both languages, the national-cultural imagination and traditions of the people.

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