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Abstract: This article explores the importance of associative connections between linguistic units in a literary text for the formation of a deep understanding of the work and its impact on the reader. Methods for creating and interpreting associations, as well as their influence on the perception of the text, are considered.

Key words: associative connection, linguistic units, literary text, understanding, impact, methods, interpretation, perception

INTRODUCTION

The associative connection between linguistic units in a literary text plays an important role in the formation of a deep understanding of the work and its impact on the reader. Understanding how words, phrases, and sentences are connected helps reveal subtle nuances of meaning and emotion in a text. In this article we will look at how associative connections between linguistic units affect the perception of a literary work, as well as what methods are used to create and interpret them.

1. ASSOCIATIVE CONNECTIONS AT THE WORD LEVEL

1.1 Using synonyms and antonyms to create associations

Using synonyms and antonyms to create associations in literary texts plays a crucial role in enriching their content and context. Synonyms and antonyms help expand an author's vocabulary, making the text more diverse and expressive. Let's explore how synonyms and antonyms are used to create associations.

Synonyms:

1. Bright - radiant, sunny, luminous.
2. Mystery - enigma, puzzle, riddle.
3. Picturesque - scenic, charming, idyllic.
4. Affectionate - tender, loving, fond.
5. Swift - rapid, speedy, quick.
6. Harmony - concord, agreement, balance.
7. Enchanting - captivating, bewitching, alluring.
8. Wisdom - knowledge, sagacity, insight.

Antonyms:

1. Dark - light, bright, shining.
2. Open - closed, hidden, secretive.
3. Cold - warm, hot, heated.
4. Cruel - kind, compassionate, merciful.
5. Slow - fast, rapid, brisk.
6. Chaos - order, system, organization.
7. Repellent - attractive, appealing, charming.
8. Foolishness - intelligence, wisdom, rationality.

The use of synonyms and antonyms allows for the creation of contrasts and parallels in the text, emphasizing key ideas and the emotional states of characters. This helps readers to immerse themselves more deeply in the work and understand its content on a deeper level [2; 125].

In literature, synonyms are employed to avoid repetition and enhance the richness of language. For example, instead of repeatedly using the word "beautiful," a writer might opt for

synonyms such as "gorgeous," "stunning," or "exquisite" to evoke different nuances of beauty. This variety adds depth to the description and engages the reader more effectively. Similarly, antonyms are used to highlight opposing concepts or emotions within a narrative. When a character experiences conflicting feelings, juxtaposing antonyms can convey this inner turmoil effectively. For instance, describing a character's struggle between "love" and "hate," "joy" and "sorrow," or "hope" and "despair" through the use of antonyms creates a powerful emotional impact on the reader.

Beyond their role in literary texts, synonyms and antonyms are also valuable tools in poetry. Poets often rely on these linguistic devices to create rhythm and convey complex emotions. By carefully selecting synonyms and antonyms that resonate with the poem's themes, poets can imbue their work with layers of meaning and evoke vivid imagery. In addition to their literary applications, synonyms and antonyms are essential for effective communication in everyday language. They allow speakers and writers to articulate their thoughts with precision and eloquence. Whether in casual conversation or formal writing, the use of varied vocabulary through synonyms and antonyms enhances clarity and fosters a deeper connection with the audience.

Moreover, these linguistic tools are instrumental in educational settings. When teaching language arts or vocabulary development, educators often utilize synonyms and antonyms to broaden students' understanding of words and their contextual usage. By exploring synonyms and antonyms within different contexts, students can grasp the subtle nuances of language and develop a more nuanced appreciation for literature.

The strategic use of synonyms and antonyms in literary texts serves to elevate the quality of writing by adding depth, nuance, and emotional resonance. Whether employed in prose, poetry, or everyday communication, these linguistic devices are indispensable for conveying ideas with precision and evoking powerful imagery [5; 84]. By harnessing the expressive potential of synonyms and antonyms, writers can craft compelling narratives that resonate deeply with their audience while enriching the tapestry of language itself.

1.2 Metaphors, allegories and other figures of speech as means of associative communication

Figures of speech are a powerful tool in literature and speech, allowing you to create associative connections and convey complex ideas more clearly and expressively. They can serve to decorate the text, deepen its meaning and attract the attention of listeners or readers. metaphors, allegories, comparisons and other figures of speech allow us to describe the world around us more colorfully, making our speech and writing more vivid and memorable.

Metaphor is one of the most common and influential figures of speech. It establishes an analogy between two realities and allows complex meaning to be conveyed in a more understandable and imaginative form. For example, "his heart turned to stone" - in this case the human heart is associated with stone, which can mean the absence of human feelings or cruelty. Comparison is a means that establishes an analogy between two objects or phenomena. For example, "he was strong as a lion" - in this case it is implied that a person has the same strength as a lion.

An allegory is a figure of speech in which a specific symbol or image is used to convey some abstract concept or idea. For example, Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* is an allegory, with each character and storyline representing a specific quality or idea [3; 404].

Irony is a figure of speech that uses the opposition between an expression and its meaning. For example, "oh, what a wonderful journey" after a long trip.

Mnemonics is a technique that allows you to remember some information through association with already known facts or images. For example, to remember the order of the planets, you can use the phrase "my faithful horse gallops through the fields."

An epithet is a word or phrase that gives an object or phenomenon certain characteristics. For example, "celestial body" - the epithet "celestial" gives special beauty and sublimity to the object.

These are just a few of the figures of speech that are characterized by the use of associative connections to convey complex concepts and emotions in a more understandable and expressive manner. They make texts richer and more interesting, and also allow readers to feel and experience events along with the author.

2. ASSOCIATIVE CONNECTIONS AT THE SENTENCE AND PARAGRAPH LEVEL

2.1 Repeating motifs and themes as a means of associative communication

Repeating motifs and themes serve as powerful tools in literature, art, and storytelling, functioning as a means of associative communication that enriches the depth and resonance of the work. By weaving recurring motifs and themes throughout a narrative or artistic piece, creators establish connections, convey deeper meaning, and evoke emotional responses from their audience. This essay will explore the significance of repeating motifs and themes as a form of associative communication in various artistic mediums.

In literature, repeating motifs and themes are often used to underscore key ideas, emotions, and character developments. For instance, in Fyodor Dostoevsky's novel "Crime and Punishment," the motif of "crossroads" symbolizes the protagonist's moral dilemmas and internal conflicts. Through the repetition of this motif, Dostoevsky communicates the protagonist's struggle with ethical decisions, creating a sense of tension and introspection [1; 85].

Similarly, in J.R.R. Tolkien's "The Lord of the Rings," the theme of "friendship" is recurrent, emphasizing the bonds between characters and their collective journey. This thematic repetition reinforces the importance of camaraderie and loyalty, resonating with readers on an emotional level and emphasizing the overarching message of unity in the face of adversity.

In visual arts, such as painting and sculpture, repeating motifs can be found in the works of renowned artists like Vincent van Gogh and Pablo Picasso. Van Gogh's use of swirling, dynamic brushstrokes in pieces like "Starry Night" creates a recurring motif that conveys a sense of movement and emotional intensity. These swirling patterns serve as a visual language that communicates the artist's inner turmoil and passion [4; 96-97].

Likewise, Picasso's recurring motif of fragmented forms and distorted figures in his Cubist works reflects his exploration of multiple perspectives and the complexity of human experience. Through these repeated motifs, Picasso communicates a profound commentary on the multifaceted nature of reality and perception.

In film and cinema, directors often utilize repeating motifs and themes to convey symbolic meanings and evoke emotional responses. In Stanley Kubrick's "The Shining," the motif of "the maze" serves as a visual metaphor for the protagonist's psychological descent into madness. The repetition of maze-like imagery communicates a sense of disorientation and entrapment, heightening the film's atmosphere of psychological horror.

Furthermore, in Hayao Miyazaki's animated films, recurring themes such as "the bond between humanity and nature" are central to works like "Princess Mononoke" and "Spirited Away." Through these repeated themes, Miyazaki communicates profound messages about environmentalism, spirituality, and the interconnectedness of all living beings, fostering a sense of empathy and introspection among viewers [6; 65].

Repeating motifs and themes also play a crucial role in music and poetry. In classical music, composers often use recurring musical motifs to represent specific characters or emotions within a larger composition. For example, Ludwig van Beethoven's Fifth Symphony features a distinctive four-note motif that recurs throughout the piece, symbolizing fate and resilience. This repeated motif serves as a musical thread that communicates a powerful narrative of struggle and triumph.

Similarly, in poetry, poets frequently employ repeating themes to evoke emotional resonance and convey universal truths. The theme of "love and loss" is a recurring motif in the works of poets like William Shakespeare and Emily Dickinson. Through the repetition of this theme, these poets communicate the timeless human experiences of longing, heartbreak, and resilience, forging connections with readers across different eras and cultures.

Totally, repeating motifs and themes serve as a vital form of associative communication across various artistic mediums. Whether found in literature, visual arts, film, music, or poetry, these recurring elements enrich the depth and resonance of creative works, establishing connections with audiences on intellectual, emotional, and spiritual levels. By harnessing the power of repeating motifs and themes, artists can convey profound messages, provoke introspection, and create enduring works that resonate across time and space.

2.2 Using parallel structures to establish connections between different parts of the text

Parallel structures are a powerful linguistic tool used to create symmetry, balance, and cohesion within a piece of writing. By employing parallel structures, writers can establish connections between different parts of the text, enhance clarity and readability, and emphasize key ideas or themes. This essay will explore the significance of parallel structures in writing and how they contribute to the overall coherence and impact of a composition [8; 142-143].

Parallel structure, also known as parallelism, involves using consistent grammatical patterns or structures within a sentence or across multiple sentences. This technique ensures that related ideas are presented in a harmonious and balanced manner, making it easier for readers to follow the flow of the text and understand the relationships between different elements.

One of the primary functions of parallel structures is to establish connections within sentences by aligning similar grammatical elements. For example:

- *Not Parallel: She enjoys reading, hiking, and to swim.*
- *Parallel: She enjoys reading, hiking, and swimming.*

In the parallel version, all three activities (reading, hiking, swimming) are presented in the same grammatical form (gerunds), creating a sense of symmetry and clarity. This parallel structure helps readers process the information more efficiently and highlights the equal importance of each activity.

Parallel structures enhance clarity and readability by organizing information in a logical and consistent manner. When ideas are presented in parallel form, readers can easily identify relationships between different elements and follow the progression of thought. Consider the following example:

- *Not Parallel: The concert was entertaining, exciting, and attendees were happy.*
- *Parallel: The concert was entertaining, exciting, and memorable.*

In the parallel version, all three adjectives (entertaining, exciting, memorable) are structured in the same way, making the sentence more cohesive and easier to comprehend. This parallel structure improves the flow of the text and ensures that the reader can quickly grasp the intended meaning.

Parallel structures can also be used to emphasize key ideas or themes by repeating similar structures throughout a composition. This repetition creates a rhythmic quality that draws attention to important concepts and reinforces their significance. For instance:

- *Not Parallel: The team worked hard during practice, in games, and when preparing for matches.*
- *Parallel: The team worked hard during practice, games, and match preparation.*

In the parallel version, the repeated structure "during [noun phrase]" emphasizes the team's dedication and effort across different contexts. This parallelism underscores the team's commitment to excellence and highlights the consistency of their work ethic.

Parallel structures contribute to the overall coherence of a text by creating symmetry and balance between related ideas. By aligning similar elements in a parallel manner, writers can establish a sense of equilibrium that enhances the aesthetic appeal of the writing. Consider this example:

- *Not Parallel: She likes to run marathons, cycling long distances, and also hiking.*

- *Parallel: She likes running marathons, cycling long distances, and hiking.*

In the parallel version, all three activities are presented in the same format (gerunds), creating a sense of symmetry and balance. This parallel structure not only improves the flow of the sentence but also enhances its overall impact by showcasing a harmonious arrangement of ideas [7; 52].

Parallel structures play a crucial role in writing by establishing connections between different parts of the text, enhancing clarity and readability, emphasizing key ideas or themes, and creating symmetry and balance. Whether used within sentences or across multiple sentences, parallelism contributes to the overall coherence and effectiveness of a composition. By mastering the art of parallel structures, writers can elevate their writing style, engage readers more effectively, and convey their ideas with precision and impact.

CONCLUSION

The study of the associative connection between linguistic units in a literary text allows us to better understand the mechanisms of the formation of meaning and the emotional impact of a work on the reader. Associations play a key role in creating the texture of a work, enriching its content and context. Through associations, the author can convey complex ideas, emotions and images, and the reader is able to perceive the text more deeply and intensely. The use of various methods of creating and interpreting associations helps to reveal the multidimensionality of a literary work. The reader can discover new semantic facets of the text, find unexpected parallels and connections, which enriches his literary experience. Thus, studying the associative connection between linguistic units in a literary text is an important step towards a deeper understanding of the work and its impact on the reader. This analysis contributes to the expansion of literary criticism and textual interpretation, opening new perspectives for the study of literature.

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