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ARTISTIC-PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS OF STYLISTIC FIGURES IN THE WORKS OF ODIL YAKUBOV (IN THE EXAMPLE OF REPETITION AND ANTITHESIS)

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Abstract: This article analyzes the use of stylistic figures such as repetition and antithesis in the works of the people's writer of Uzbekistan Odil Yakubov, such as "The Treasure of Ulugbek", "Old World", "Adolat Manzi" and "Muzqaimoq". The writer's skill in using linguistic means, in particular contrast and emotional coloring, to illuminate the spiritual world of his characters is highlighted from the perspective of psycholinguistics and literary studies.

Keywords: Odil Yakubov, literary text, stylistic figure, repetition, antithesis, mental state, linguopoetics, contrast, symbol, phraseology.

In the history of Uzbek literature, the ideas of humanity, justice and the struggle for truth have always been one of the leading themes. Especially in the Uzbek prose of the second half of the 20th century, these ideas found their high artistic interpretation in the work of Odil Yakubov. In his works, the writer does not just describe the development of events, but also tries to illuminate the psyche and fantasies of his heroes. One of the main factors that increase the effectiveness of Odil Yakubov's works is the skillful use of stylistic figures (repetition, antithesis, gradation, etc.). The use of linguistic units expressing the human mental state in a literary text is the main criterion for determining the skill of the creator.

1. Antithesis (Contradiction) in the works of Odil Yakubov Antithesis or contradiction is one of the fundamental foundations of Odil Yakubov's artistic style. Through this figure, the writer reveals the contradictions in social life and the complex aspects of the human soul. In the novel "Adolat Manzi": At the heart of the work lies a sharp struggle between justice and injustice, honesty and



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slander. In the image of Suyun Burgut, courage and will, and in the image of the instigators opposing him, spiritual abasement are contrasted by the method of antithesis. In the image of the Falcon, the continuation of the demand for justice that is not finished in the father's heart in the heart of the child is manifested as a spiritual connection between the past and the future.

In the story "Ice Cream": Here, antithesis acquires a symbolic meaning. The snow and coldness of the ice cream artistically enhances the contrast between kindness and carelessness, warmth and coldness in the hero's life. The conflict between the innocent dreams of a child and the rise of material values in society forms the philosophical core of the story. In the novel "The Old World": The antithesis between the light of knowledge and the darkness of ignorance is illuminated through the figures of scholars Abu Rayhan Beruni and Ibn Sina. Beruni's steadfastness on the path to truth and the poet Unsuri's flattery before the sultan ("golden increase") create a sharp contrast. In the image of Sultan Mahmud of Ghaznavi, the conflict between unlimited power and physical weakness (incurable disease) shows the tragedy of human fate.

2. The role of figures of repetition in expressing a mental state
Repetition - in the works of Adil Yakubov, serves to show the mental anguish, excitement or determination of the hero. From a psycholinguistic point of view, the expression of a mental state in syntactic devices forms an individual style characteristic of the author. Lexical and syntactic repetition: For example, in the work "Osiy Banda", short and repetitive sentences such as "kamay miliye!" increase the level of emotionality when showing the father's anger. In "Ulugbek's Treasure", the depiction of Mirzo Ulugbek's thoughts and feelings is also conveyed to the reader through the elements of repetition. Repetition of motifs: The motif of "seeking justice" is repeated in various forms in the works of Odil Yakubov. In a letter to his mother, Lochin emphasizes "I will not return without restoring justice... I will not return without restoring justice" which strengthens his will. This type of repetition forms the ideological basis of the text.

3. Phraseological units as stylistic figures Odil Yakubov is a master of using the treasury of meanings of the folk language. The phrases used in his novels have

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great stylistic value in the speech of the characters. Mood expressions: Phraseologisms such as “His head reached the sky”, “his heart cracked”, “his mind was in pain”, “his face was open” express the characters’ states of joy, anger or fear very clearly and effectively. Intellectual and modal states: The writer stylistically enriches the character’s observation and imagination processes through combinations such as “to be in the heart”, “to pass by the imagination”, “to not leave the mind”.

4. Lexical and syntactic repetitions in Odil Yakubov’s works are an integral part of the writer’s artistic skill, and they mainly serve to effectively convey the characters’ mental anguish, excitement or determination to the reader. Based on the sources, the analysis of these repetitions can be categorized as follows:

1. Lexical repetitions (Repetition of words and phrases) Lexical repetitions are used to emphasize a certain state of the hero (anger, joy or determination). In the novel “Osiy Banda”: Short and repetitive sentences are used to express the tension in the psyche of the hero (Father). For example, the repetition of phrases such as “kamay iliydi!” to show his state of anger increases the level of emotionality in the text.

In the novel “Adolat Manzi”: The motif of the struggle for justice is supported by the repetition of words. For example, in a letter to his mother, Lochin emphasizes “I will not return without restoring justice... I will not return without restoring justice.” Here, repetition serves as an ideological support that shows how strong the hero’s will is.

In the description of the mental state: The author clearly depicts the process of observation (psycholinguistic state) of the hero by repeatedly using verb combinations such as “passed through his mind”, “stood in front of his eyes”, “remembered”.

2. Syntactic repetitions (Repetition of speech devices) Syntactic repetitions are used to regulate the flow of the hero’s internal monologues and thoughts, to create their rhythm. In the novel “Ulugbek’s Treasure”: Syntactic repetitions play a central role in the description of Mirzo Ulugbek’s inner turmoil. His self-delusion, the repetition of similar speech devices in his dreams and thoughts (for

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example, the interrogative chain of sentences "Why... why?") deepens the tragic situation of the hero.

Rhetorical questions and exclamations: The writer uses similar syntactic constructions to show the hero's mental suffering (suffer), which enhances the expressiveness of the text. 3. The function of repetition of motifs Sources emphasize that repetitions in the works of Odil Yakubov are manifested not only as a linguistic unit, but also as an artistic core: The motif of "seeking justice": This motif is repeated in various forms in almost all of the writer's major works (for example, "Adolat manzi", "Izlayman").

Realism and vitality: Lifelike dialogues and short sentences created with the help of repetitions immediately immerse the reader in the events, create natural drama, devoid of pathos. In conclusion, lexical and syntactic repetitions in the works of Odil Yakubov are one of the most effective linguopoetic tools in revealing the spiritual world of the characters (psychologism). The novel "Osiy banda": This work is a particularly rich source for studying the repetition of mental states. According to the sources, the writer effectively used short and repetitive sentences such as "kamay iliydi!" to express the character's angry state in this work. It is also possible to analyze the system of phrases expressing the intellectual states of the characters (for example, "kon'liga totib koymoq").

The story "Izlayman": This work serves to reveal the style of antithesis (contradiction) in the context of war and peace, truth and slander. In it, one can see a sharp contrast (contradiction) between the figures of brave patriots like Davron G'oziyev and vile people like Hoshim Kholmatov and Nogayev. "How are you, Moriko?" story: This work, written by the writer at the end of his life, is important in expressing human longing and love through lyrical repetitions and symbolic images. The image of Moriko in it, as a symbol of pure love, is contrasted (antithesis) with the tragic scenes of war. The novel "Religion": This work can be additional material for analyzing socio-moral problems and phraseological units used in depicting the spiritual world of the characters. The novel "When Things Start on the Head": In this work, the



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author also demonstrated the skill of creating psychological contrasts through biographical images and the inner thoughts of the characters. The story "Goodness": A convenient work for studying the conflict (antithesis) between the noble qualities inherent in human nature and the tragedies brought about by war. By including these works in the article, it is possible to prove how widely Odil Yakubov's style uses stylistic figures not only in historical novels, but also in contemporary and war stories. In conclusion, Odil Yakubov, by using stylistic figures such as repetition and antithesis in his works, raised the psychological direction of Uzbek prose to a new level. Lexical and syntactic repetitions in Odil Yakubov's works are one of the most effective linguopoetic tools in revealing the spiritual world of the characters (psychologism).

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