

OXYMORON AND ITS METHODOLOGICAL-SEMANTIC FEATURIES

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Abstract: *the article discusses about oxymoron. Their use and meanings in speech are explained with proverbs. The article deals with the educational management teaching process in higher education systems. The article deals with the education process in higher education systems. There are given some examples of usage oxymoron in literature. Examples are taken from Uzbek and English literature and poetry. The oxymoron is one of the main compact, methodologically powerful, incomparable power of the languages. Oxymoron also help to explain the contents of a whole large text before acknowledging the whole story.*

Keywords: *oxymoron, methodological-semantic, phenomena, etymologically, stylistic effects of speech.*

ОКСЮМОРОН И ЕГО МЕТОДОЛОГО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ Камолиддинова В.Ф.

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Аннотация: *в статье рассматриваются вопросы оксюморонов. Их использование и значения в речи объясняются пословицами. В статье рассматривается учебный процесс управления обучением в системах высшего образования. В статье рассматривается процесс обучения в системах высшего образования. Приведены некоторые примеры употребления оксюморонов в литературе. Примеры взяты из узбекской и английской литературы и поэзии. Оксюмороны - это одна из главных компактных, методологически мощных, ни с чем не сравнимых сил языков. Оксюмороны также помогают объяснить содержание целого большого текста, прежде чем признать всю историю.*

Ключевые слова: *оксюморон, методико-семантический, феномен, этимологически, стилистические эффекты речи.*

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The non- communicative ways of communicating parts of the Uzbek language are of great importance, and they serve to increase the effectiveness and diversity of the language of artistic expression. Image and event images are important to enhance and enrich the meaning of textual of the parts of the sentences. As the result of the unconnected linking of words, a new meaning emerges.

There are several types of non-verbal communication methods in Uzbek, and the most effective and often used are oxymoron's. No matter how much we use oxymoron in our daily routine, we are not completely aware of it. It raises the question of what is an oxymoron and what features it has in the literature.

OXYMORON is a figure of speech in which two seemingly opposing and contradictory elements or equivalents are juxtaposed. Oxymoron comes from the Ancient Greek word oxymoron, a compound of the words "Oxus", meaning "sharp", "keen" and moros meaning "dull" or "stupid". Oxymora are often pairs of words such as the adjective-noun combinations of a "new classic" or a "big sip" or noun-verb "the silence whistle". Now let's analysis some of the existed common examples: controlled chaos, kill with kindness, small giant, original copy

Oscar Wilde loves using oxymoron in his works for comedic effect.

"As for believing things I can believe anything provided that it is quite incredible"

(The Picture of Dorian Grey)

In this case, the oxymoron is created by the juxtaposition of "believe" and "incredible".

The word "incredible" stems etymologically from the negative form of "credible" which means "believable". Wilde has written that his character will believe anything that cannot be believed. Such kind of meaning force to think the reader deeply.

The great Uzbek poetry Mukhammad Yusuf 's works we can face with oxymorons.

He is in a bright world

No human being

U yorug' dunyoda

Tengi yuq inson

**Dear stranger
The evil kind**

**Qadrdon begona
Yovuz mehribon**

One of the examples given is that we analyze the phenomena of “dear stranger”: the words “dear” and “stranger” are semantically contradictory words, but the fact that these two words with opposite meanings, one of the other definite, gives rise to a new meaning.

Such a phenomenon is of great importance in the placement of words, because when the place of the determiner is replaced by the determinant, a completely opposite meaning occurs: the close relationship between strangers when we say “dear stranger”; “alien darling” means a long, relationship between people, even if they are dear.

Hence, in the illogical connection that occurs between the determiner and the determinant, the main focus is on the determiner, because the determinant reveals the meaning of the determiner. As the result of the relationship between the determiner and the determinant, an unexpected new meaning emerges. This gives the image an emotional color.

Oxymoron also help to explain the contents of a whole large text. So some of the writers and poets have taken their titles from the oxymoron's. Including, Abdulla Kahhor's “The Headless Man”, “The Thousand People”, “The Dead Body” by Gafur Gulyam, “Golden Wall” by Erkin Vohidov, O.Mukhtor's “Stone from the Head” and many more.

In the story of Abdulla Kahhor's “The Headless Man”, the heroine of the work Fakhridin works with his father's words, not his own.

Get a little trash out of the way. After you entrance, ask first, if its light, say blessing of God (xayriyat.) I can't stay home because of your absence. Say it would be bad. (Extract from Abdulla Kahhor's “The Headless Man”). The author portrayed and compact titled the story as “The Headless Man” for foolish, thoughtless, ineffective hero.

The oxymoron in prose is less popular. As an illustration, we quote from the famous novels of 1984 by J. Olvir. “War is peace. Freedom is slavery. Ignorance is power”. Where each part of the dystopian motto is a combination of inconsistencies that allow the writer to open his or her thoughts in the most obvious and memorable way. As well as examples of such artistic techniques can serve as popular Latin words. “Prepare for war if you want peace”.

Modern oxymoron's. Oxymorons are often used in advertising, because they are a very effective tool for attention. Usually, they work because of their brightness and surprise. So, people know what kind of product they want to offer under a particular name or slogan. Another important features of the use of oxymoron in the advertising process is their easy remembering.

In conclusion, the volume of oxymoron is one of the most compact, methodologically powerful, pictorial means of incomparable power. This method of non-logical division in language serves to increase the effectiveness and consistency of the text, to reveal the content of the text in short and concise lines under humorous-satirical paint.

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