

AN OXYMORON PHENOMENON IN LANGUAGE

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Abstract. An oxymoron is an expression in linguistics and literature that consists of a combination of two opposite or contradictory words. These expressions increase the figurativeness, expressiveness and unexpectedness of the language. Oxymorons are widely used in literature and help to enhance the aesthetic effect of works. In this way, the writer or poet conveys unexpected and deeper meanings to the reader or listener. Oxymorons are used to describe complex human emotions or conflicting situations. For example, expressions such as "sweet pain", "happy sadness", "silent sound" seem logically contradictory at first glance, but they enrich the content of an artistic work and create new layers of meaning. Through such expressions, the reader gets a deeper idea of the conflict of emotions or complex life situations. The study of oxymorons in linguistics allows us to understand the semantic possibilities of language and the ability to create new meaning based on opposition. They are an important tool for expressing complex concepts in poetic language. In literature, oxymorons can be used to reflect conflicting aspects of human nature, life contradictions and dramatic feelings. Therefore, oxymoron is an effective artistic tool for enriching the content of literary works and influencing the reader. The oxymoron in this article is scientifically based.

Keywords: semantic conflict, oxymoron, figurative expression, work of art, meaning, expression, conflict, expression, aesthetic effect, imagery

INTRODUCTION

Semantic conflict is a meaning conflict that occurs as a result of the simultaneous use of concepts, words, or phrases that are semantically opposite or contradictory in linguistics and literature. Semantic conflict appears as a tool that increases the figurativeness and expressiveness of language, creates unexpected and deeper meanings. It is of great importance in enriching the content of literary

works and illuminating the complex aspects of the human psyche. Semantic conflict usually occurs by combining two or more opposing or conflicting concepts. These concepts create a whole expression, but together they also reflect a kind of conflict [1:16]. For example, in expressions such as "hot cold", "heavy light", or "quiet sound", the concepts of "hot" and "cold", "heavy" and "light", "quiet" and "sound" are combined, are contradicted, through which a new concept or poetic effect is created. Through semantic conflict, two opposite meanings are combined, and a new, usually unexpected meaning or concept appears between them. This new meaning has a special effect on the reader or listener and creates new images in his imagination. For example, the expression "sweet sadness" combines such opposite concepts as sadness (negative) and sweetness (positive), which allows expressing feelings of pleasure or nostalgia even in a certain sad situation. Such units are called oxymorons in linguistics. The phenomenon of oxymoron is one of the most widely studied artistic techniques in linguistics. An oxymoron is a combination of words with opposite or conflicting meanings that together create a new, unconventional, and often aesthetic meaning. This phenomenon is widely used in literary language, poetry and speech art.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

By analyzing oxymorons, linguists and literary scholars try to gain a deeper understanding of their layers of meaning and ways of expression. This phenomenon reveals the aesthetic aspects of language and the ability to express complex human emotions.

The phenomenon of oxymoron has been studied by many scholars in the field of linguistics and literary studies. The first theoretical analysis of the oxymoron phenomenon was considered by Aristotle in antiquity. In his *Poetics*, he discussed literary art and metaphors, which formed the basis of modern oxymoron analysis. Aristotle focused on opposite meanings and their place in artistic expressions, which later became an important factor in the analysis of oxymorons. Viktor Shklovsky, one of the leading representatives of Russian formalists, deeply analyzed the methods of artistic representation and introduced the concept of "laying". According to Shklovsky's theory, artistic techniques such as oxymoron serve to present language differently to the reader or listener. Mikhail Bakhtin, on the other hand, developed the theory of dialogism and polyphony, and studied the ambiguity created by contrasts in literary language, including oxymorons. A French philosopher and linguistics researcher, Ricoeur studied metaphors and symbolic expressions of language, including oxymorons [3:72].

These scientists made a great contribution to the creation of the theoretical foundations of the oxymoron phenomenon in linguistics and literature and to the development of its complex analysis methods. Literary, rhetorical and semantic study of oxymoron has made this phenomenon one of the interesting topics in modern linguistics and literary studies [11:67].

A number of methods are used to analyze the phenomenon of oxymoron in linguistics and literature. Through these methods, it is studied how oxymorons are used as a means of language and artistic expression, how new meanings are created through them, and how aesthetic effects are formed. Below I introduce the main methods used in the study of oxymorons:

1. Semantic Analysis. Oxymorons combine two opposite concepts and interrelate them to create a new and unexpected meaning. Using semantic analysis, linguists and literary scholars study the layers of meaning of words in an oxymoron, how they create contrast, and how new meaning emerges from this contrast[4:56]. For example, in the compound "sweet pain", the conflicting meanings between the words "sweet" and "pain" are analyzed and how a new meaning is created through this conflict.

2. Pragmatic Analysis. To understand what oxymorons mean, it is important to know the context in which they are used. With the help of pragmatic analysis, it is possible to learn in what situation, for what purpose and in what manner the compound was used [6:4]. For example, the combination "Dead

life" can have different meanings in different contexts - it can represent the aimlessness of human life, the absence of vitality, or the spiritually "dead" state.

3. Rhetorical Analysis. Oxymorons are analyzed as rhetorical devices. Using the method of rhetorical analysis, literary critics study the aesthetic effect of oxymorons in literary texts and their place as a means of creating imagery [2:131]. For example, when the word "silent voice" is used in the text of a poet or writer, it is determined with what aesthetic purpose it is used and how it affects the reader.

4. Structural Analysis. Analysis at the level of grammar and syntax: Grammatical and syntactic aspects of oxymorons, that is, on the basis of which structure they are formed, are analyzed. Using this method, it is studied in which grammatical forms (adjective + noun, noun + noun, etc.) and how its structure depends on the rules of the language [8:14]. The compound "bitter truth" is analyzed as a combination of an adjective and a noun. This analysis explains how the adjective gives a contradictory meaning to the noun and how such a structure adds aesthetic richness to the language[9:167].

5. Discursive Analysis. Learning within text and discourse. With the help of discursive analysis, it is studied what functions oxymorons perform in the text and what meanings they form in communication with the reader[15:165]. This method helps to illuminate the general content and idea of the text more. For example, if the combination of "light and darkness" is used in the novel, its role in the context of the whole work, the inner experiences of the characters or the author's thoughts is defined.

6. Cognitive Analysis. Studying conceptual and logical conflict: Within cognitive linguistics, it is possible to analyze how oxymorons create new concepts for the human brain and how these concepts are received. A cognitive model of oxymorons explains how these word combinations create meaning through logical contradiction [10:111]. For example, the composition "Icy Fire" will simultaneously evoke the concepts of heat and cold in the human brain and analyze how a new emotional image is created by understanding this.

RESULTS. In linguistics, the phenomenon of oxymoron is studied in the following aspects:

Semantic conflict and new meaning creation. Oxymorons create a new semantic field by combining two opposite words or concepts. For example, such combinations as "hot ice", "dead life", "silent voice" eventually create a unique and unique image. A semantic analysis of this process helps to understand how oxymorons create new meanings in linguistics.

Artistic Speech and Emotional Affect. Oxymorons are often used in literary speech because they can have a deeper emotional impact on the reader or listener. For example, by simultaneously expressing opposite emotions such as love and hate, light and darkness, the writer can convey his feelings more strongly.

Linguistic Structure. Linguists also study the structure and grammatical aspects of oxymorons. These combinations usually come as adjective + noun or verb + adjective, but sometimes occur in other grammatical structures. Linguists analyze how they are structured and based on which language rules they are created.

Contextual Analysis. The meaning of oxymorons often depends on the context. Therefore, a phrase may be taken as an oxymoron in one context, but understood as a simple phrase in another context. This case shows the importance of context in linguistics.

Cultural and Historical Background. Oxymorons appear in different forms in different cultures and eras. Some oxymorons reflect cultural phenomena of their time or are part of cultural heritage. Cultural and historical foundations of such combinations are also studied in linguistics.

DISCUSSION .

An oxymoron is a phrase or expression in linguistics and literature that is created by combining

two opposite or contradictory words. This phrase creates a new and unique meaning while maintaining a logical contradiction within itself. Oxymorons are mainly used in fiction, poetry and figurative language, they attract the reader's attention and have an unexpected aesthetic effect. The characteristics of oxymoron are as follows: a) combining opposite concepts: oxymoron combines two opposite or contradictory words at the same time. For example, such combinations as "sweet sorrow", "happy sadness", "living corpse". These combinations expand the semantic possibilities of the language and create unexpected meanings or feelings for the reader; b) creating a new meaning. Oxymoron creates a new concept or image by combining two opposite concepts. This new meaning is often metaphorical or poetic, used to express complex human emotions or life situations. For example, the phrase "light and darkness" contains the concepts of light and darkness at the same time, which describes a person's internal conflicts or unexpected mental state; c) Irony and Poetics. Oxymorons often create ironic meaning because they present an unexpected conflict to the reader or listener. In this case, the oxymoron serves to form a new artistic meaning or ironic expression. For example, an expression like "pleasant pain" is used to describe the state of a person experiencing both pleasant and painful feelings at the same time [14:56] .

Some popular examples of oxymorons used in the Uzbek language are as follows:

Sweet Suffering : In this phrase, the words "sweet" and "suffering" are opposites, but together they express nostalgic or complex feelings.

Happy Sadness: Shows a person's conflicted state by expressing both happiness and sadness at the same time.

Forced Smile : This phrase combines the words "forced" (forced) and "tabassum" (laughter) to describe a situation in which a person forces himself to laugh, but is actually hiding other emotions.

In the Uzbek language, oxymorons are found not only in literary works, but also in folklore , proverbs and sayings. Their expressiveness reveals unexpected and new meanings to the reader or listener, and also helps to clearly and vividly describe complex, conflicting situations in human life. Oxymorons are an important tool for a deeper understanding of literary processes in the Uzbek language[12:133]. You can find oxymorons in the works of poets and writers such as mature representatives of Uzbek literature, including Abdulla Qadiri, Cholpon, Hamid Olimjon, O'tkir Hoshimov . For example, Hamid Olimjon's poems often use oxymorons through natural scenes and conflicts in the human psyche. In the Uzbek language, the phenomenon of oxymoron is widely used in various literary and artistic contexts, and it is an important way of expressing complex feelings, conflicts and contradictions in life. Oxymorons show the beauty, richness and deep layers of meaning of Uzbek literature and folklore. Therefore, by studying oxymorons, one can gain a deeper understanding of the aesthetic and expressive aspects of language.

Oxymorons are used in literature to enrich figurative and poetic expressions and to deepen the content of the work. Through them, the writer or poet creates new images and unexpected effects in his works. Oxymorons also show the richness and complexity of language, the ability to express opposite concepts as a whole [13:135]. This serves to expand the aesthetic possibilities of language and literary art. Oxymorons also play an important role in showing human psyche and life conflicts. Through them, complex inner experiences of a person, dual feelings can be expressed.

CONCLUSION

Thus, oxymoron is a valuable tool in linguistics and literary studies as an expression that combines two opposite concepts and creates a new meaning. It enriches the semantic possibilities of the language and allows the reader to create unexpected emotions and images.

In the Uzbek language, the phenomenon of oxymoron can be found in various literary works,

poetry and everyday speech. An oxymoron is a combination of words with opposite or conflicting meanings, which together form a new and unique image. This method makes literary speech expressive, exciting and versatile. The study of oxymorons is of great importance for understanding the complex and rich aspects of language, the aesthetic value of literary works, and the conflicting aspects of human thought. They enrich scientific research not only in language and literary studies, but also in the fields of psychology, rhetoric and cognitive sciences. Therefore, the study of oxymorons makes it possible to expand the expressive possibilities of language and literature, to illuminate them from new angles.

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