



Ministry of Higher
Education, Science
and Innovation of the
Republic of Uzbekistan

95
BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

2025
March 29



Pragmalingvistika, funksional tarjimashunoslik va til o'rgatish jarayonlari integratsiyasi

**Прагмалингвистика, функциональное переводоведение и интеграция
процессов преподавания языка**

**Pragmalinguistics, functional translation studies and integration of language teaching
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THE TECHNIQUE OF HISTORICAL INVERSION

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Annotation: In this article we have focused on understanding the essence of the content of historical inversion, its specific types of directions. We have also witnessed very different images of the chronotope from the past and the future. The time and space phases of the chronotope were analyzed using each sample.

Аннотация: В данной статье мы сосредоточились на понимании сути содержания исторической инверсии, ее конкретных типов направлений. Мы также стали свидетелями весьма различных образов хронотопа из прошлого и будущего. Проведен анализ временных и пространственных фаз хронотопа по каждому образцу.

Key words: historical inversion, chronotope, future, past, gene, euthanasia.

Ключевые слова: историческая инверсия, хронотоп, будущее, прошлое, ген, эвтаназия.

Introduction. We know that literature is a huge ocean, its diversity, its charm, its visual qualities attract people. Literature is a means of helping him to understand and feel in a special world, concepts and imaginations that have never been seen or heard, different kinds of things that have not yet been completely identified by new scientists for humanity. It is so powerful that it allows the reader to discover worlds and planets other than Earth, new research and techniques that the human brain cannot yet comprehend, advances in science, a completely different vision than the human child, and a few brains. it creates an understanding by feeling creatures that work equally hard and have their own natural diversity. When a writer creates a certain literary work, he adds to it the colors of emotion and richness, so that the reader can read it and feel like a pedestrian in this country. The brilliance of these colors brings it back to the past a few years ago, and in some cases, the reader is able to imagine himself in the future several hundred years ago and become acquainted with the research of scientists. Such travels about the past and the future are one of the features of historical inversion, and this is its peculiarity. According to several researchers, the basis of inversion is the chronotope. That is, the word chronotope is Greek, meaning chronos-time, and topos means place, a term very close to psychology in science. The term was first used in science by Professor Ukhtomsky, a skilled psychologist in his field, through physiological laboratory research. The term began to be used by many literary creators, scientists and researchers in the twentieth century, and its original use is due to the close interdependence and commonality of the units of space and time. In the literature, the term was first coined by the Russian scholar M.M. Bakhtin introduces the units of time and space in a chronotope in a single literary work and says that literary criticism is included in works of art of different genres, in different historical periods, in different authors to define specific ways of describing time and space relations. . In his view, the chronotope has a very important genre in the literature, so the genre and genre varieties are determined by the chronotope, and the leading principle in the chronotope is time.¹

Main part. In fact, this tradition dates back to antiquity, when Aristotle and Leibniz, geniuses with a deep knowledge of the genre, argued that the understanding of time and space are contradictory concepts, and Hegel linked such categories with each other. that is, the interdependent coordinates of a four-dimensional constant context. Another idea was put forward by Vernatsky, and based on his research, the same shape of the nosphere is explained by a single time and space, which is associated with the spiritual dimension of life. That is, time and space help us to grasp the essence of a particular work. In this case, space and time are considered abstract, through which it

¹ Baxtin M.M. Adabiyot va estetika. - M.: Badiiy adabiyot, 1975. Ilgiz A. Xasanov

is possible to create an image of a single space, a single and ordered universe. It depends only on the place and time of the writer's desire, and determines the development of the movement and the behavior of the characters. This imaginary time and space is not like any other writer's abstract chronotope in a work of art, nor is time and space in real reality. In general, the chronotope in the pearl of literature is the similarity of these spatial and temporal relations. Thus, the writer introduces the reader to the world of his imagination, forming an associative connection between the reader's consciousness and the new world.

Centuries later, there was a lot of debate among researchers about the specifics of historical inversion. Behind this debate, scholars have repeatedly debated whether the categories of space and time are mutually exclusive or contradictory, and these debates have shown their development as an integral unit of the two-component historical genre. . We can see the features of the genre in Isajon Sultan's work "Eternal Wanderer", which was chosen as the main object of our article. In this work, the author was able to show the unique brilliance of society as a whole, with the invention of an unusual-looking human child, forcing the reader into a special situation.

First of all, we can take the desert worm as an example to prove our point: *u o 'zidan juda kuchli elektr quvvati chiqarib, yon-veridagi har qanday jonzotni ko 'mirga aylantiradigan ulkan to 'mtoq sahro qurti – olg 'oy-xorxoy haqidagi xabarlar keldi Professoring xayoliga. Olg 'oy-xorxoy faqat Gobida yashaydi. Tana tuzilishini shaffof holga keltiraoladi, goh ko 'rinib-goh ko 'rinmasligining sababi shunda...*¹

It would not be a mistake to say that the first study above was a specific type of creature, a worm, which has its own characteristics, more precisely, the fact that it emits electricity from the body, which gives it transparency. The research in this example is a type of worm that appears a few years after our era, but in this case, the invisibility of the body of this man-made creature is its novelty, and it emits some kind of fire. At first glance, some of the features are similar to those of dinosaurs that lived a few years ago. The general technique of fire is the same, but this worm burns everything around it and turns it into charcoal, and its body becomes transparent. its arrival is its peculiar novelty. This means that the existence of this timeless animal in the Gobi Desert is a testament to the writer's chronotopic creativity.

Monitorda shisha xona ichida ko 'zlar katta-katta bir odam ko 'rindi. U tevarakka olazarak alanglar, nimadandir juda bezovta edi.

– *Bu – olti yuz oltmishinch raqamli odam, – qorong 'ilik ichidan ovozi keldi olimning. – To 'rtinchi halqa DNA o 'ramlariga o 'tkazilgan ta 'sirlar natijasida u nurlanishlarga chidamli bo 'lib dunyoga keldi. Bu genomning nuqsoni – u ko 'r. Chunki oddiy sharoitda yashay olmaydi, quyosh nurlari vujudiga halokatli ta 'sir ko 'rsatadi.*²

In this example, the author surprised us with another invention on the trip. More precisely, it is astonishing that this invention is a human being: scientists have created this human-like creature due to the influence of the fourth ring of DNA bundles. Scientists who have shown great interest in this invention have shown that it is resistant to radiation, but his eyes can not see, and his resistance to strong rays of the sun is his minus. In general, the fact that such beings do not correspond to our time, both in terms of time and space, is a masterful depiction of historical inversion, which is the invention of the human child, designed to live in a different world. The uniqueness of this invention is that its body can withstand radiation, and the effects of summer radiation on humans are very dangerous. For example, a few years ago, when the United States dropped its atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, history has shown that several innocent people and their future generations will suffer from a number of incurable and serious diseases. It is no exaggeration to say that the cause of such diseases is the radiation caused by atomic bombs, which has affected seven generations of the Japanese people.

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² Isajon Sultan. Boqiy darbadar.«Sharq yulduzi» jurnalı. 2010-yil, 6-son

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