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Elektron manzil: nashriyot_buxdu@buxdu.uz

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ALLUSIONS IN THE FUNCTION OF QUOTES, PROVERBS, SAYINGS AND
PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

Achilova Risolat Azamovna,

Phd, Associated Professor of the Bukhara State University

risolat_lola@mail.ru

Annotation. This article is devoted to allusions that are used as quotes, proverbs and sayings that define the conditions of deformation. Expressions that become allegorical evaluative predicates, as a rule, retain their original evaluative sign, and they are assumed to express full-fledged evaluative judgments.

Keywords: quote, allusion, evaluative sign, concept, syntactic structure.

АЛЛЮЗИИ В ФУНКЦИИ ЦИТАТ, ПОСЛОВИЦ, ПОГОВОРОВ И ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМОВ

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена аллюзиям, которые используются в качестве цитат, пословиц и поговорок, определяющих условия деформации. Выражения, которые становятся иносказательными оценочными предикатами, как правило, сохраняют свой первоначальный оценочный знак, и предполагается, что они выражают полноценные оценочные суждения.

Ключевые слова: цитата, аллюзия, оценочный знак, концепт, синтаксическая структура.

ALLYUZIYALAR IQTIBOSLAR, MAQOLLAR, MATALLAR VA FRAZEOLOGIK
BIRLIKLAR FUNKSIYASIDA

Annotatsiya. Bu maqola iqtibos, maqol va matal sifatida qo'llaniladigan, deformatsiya shartlarini belgilaydigan, allyuziyalarga bag'ishlangan. Allegorik baholovchi predikatlarga aylanadigan iboralar, qoida tariqasida, o'zlarining asl baholovchi belgisini saqlab qolishi, va ularning to'liq qiymat mulohazalarini ifodalashi haqida fikrlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: iqtibos, allyuziya, baholovchi, tushuncha, sintaktik tuzilish.

The development of social consciousness, looking at language phenomena with new perspectives researching them with new scientific concepts and modern methods created the necessity. Accordingly, language in human life in later periods to know more deeply and more the essence of language phenomena of a person to study in relation to socio-economic and spiritual life special attention is being paid. The main means of shaping social life is together with its external phenomena to fully understand the true essence of language. It became clear that it is important to study the phenomena inside. Rich material for allusive evaluative predicates is provided by various kinds of stable expressions: quotes, proverbs, sayings. The peculiarity of their use in the implicit function (in this case allusive) assessment lies in the incomplete representation of their structure in the text. Only some element is given for which you need to restore whole and draw an axiological conclusion. G.Z. Batyrova reviews cases changes in the structure of phraseological units as a separate subtype of stylistic techniques. She identifies the following possible transformations:

- morphological (the ability of a noun to take any article or its substitute, possessive or negative pronoun; the ability of a noun to change in number; replacement component words with synonyms or words semantically related to the words being replaced);

- lexical-semantic (inclusion of a new word); syntactic (the ability of components to be distantly located, the use of antithesis, rearrangement of component words, truncation of phraseological units, double actualization) .

Set expressions, turning into allusive evaluative predicates, as a rule, retain their original evaluative sign, since they themselves are complete value judgments, by hinting at which the subject of evaluation gives an idea of his attitude. For example:

*The next three days seemed interminably long. The Vicar had a sore throat which necessitated his speaking in a whisper when he spoke at all. He spoke very little and was obviously bearing his fourth son's presence as a Christian should. Once or twice he quoted Shakespeare on **how much sharper than a serpent's tooth**, etc.*

The author puts a fragment of a Shakespeare quote into the hero's mouth, giving the reader a hint of the "claims" made by the father against his son. A restored fragment of a quote taken from the play "King Lear" reads as follows: "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a grateful child": the father does not see gratitude in his son for his efforts in raising him. The allusion-quote is reinforced by the allusion-reality: "obviously bearing his fourth son's presence as a Christian should" - a hint at the father's perception of his son's presence as a severe test, which he tried to withstand with dignity. In the next example, the evaluative hint is implemented in the form of a metrical quotation, that is, copying the syntactic structure of the source:

*Johnny opened his mouth, then closed it again. **To speak or not to speak,**
that was the question [King. Desperation: 87].*

The hero came face to face with the maniac, and he asked him a question. In such a tense situation, the hero's life could depend on the answer, so "to speak or not to speak" at that moment was equivalent to "to be or not to be."

A well-known saying can serve as a verbal allegory:

- Let this cup pass you by, huh?

This line is from a conversation between two brothers, Atticus and John, about an upcoming trial in which Atticus must defend a black man. Atticus knew what kind of public attacks he was exposing himself to by agreeing to something like this. His brother persuades him to refuse before it is too late. The words "take this cup from Me" were spoken by Jesus as he prayed to God to prevent his crucifixion. These words symbolize deliverance from trials.

In the following example, the author deliberately breaks stable associative connections in the proverb, emasculating the evaluative component from it and implying the evaluative meaning:

*It wasn't exactly what she'd been looking for barely a meter tall and decorated with hideous, yellowing floral transfers. But when she handed over the cash and established ownership over the appliance, which - in addition to its unappealing decoration of roses, daisies, fuchsias, and flax - also gave a portentous crinkle-clank whenever its door was slammed, Barbara had thought philosophically about **beggars and choosers**.*

Barbara, while buying a refrigerator, evaluates her financial situation through the proverb "Beggars can't be choosers", which hints at her plight. The deformation of a proverb can be in the nature of a complete refutation of the truth expressed in it:

*Not good enough. **Out of sight was not out of mind**. The knives remained readily accessible. She must make them harder to reach.*

Challenging popular wisdom, the author makes it clear that not everything is so simple.

The absence of something in sight does not mean its complete oblivion.

Violation of traditional associative connections in a stable expression can be expressed in the replacement of an element of the expression:

*I'd watched as Emily had faxed Miranda's choices to the different designers, omitting any size or color preferences, since anyone **worth their Manolos** knew what would work for Miranda Priestly*

Manolo is a brand of expensive shoes named after the Spanish designer Manolo Blahnik. Such shoes were worn by employees of a fashion magazine headed by Miranda Priestly, whose clothing preferences should have been known to everyone who rightfully enjoyed the privileges granted to the magazine's employees, that is, who "didn't eat their bread in vain" - an allusion to the expression "to be worth one's salt". Stable expressions of a non-metaphorical nature can also be subject to similar modifications:

Even James complained that his ass had looked so big that morning when he got out of the shower that he'd "contemplated calling in fat to work".

In the modified phrase, the stable combination "call in sick" is easily recognizable, meaning "to report absence from work due to illness": a humorous hint that in a modeling agency, excess weight was considered an abnormal human condition and was equated with illness.

The fragmentation of the source's representation in the text can reach such proportions that without context it is impossible to understand the axiological intention of the subject of evaluation:

".. Sorry if that's a spanner"

The hero apologizes for causing inconvenience through his actions. Obviously, the allusion is made to the established expression "to throw a spanner in the works" - "to upset plans, confuse the cards."

Changes in syntax structure and some source elements can give expressiveness to the expressed evaluative value:

*Mindful of John Wesley's strictures on the use of many words in buying and selling, Simon made a pile practicing medicine, but **in this pursuit he was unhappy** lest he be tempted into doing what he knew was not for the glory of God, as the putting on of gold and costly apparel*

The allusion is made to one of the points of the US Declaration of Independence, which calls "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness" as inalienable human rights. The phrase itself is built on the principle of gradation of the "basicity" of rights: achieving happiness is the highest aspiration of a person, the prerequisite for which is the presence of life and freedom. An allusion, based on semantic opposition and an inverse arrangement of elements in relation to the source, strengthens the themes of failure and disappointment that befell the hero. One gets the feeling of the scale of his failure.

Allusions-realities differ from other types of allusion (proper names and echoes of quotes and famous sayings) by the ambiguity of the form of textual representation. M.D. Tukhareli considers them to be a middle link between allusive proper names and allusive quotations: "Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between proper names and allusions-realities, sometimes there is a clear tendency to transform realia into allusive quotations, since allusion-realities are realized from one word to a phrase" [Tukhareli 1984]. I.G. Potylitsina understands allusive reality as "an element of a certain text or event characterized by objectivity, the mention of which causes the recipient to associate with this particular text or event." She highlights an important semantic feature of allusive realities that distinguishes them from textual references: "Mythological, biblical, historical, literary facts become allusive when they are mentioned in a new context and are subject to rethinking in it"

As a rule, the alluded fact is embodied in the form of a free phrase:

Sleep last night was about as relaxing as a solo stroll down Avenue D at four in the morning,

Such evaluative predicates, as a rule, are easily understood, since even if the reader does not have the information or has forgotten the details of the event that gave rise to the phraseological unit, he knows the figurative meaning of the expression. In this example, the phraseological unit "cross the Rubicon" means "to dare to take some irrevocable step", "to step over, to cross some important line." The expression captures the historical fact of 49 BC, when Julius Caesar, contrary to the prohibition of the Roman Senate, crossed the Rubicon with his army - the river that served as the border between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul - and began a civil war. A significant historical event may be indicated by a date without any explanation from the author, who thereby forces the reader to turn to his background knowledge to reveal the evaluative meaning. We are talking about a presidential election where a certain Deitchler was the most unpopular candidate, as indicated by his direct description of "a militarist, anti-Christ, anti-human, anti-intellectual," as well as the implicit description expressed by voters who would prefer to return to 1492 if he wins the election. 1492 is the year of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. The axiological conclusion becomes obvious - it is better to live in times when the "law of the jungle" still reigned than under such a head of state. A proper name in some cases can also be considered as an allusion-reality, if we take into account the evaluative hint itself in the form of a detailed statement displaying extralinguistic information about the denotation of the allusion. This is especially true for geographical names, which, unlike the proper names of famous personalities, do not have such strong associations with certain characteristics and require the reader to know individual detailed facts or realities:

"Every hunter that ever lived would envy us today. This makes Africa seem like Illinois."

The hero takes a time machine on a safari to the era of dinosaurs. The journey promises to be so dangerous that Africa, where many wild animals live and where such a trip can be made, will seem like the "non-hunting", largely agricultural state of Illinois in the Midwest. This comparison shows how the safari the hero goes on is more dangerous than what people face in Africa.

In the following example, behind the toponym, in addition to negatively evaluated the inhabitants inhabiting it are facing an important historical event (others words, realia), which brings a large share of evaluative meaning:

Miss Caroline printed her name on the blackboard and said, "This says I am Miss Caroline Fisher. I am from North Alabama, from Winston County." The class murmured apprehensively, should she prove to harbor her share of the peculiarities indigenous to that region. North Alabama was full of Liquor Interests, Big Mules, steel companies, Republicans, professors and other persons of no background

The meaning of the allusion is fully revealed in the author's comments, the evaluative meaning is fully explicated, although for a split second the reader is given the opportunity to think for himself about the reason for the "wary whispering of children." So, Miss Caroline, in addition to being a "person of unknown origin", being from the rebellious Winston County, is likely to be a rebel. Descriptive evaluative allusions-realities are not uncommon in science fiction works, where they perform the function of correlating the realities of the fictional world with earthly realities in order to facilitate the work of the reader's imagination

*It is tough to have to run in a thin atmosphere. Your lungs work too hard; you feel as though every step is going to be your last. **Hillary and Tenzing found no harder going on Everest than the friendliest spot on the surface of Mars - except, of course, that by day the temperature is high, and the light gravity lets you stand effort that would otherwise kill you.***

The author describes how difficult it is to carry out such a familiar human action as running on Mars. In terms of energy expenditure, it is comparable to the achievement of Sir Edmund Hillary, who, accompanied by the Tibetan Tenzing Norkay from Nepal, was the first to climb to the top of Everest in 1953, which, of course, is a feat that not everyone is capable of.

Allusions-realities in science fiction literature can evaluate not only the physical parameters of the "new world", but also the feelings experienced by the heroes exploring this new world:

*Suppose those old Englishmen who went out for **the Hudson Bay Company and the East India Company and the other Middle Ages monopolies** must have had the same feeling.*

The heroes working in the Mars exploration company suggest that other "earthly" discoverers of the new world also experienced a similar anticipation of a brilliant future. Firms that arose in the 17th and 18th centuries are alluded to. after the discovery of new lands and new sea routes: Hudson Bay Company, founded in 1670, an English company for the purchase of furs from North American Indians; Several European (English, Dutch, French) companies for trade with the East Indies (the historical name of India and Southeast Asia: the Malay Archipelago, Indonesia, etc.) were called Austinian.

With regard to allusions-realities, it should be noted that theoretically any reality can be included in value judgments, both with a positive and negative sign, since it can be viewed from different positions. But still, in most cases, every fact of life receives in the minds of people either a rather positive or rather a negative connotation. Therefore, when included in a work of art, reality brings with it its original sign, which can remain or change depending on the light in which the reality is presented. However, the author of a work of fiction, using realities as a hint at his or someone else's attitude, and not wanting to remain misunderstood by his readers, would rather prefer to mention positive facts to convey a positive attitude and vice versa:

*"Well, something sure happened. He's applied to three schools just this month. Regina thinks you **walk on water, Dennis.**" [King. Christine: 446]*

The allusion-reality in this case - the biblical fact of Jesus' ability to walk on water - clearly indicates the hero's ability to work miracles, namely, to positively influence a friend whom even his parents could not convince to go to college.

There are frequent cases of using allusions-realities as negative indirect evaluative predicates by deliberately distorting realities as they are supposedly represented by the object of evaluation:

"You're lying about the glass too, although I'll be goddamned if I know why."

*"You'd think **Christ was lying on Calvary**, that's what I think," Amie said angrily." [King. Christine: 258]*

To describe the futility of making excuses to the policeman interrogating him, the hero refers to the biblical episode when Jesus was crucified on Golgotha, with which the concept of lying is incompatible. A person who has the opposite opinion about Jesus can hardly be convinced of anything.

In conclusion allusive evaluative predicates are represented by a wide structural and semantic variety. According to the nature of the interaction of the denotation of an allusion with the object of evaluation, allusive evaluative predicates are divided into comparative, based on a comparison of the object of evaluation with the denotation of an allusion on some basis, and relative, in which an evaluative characteristic is given to the object on the basis of its knowledge or attitude to the denotation of an allusion, or impression, produced by the hero on the denotation of allusion.

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