

**LINGUISTIC METAMORPHOSES OF A LITERARY CHARACTER****Aziza Yunusova***Bukhara State University***Zulfiyabonu Boboyeva***Bukhara State University*

**Annotation:** *The article presents information about the linguistic changes (metamorphoses) of a literary character (personality).*

**Key words:** *literary character, author, metamorphoses, language, thinking, human interaction.*

“Literary character (lat. persona - person) - a person depicted by the author in art and fiction. Characters are divided into main characters, supporting characters, and episodic characters according to the level of their participation in the events of the work, description and generalization. People who actively participate in the events of the work of art from the beginning to the end and who carry the main ideological and aesthetic intention of the writer are the main characters. They are called the main character of the work. Supporting characters are active characters who do not fully participate in all events, but serve to fully reveal the author's ideological intention. Individuals who participate even less in the macrostructure of the work remain episodic characters. Episodic characters serve to convincingly illuminate important features of the main character's nature.

Depending on the attitude of the writer, the characters are depicted as positive or negative personalities. Through the characters, life events are expressed at different levels. The author of a work of art manifests himself through idiosyncrasy, due to the individual vision of the world and certain pragmatic attitudes, therefore, when studying a literary text, it seems quite legitimate to use the term "linguistic personality". Metamorphosis can mean a rapid transformation from one object to another or a distinct or even degenerative change in appearance, personality, condition, or function. The concept of metamorphosis is commonly used in pieces of literature to describe an extreme change in character or form. Metamorphosis is a common theme in pieces of literature because the author needs the readers to understand if a character was dynamic or static or in other words, whether a character changed thought the piece or remained the same. If a character underwent great and significant changes throughout a story, then the concept of metamorphosis needs to be implying to reflect changes in appearance, personality or even outlook on life.”

Many studies are devoted to identifying the dynamic characteristics of the language, in particular, one of its main principles - principle of metamorphosis. Language in its dynamic aspect is continual, extended in time spiritual environment of our being, which determines and largely determines the processes development

of consciousness and society. Therefore, the study of patterns structure and organization of language activity seems relevant. In general systems theory, dynamic is understood as such a system that is characterized by a certain state at a given moment of time and the law according to which the change occurs (evolution) of the initial state over time.

According to the definition of V. N. Toporov, the language system is “a set of elements organized in such a way that change, the exclusion or introduction of a new element is naturally reflected on other elements”. Like any other a complex dynamic system, the language is not just formed by the external environment, but enters into multilateral and diverse interactions with it. The dynamics of any living system is carried out through metamorphoses that bring new content into it and renew the form itself: “... each new pronunciation of the linguistic form entails behind a minor semantic innovation”.

Metamorphosis lies in the very interaction of language and thinking, which is actualized in the processes of perception and speech production. Key to characterizing this process is the formula proposed by L. S. Vygotsky: “A thought is not expressed, but is accomplished in a word”. Accordingly, the cause of language changes is not so much mental processes, how much the effect of the word, its essence and power on the perceiving person. Linguistics is a transformative mechanism that affects the change in the state of its carrier. “The key to the Mystery is the human word: here everything is important - the accuracy and clarity of its pronunciation or writing and the use of the word in its essence, in order to correctly use his power”.

The principle of metamorphoses in the linguistic aspect can be used to study and justify semantic, syntactic and word-formation changes in the language. Generally, the dynamics of word movement in the cognitive aspect can be considered as a metamorphosis of the semantic field on all structural levels. So, for example, at the syntactic level of metamorphosis we find inside certain communicative fragments through the interaction of names with each other through prepositions, particles and non-derivative adverbs, as well as in the interaction of the name and the verb, which contains category of causality, and, moreover, “not only in the static sense of temporal succession, but also in the dynamic energy sense”. The essence and semantic field of names is set in motion by the verb, which determines the further development of the course speech activity.

In the methodological aspect, the principle of metamorphoses provides new opportunities for the linguo-methodological development of the optimal organization of the educational process. Qualitative changes, i.e. metamorphoses in the process of learning a new language occur in two stages:

- 1) at the first stage, a new semantic field is formed, which includes familiarity with linguistic realities, and the assimilation of the rules of syntax, and the experience of using communicative units. In this process, language plasma is produced;

2) when a “critical mass” of linguistic plasma is developed, metamorphoses occur - the level of proficiency changes qualitatively language. The semantic field becomes a field of creative realization - the possibility of free communication, thinking opens up in a new language. Each word, expression, communicative fragments no longer requires long-term assimilation, but becomes the key to further movement in the field of language. A holistic picture of the world arises in the mind, inherent in the mentality of the language being studied.

Thus, the source that triggers the language dynamics, stands for human interaction with the word. Therefore, "every person must know and understand that, speaking words orally or having written them, he makes up a complex mosaic of his being from the forces manifested by words. The sum of these forces can load a person with an exorbitant burden of suffering, and can even lift him up to Heaven, opening spiritual path".

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