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Linguopoetic analysis of the work of the poet Shams. Means of creating antithesis in the collection "Samandar".

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT:
	This article discusses the means of creating antithesis in the ghazals in the divan, the classifications of antithesis and their role as a factor enhancing artistic melodiousness, and the structural classification of the antitheses used in the divan.

It is almost universally acknowledged that antonyms are words with opposite (opposite) meanings. However, there is no uniformity in understanding, defining, and interpreting this contrast in meaning. Therefore, although it is emphasized that words with opposite meanings are antonyms, there are differences and opposing views in determining (recognizing) the antonymy of two words. The term contrast in meaning is very general, and until it is clarified what this contrast is, it is not always possible to correctly determine the antonymy of two words. The term antithesis is another name for words with opposite meanings, and serves to express two concepts that are opposed to each other in a work.

Antithesis (antithesis - opposition, contrast) is the phenomenon of contrasting, contrasting logically comparable ideas, concepts, sensations and images. To reveal the contradiction in the essence of events, in artistic speech, mainly contradictory suffixes, contrasting connectives, words and phrases are used. "In antithesis, events, phenomena, signs are contrasted with each other, and the sign of one of them is emphasized separately. The phenomenon of antithesis also consists of two

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components, and the meaning understood from the next component is emphasized. Therefore, there are two parts in antithesis: the contrasting part and the part emphasized on the basis of the contrast." Antithesis is mainly observed in the forms of connected and unconnected compound sentences. In the linguistic analysis of a literary text, it is required to determine what the writer's intended purpose is from the contrast. The writer's skill is most clearly seen in the expressive material selected for the realities being contrasted.

Antitheses used in the dictionary can be classified as follows:

1. Antitheses formed on the basis of pure antonyms.

For example:

There is no love between a king and a pauper,

In the pilgrimage, the madmen are in a frenzy.

No matter how much the sun shines on this lady,

Her shadow is the abode of the hopeless, unable to escape from sorrow.

In your eyes, every king and beggar, O Lord,

Unless you fall in your name with your remembrance, O Lord.

In these verses, antithesis is created using words belonging to the noun category. This skill of the poet not only creates opposition in the verses (in classical literature, this method is called tazod), but also enhances the effect of meaning and emphasizes the futility of negation beyond quantity.

For example:

Poet, you say what is in your heart

Sometimes false, sometimes true.

From the content of the verse, it can be understood that the words that form the antithesis: false, true. The adjectives of the characteristic make a person doubt in their place. It seems that they require a deeper observation of the thoughts of the creator. The suffix -kina(-gina) in the word served as a means of minimizing its meaning.

For example:

You are not a prosperous soul with a broken love,

Your eyes are a building, the clarity of my eyes.

With adjectives such as destroyed and prosperous, the content of the verse formed a coherent antithetical combination.

For example:

Where, he cried from the world's footsteps,

He laughed and said: waiting died, my love.

The trade of your differences entered my heart with joy,

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Even if it leaves with pain, why does the heart not believe?

My heart built a castle of hope,

Will it not be destroyed with a curse?

Naturally, these tools in the poem are expressed in specific forms, and each one performs a separate function. They acquire several meanings, such as clarifying, realizing, and strengthening the thoughts expressed by the creator.

2. Antitheses based on the affirmative-negative form of the verb.

For example:

He found a way to the sky, but he did not find it,

The way to the heart of a person is a path for every soul to watch.

My condition is clear to the people, but why is it not clear to you,

Why is it not expressed in language for me?

Who will cry in this era, who will not be able to laugh,

I pray that no pain or stain will make me cry.

In conclusion, the means of artistic depiction used in the poem serve to increase expressiveness and impact. The use of such types of classification indicates the skill of the creator. The meaning can be further expanded based on the use of pure antonyms in linguistics in classical literature. It creates the basis for a general, broader understanding, not just in one circle. The use of antonyms based on the affirmative-negative form of the verb creates the art of inference in content, that is, it is unknown whether the action was performed or not, which makes a person hesitate and doubt, thus acquiring two different meanings. The antitheses used in the poet Shams's divan are distinguished by their attractiveness and reality. The writer's language and style, her unique individual aspects that distinguish her from other creators, are manifested through the use of artistic means of depiction. This, in turn, is determined by the poet's contribution to the development of the literary language. It is no exaggeration to say that

List of used literature:

1. Lexicology of the Uzbek language. Institute of Language and Literature named after A.S. Pushkin of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR. - Tashkent.: Science. 1981.

2. "Samandar" office. Poet Shams/ "Kuvonchbek- Mashhura" LLC Urgench-2019.

3. Yuldoshev M. Foundations of literary text and its linguopoetic analysis. -T.: Science, 2007.

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