

## THE APPEARANCE OF VALENCE IN THE LITERARY TEXT

(According to Shukur Kholmirzaev's story named after "Fatherland" )

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### ABSTRACT:

**This article focuses on the essence of the theory of valence, its manifestation in the text, the selection of synonyms in accordance with the context, using examples from the work of art.**

**Key words: valence, literary text, synonym, choice, general meaning, methodological difference.**

### INTRODUCTION:

It's not secret that under the influence of system- structural linguistics, the field of application and study of valence theory has expanded. Valence is the ability of words to connect, has a special place in the development of a number of new areas of linguistics, including research in the field of linguo poetics, its artistic skill and the importance of the word in the emergence of this skill. Valence is based on the lexical meaning of the word. In fact, the lexical meaning of a word acquires a valence in proportion to its logical semantics. <sup>1</sup> No word or unit in a literary text may be used in isolation from a specific purpose or function.

As a language improves, its elements undergo many changes related to communication. Expansion, narrowing of the meaning of the word, the transition of the noun unit to an independent word, the expansion of the range of synonyms as a result of speech or on the basis of the internal capacity of the language, the shift of meaning, the loss of

meaning etc are included. Since the development of a work of art is also a process related to the development of language (speech), it is possible to clearly observe these changes in artistic speech and to identify certain laws in the process of this observation.

As we analyze the literary text, it can be seen that the words are not simply chosen by the writer, but that each word has its own place and methodological function. The word is like a soldier.

His position is firm, his duty is clear, and his position is determined by his ability and the military commander who appoints him to a particular position based on his ability. Therefore, it can be said that the skill of a writer (military leader) is reflected in the process of using words. For example: I have a nephew named Mansur. A tough guy with a big nose like me. ("Fatherland") In this passage, because the word "boy" is a noun, the words that precede it are related to the subject (person). All the words from A sharp, hard-nosed which are like me, are all descriptive words, so in a sense, they are equal (have a common meaning), but in this case, try to replace the words. -chi. The content you are trying to convey will either be lost or the content we are waiting for will not be understood: *Hard is a guy with a snub-nosed face like me.*

The author places these symbols as follows: first a sign indicating the shape of the body, then a sign indicating the features of the body, then a sign representing the image of

another person (himself), and finally a sign specific to a member of the human head.

On the other side: a compound like mine is addicted to the compound with a nose of a guy. So, it is fair to say that the quality of the edge in this sentence is a sign of two objects at once.

Another aspect of literary text analysis that has caught our attention is the degree to which words that are synonymous or whose meanings are close in a particular place are clearly. It is well known that synonyms include like meaning that have exactly the same meaning and synonyms that, although they have common meanings, they do not have specific meanings or stylistic substitutions. So what happens when you try to change one piece of text with another?

Let's look through some examples and sum up. For instance, if you work hard for tree the tree looks like a child. The word "work" can be used interchangeably with the words task, job. But in this sense, it has a special function in its own right. The word labor differs from other meanings in that it has a certain degree of responsibility and a special meaning in the main activities of human life.

The verb to think in the example above also has a specific meaning. If we use the word to go in this phrase, the meaning of which can come close to each other in a certain place, it may seem that there is no change in the meaning: If you go to work, the tree will be your child. However, it is obvious that the semantic structure of the lexeme of the suffix is very different from the semantic structure of the lexeme of the suffix, which in some cases may be close to it. In other words, the semantic structure of the verbs absorb is understood as a result of consistent action. And for some as a baby gets older, he or she will save.

It should also be noted that we are believing that a word used in one place can be replaced by another. It would be a one-sided

view of the language and its possibilities and chances. Because every word has its value. When we try to replace a word in a sentence with another, sometimes we don't notice much change, or the word we use in the sentence may get worse. For instance, we might try using the word guy instead of the word child. Although methodologically the word child is more specific to the style of speech, and the word child is more specific to the biblical style, the content is fully preserved, given that the semantic structure of these lexemes is fully save.

In many such examples, it is clear that substituting one word for another, which has exactly the same meaning, does not have much effect on the content of the sentence. For example: 1. Poor my grandmother, "He who comes wearing a shroud does not come, he who comes wearing a tent." 2. Mansur's father, my uncle, was really a wrestler. Instead of saying he died in the first sentence, he died; in the second sentence, instead of saying really, you can really use units. While there is no significant change in the content of these changes, there may be methodological changes or partial differences, as noted above.

There are some words that testify to the writer's great skill, and we can use that it is impossible to change the words, let alone pass them on to others. For example: Our grandfather's brother Farman was also a wrestler. It is safe to say that the phrase "shoulder to shoulder" did not replace the word "shoulder", but the methodologically different form of the phrase we learned joined to the value of the work of art, such an appearance further increased the value of the work of art.

There are also cases where the choice of a particular word can be made from a regional or dialectal point of view. For example, after waiting for my uncle for two or three years, my son-in-law got married. However, given the

stylistic features, the unit cannot give the local color other than the phrase land. The word "land" is a unit that is actively used in the speech of the Kipchak dialect.

Although some commonly used phrases have much in common, stylistic differences are evident. For instance, those who went with my father came back and said to my mother, "Because he is died, we buried him with our own hands." The word euphemism is used instead of the word taboo. Other euphemisms, such as to plant, to give to the ground, may be used instead of the word to put in the ground, but the euphemism used by the author in the conversational style is actively used.

As can be seen from the above illustrates, the combination of words, the logical connection between them, depends primarily on the semantic capacity (substantial nature) of language units. <sup>2</sup> Words can only express their semantic potential in the context of the text, in the context of other words.

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