

A SPRING BETWEEN TWO ROCKS**Azizova Durдона Odiljon kizi**azizovadurdona1409@gmail.com

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Abstract: This scientific article deeply analyzes the complex interrelation of language, artistic creativity and speech culture through the metaphor of “A spring between two stones”. The metaphor is studied as a symbol expressing the dialectics of the constant norms of language and creative freedom, as well as limitations and opportunities in the formation of speech. The article covers the theoretical foundations of speech culture, its social and historical development, emphasizes the importance of adhering to the norms of the literary language and skillfully using language tools. The manifestation of speech culture in works of art is considered from a linguist-stylistic and philosophical perspective, and the specific features of artistic speech, its functions of imagery, emotionality and aesthetic expressiveness are analyzed. In conclusion, the article confirms the decisive importance of artistic creativity in the development of speech culture.

Keywords: Speech culture, metaphor, artistic speech, linguostylistics, language norms, creativity, literary language, imagery.

Introduction

Language is the basis of human culture, a unique means of understanding and expressing existence. Its richness, charm and influence are manifested not only in the abundance of vocabulary, but also in the art of skillfully using them. The central concept of this article is the metaphor of “A spring between two stones”, which symbolically expresses the dialectical harmony of the internal structure of language, the creative process and the culture of speech. This metaphor, on the one hand, means that language is limited by such “stones” as its own laws, grammatical restrictions and lexical norms, and on the other hand, it represents human creativity and skill - a “spring”, which finds freedom within these restrictions and “flows” new meanings and attractive expressions.

Works of art are one of the most vivid manifestations of this “spring”. In it, creative freedom and language norms, new research and existing traditions are intertwined. Speech culture is the criterion of this harmony. It requires not only the correct and accurate use of language, but also the art of enriching it aesthetically, making it impressive, and penetrating deeply into the inner world of the listener or reader. This article analyzes the theoretical and methodological foundations of speech culture, the linguo-stylistic and philosophical interpretation of the metaphor “Spring between two stones”, as well as the expression of speech culture in works of art, and its place in modern society and the creative process is examined in detail.

Analysis of relevant literature

The concept of speech culture is one of the central directions of linguistics, which embodies a wide range of content. First of all, speech culture means perfect mastery of literary language norms (pronunciation, grammar, style) and skillful use of language tools in various communicative situations. As noted in the source [1], it also functions as a linguistic field aimed at cultural improvement of the language. The main elements of speech culture are “correctness” - that is, strict adherence to established literary norms, and “skill” - that is, the ability to choose the most accurate and expressive linguistic options. A high level of speech culture reflects the

general cultural level of a person, the clarity of his thoughts and a conscious attitude to the language.

This concept is a social phenomenon, developing along with the development of society, science and culture. Literature, art, mass media and specialized dictionaries play a decisive role in its formation and standardization. Historically, in ancient Rome and Athens, oratory skills determined social status, but its roots go back to ancient Egypt, Assyria, Babylon and India. In Uzbekistan, as stated in the source [1], specific norms of speech culture were formed by the 15th century and were significantly enriched by such great figures as Alisher Navoi. Later, scientists and writers of the 20th century further developed it in accordance with national literary standards. Thus, speech culture is an important socio-cultural factor that ensures the flow of “fountains” (skills and creativity) within the “stones” (norms) of the language.

Linguistic and philosophical interpretation of the metaphor “spring between two stones”

The metaphor “spring between two stones” is not only a beautiful image, but also a philosophical concept that expresses the complex nature of language and the essence of human speech. From a linguist-stylistic point of view, “stones” represent the existing rules of the language, lexical units, grammatical structures and phonetic norms. These are the permanent and unchanging foundations of the language system, providing the stability necessary for communication. Without them, language becomes chaotic and cannot fulfill its main function. But it is precisely the “spring” flowing from between these “stones” that symbolizes the dynamism, variability and creative potential of human speech. This “spring” is an individual style, literary skill, subtlety in word choice, skillful use of stylistic means such as metaphor, metonymy, epithet.

Philosophically, this metaphor reflects the dialectic of limitations and freedom. The existing linguistic “stones” (norms) are, on the one hand, a limitation, but on the other hand, they create a basis for creative expression. After all, a person who deeply understands the norms of language can consciously break or change them, opening up new facets of meaning. Just as spring water finds its way out of solid rocks, so the creator creates his own, unique style of speech from among the constant laws of language. This encourages us to evaluate language not only as a means of transmitting information, but also as an expression of personality and culture. The quality of speech depends on how thoroughly he masters its “stones” - that is, its norms - and how vividly he can demonstrate its “spring” - that is, its creative potential.

Works of art are the highest manifestation of speech culture. Here, language not only transmits information, but also, as noted in [3], acts as a fundamental tool and material that shapes the entire content of the work, images, characters, and plot. Literary critics emphasize the central role of the word in the formation of all artistic elements, noting that the charm and richness of the work come from the linguistic skill of the writer.

Citing G. Vinokur, [3] notes that the literary language uses elements of the national language to convey artistic and ideological information, which distinguishes it from everyday communication, but does not completely separate it from it. The main functions of the literary language are to enhance imagery and emotionality. H. Umurov considers imagery to be the most important feature of the literary language, necessary for vivid images. Effective speech and enduring literary works require the appropriate use of artistic devices such as simile, hyperbole, metaphor, and symbol, as they ensure the interplay of imagery and emotion.

[4] The source distinguishes artistic speech from scientific, official and publicistic styles, emphasizing its specific features. Artistic language, first of all, serves to enhance the effect and give aesthetic pleasure, reflects the beauty, artistry, naturalness and national character inherent in the language of the people. It plays a decisive role in the formation and development of literary language norms, serves as an important source for its evolution, introduces new normative means and even dialectical words. If non-scientific texts give priority to the transmission of logical and

unambiguous information, artistic texts are aimed at influencing the reader's emotions and spiritual world through expressive, figurative and often ambiguous language. Experts such as M. Yuldoshev and Fedorov emphasize this aesthetic function. Professor B. Umurkulov notes that artistic speech is an expressive form of the folk language, arises from it and demonstrates its unlimited possibilities, thereby reflecting the worldview, psychology, and historical development of the people.

In the article “The uniqueness of literary language and artistic speech” by Khakimova Muhabbat Alimovna [5], the specific language and style of literary works are studied. It examines the style of artistic speech, the creation of plots, various means of artistic expression, the depiction of words and phrases in the text. The main attention is paid to the specific features of the language of the work and how external emotions and images are reflected in literary narratives. The study specifically analyzes the relationship between the author's speech and the speech of the characters, identifying this dynamic as the central problem of the stylistics of artistic speech. The author notes that although the study of artistic language has a long history, it has significantly intensified since the 1930s. The article discusses the fact that literary language, unlike common speech, performs both communicative and expressive functions, uses lexical means such as archaisms, neologisms and dialectisms to achieve stylistic effect, as well as word relations such as synonyms and antonyms. In conclusion, the importance of these language means in analyzing the ideological and aesthetic value of the work is emphasized, and the language is the main element in creating an image. These sources clearly show how artistic creativity (fountain) develops within the “spring between two stones” - that is, the normative foundations (stones) of the language, how they enrich the language and elevate the culture of human speech.

The formation and development of speech culture is manifested in the dialectic of limitations and opportunities. This situation reveals another aspect of the metaphor of a “spring between two stones”. The “stones” are the existing norms of the language, grammatical rules, vocabulary, as well as the requirements and traditions of society for communication. These limitations, on the one hand, ensure the stability, intelligibility and general acceptance of the language. Compliance with them determines the “correctness” of speech, which is a necessary condition for effective communication [1].

But at the same time, the eruption of a “fountain” from among these “stones” reveals creative freedom, individual style, and new possibilities of language. It is at this point that “skill” in speech [1] is manifested. The creator, within the framework of existing norms, creates a unique and impressive speech using various stylistic figures, subtle word games, metaphors, and other means of artistic expression. This shows that, despite the limitations of language, it has unlimited expressive possibilities. An important factor in the formation of speech is the general cultural level of the individual, his circle of thinking, aesthetic taste, and the level of conscious understanding of the language. A creative individual, having deeply mastered the normative foundations of the language, enriches them with new content and forms, thereby contributing to the continuous development of speech culture. Thus, limitations become opportunities, because it is precisely working within a certain framework that stimulates creativity and encourages the most effective and aesthetically valuable solutions.

Research methodology

In this study, the theoretical and methodological foundations of speech culture and its relationship with artistic creativity were studied using hermeneutic and comparative-historical analysis methods. The metaphor of “a spring between two stones” was interpreted semantically and stylistically, revealing the dialectical relationship between the constant norms of language (stones) and creative freedom (spring). Based on examples from works of art, as well as theories of literary criticism and linguistics, the specific features of artistic speech, its figurative,

emotional and aesthetic expressive functions were deeply analyzed. The study focuses on the development of language as a socio-cultural phenomenon and its place in modern society.

Conclusion

The metaphor of a “spring between two rocks” is a universal symbol that clearly expresses the complex and dynamic relationship between language, creativity, and speech culture. As this article has shown, the existing norms and grammatical rules of language (rocks) are both constraints on creative expression and, at the same time, a solid foundation for limitless possibilities (spring). Speech culture, while ensuring the “correctness” of the literary language, also requires “skill” - that is, the conscious and aesthetically enriched use of language tools.

Works of art are the most vivid manifestation of this “source”. The writer’s linguistic skills, his ability to create artistic images, express emotions and influence the reader’s world, show how limitless language is as the main “material”. Artistic speech adds new facets to the norms of language, enriches and develops them. This process is in constant motion in the dialectic of limitations and opportunities, because the creator finds his own way within the existing norms and thereby improves the culture of speech. In conclusion, it can be said that artistic creativity not only reveals the aesthetic potential of the language, but also plays a decisive role in the development and improvement of the culture of speech in society, deepens the attitude of each person to the word and ensures the transmission of cultural values.

References

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