

## DESCRIPTION OF ART MEDIA IN LITERATURE

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**Abstract:** the Art and Literature are bound together in several ways. Great works of art have inspired great works of literature, great works of literature have inspired art, and together art and literature have simultaneously represented similar movements. Art and literature can be seen weaving around each other, influencing one and another. Visual arts media is the material and tools used by an artist, composer or designer to create a work of art, for example, "pen and ink" where the pen is the tool and the ink is the material.

**Keywords:** allegory, alliteration, anaphora, repetition, antithesis, apostrophe, assonance, irony.

## ОПИСАНИЕ ИСКУССТВЕННЫХ МЕДИА В ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ

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**Аннотация:** искусство и литература связаны между собой несколькими способами. Великие произведения искусства вдохновляли великие произведения литературы, великие произведения литературы вдохновляли искусство, и вместе искусство и литература одновременно представляли похожие движения. Искусство и литература можно увидеть, переплетаясь друг с другом, влияя друг на друга. Средства визуальных искусств - это материал и инструменты, используемые художником, композитором или дизайнером для создания произведения искусства, например, «перо и чернила», где ручка - это инструмент, а чернила - это материал.

**Ключевые слова:** аллегория, аллитерация, анафора, повторение, антитеза, апостроф, ассонанс, ирония.

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As each artist shakes a pen, he relies on the potential of the word to thicken the artistic expression with content, to turn it into emotion. Each word has its own form, color, potential and tone. Every creator has to go through the stages of "word perception", "word charm", "word magic" in order to rise from an ordinary speaker to the owner of the word, and then to the word artist. As the poet shakes his pen, he has several tools at his disposal. The most important of these tools are the visual arts, the poetic arts. Poetic art is the foundation of the science of art, which has been formed in our literature over the years and is called "ilmi bade". This article provides theoretical information on the basics of several art sciences that enhance the appeal, resonance, and impact of a work.

Allegory (Latin *allegoria* - irony, sneer, cut) - a kind of figurative, that is, words and phrases that express an abstract concept through a concrete thing, event, that is transferred from its meaning to another meaning. For example: "Tangrikulkhoja was a man who ate snake oil" (A. Khahhar). The phrase "who ate snake oil" in this passage is an allusion to the cunning of Tangrikulkhoja. Usually, in parables and fables, foxes are deceitful, wolves are greedy, scorpions are harmful, and snakes are cunning. A. Navoi's "Lison-ut-tayr" and Gulkhani's "Zarbulmasal" are among them. The allegorical nature of the images is mainly characteristic of the parable genre.

Alliteration (Latin *lit (t) era* - from the word letter) - the repetition of the same, melodic sounds, often in poetry, sometimes in prose, to make artistic speech more expressive.

Apostrophe (Greek *apocryphos* - from the word hidden, false) - one of the methods of poetic speech, which consists of addressing an inanimate object or event as a living thing and as an event or to a person who is not present, as if standing here. For example: Aleksandr Sergeevich, ruxsat bering, Tanishaylik - Mayakovskiy. Qo'lni bering! (V. Mayakovskiy's poem "To'yona") (Trans.: Alexander Sergeevich, let's get introduced - Mayakovsky. Give me your hand!).

Assonance (from the Latin *assonare* – from the word melody) - the repetition of the same vowel sounds in a sentence and a paragraph: Ichkarida o`zga hol edi, Zaynab uchun o`zga fol edi (H. Olimjon). (Trans.: It was different condition inside, it was different prediction for Zaynab). Incomplete rhyme, in which only vowels are in harmony, is also called assonance: Seni unitolmas yuragim aslo! Ey, O`rta Osiyo, O`rta Osiyo! (Trans.: My heart will never forget you! Oh Central Asia, Central Asia!).

Irony (from the Greek *eironeia* – from the word laughing, cutting off) - seemingly serious, in fact, mocking, that is, laughing out loud, cutting words and phrases. Irony is a form of humor. At the same time, irony is a type of word that is copied from its meaning, in which words and phrases have the opposite meaning, that is, the opposite meaning to the external essence. The writer tells the same about the character or any of his actions but makes various judgments. For example: “Azamat” kolxozining raisi hovuz bo`yida cho`g`dek yongan gilam ustida oppoq yostiqlarga yonboshlab... kayf qilmoqda ekan... Sayramov xo`mrayib dedi: - Planlarni bajaryapsizlar, erta-kech bazm, kayf-safolarining yarashadi” (Oybek, “Oltin vodiya shabadalar”).

Thus, literature, most generically, is anybody or collection of written works. More restrictively, literature refers to writing considered to be an art form or any single writing deemed to have artistic or intellectual value, and sometimes deploys language in ways that differ from ordinary usage.

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