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SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF STATIC AND DYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF OXYMORONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract: this article provides a comparative analysis of the static and dynamic features of oxymorons in English and Uzbek from a semantic point of view. The study highlights the static (stable, lexical-semantic) and dynamic (contextual, figurative) aspects of the dual nature of linguistic phenomena. Oxymorons are analyzed as stylistic units that combine opposing concepts, revealing the mechanisms of their formation of imagery, emotional and cultural connotations in the text. Based on examples in two languages (bittersweet victory, sweet agony, alone together; unclear, laughing, crying, quiet cry), the cognitive and national-cultural features of oxymorons are identified. The results of the study show that a harmonious study of the static and dynamic features of oxymorons helps to fully understand the complexity of linguistic phenomena.

Keywords: oxymoron, static feature, dynamic feature, semantic analysis, connotation, figurative meaning, context, stylistics, cognitive linguistics, comparative analysis.

In linguistics, the distinction between static and dynamic features has an important scientific basis in analyzing the semantic properties of language phenomena. The study of static and dynamic features semantically allows for a deeper understanding of the internal structure of a language phenomenon, the system of meanings, and its movement in the speech process. Linguist M.N. Kozhina noted that "language phenomena are always two-sided in nature, and when studying them, it is necessary to take into account not only grammatical and morphological forms, but also the movement of meanings and contextual differences" [1]. In our opinion, a joint analysis of the "static and dynamic" features of language phenomena is very important in revealing their true essence. Because language phenomena are not constant, but dynamic in nature, and they create new semantic differences in the context of text and speech. This shows that the role of language phenomena in society, their connection with culture, and changes in human thinking are directly related. Therefore, studying "static and dynamic" features in a comprehensive approach helps make linguistic research more complete and modern.

Static properties refer to the internal semantic structure of linguistic units—specifically, their core meaning and constituent elements. Within this framework, a word's lexical meaning, its denotative and connotative layers, and its semantic field are defined. For instance, from a static perspective, the lexeme "quvonch" (joy) comprises core semantic components such as "happiness, satisfaction, and gladness," maintaining a fundamentally stable underlying structure. Static properties enable the description and interpretation of the meanings of linguistic units using lexicographical sources.

Dynamic properties, on the other hand, refer to the ways in which the meanings of linguistic units shift within a context, giving rise to new meanings and undergoing semantic expansion through polysemy, metaphorical shifts, oxymorons, and other figurative devices. Dynamic semantics is inextricably linked not only to the formal system of the language but also to the cognitive activity, cultural mindset, and social context of the speaker. As linguist I.V. Arnold notes, "the dynamic semantics of language introduces stylistic richness to a text precisely through the creation of new imagery, the expansion of emotional expression, and the use of connotative meanings" [2].

Static and dynamic characteristics reflect the dual nature of linguistic phenomena. For instance, while the word "heart" statically signifies a "human internal organ," dynamically it becomes enriched

with various connotative meanings—such as "courage," "love," or "emotional state"—thereby creating new imagery within a text. From this perspective, semantic analysis requires examining linguistic phenomena not only within the static lexical layer but also within the dynamic contextual layer. This is because static meaning typically elucidates the internal structure of the language system, whereas dynamic meaning reveals semantic nuances that emerge during the process of speech.

Linguist A.P. Babushkin, analyzing the semantic evolution of linguistic units within the framework of conceptual analysis, distinguishes between "static concepts" and "dynamic concepts." He interprets the static concept as the "core semantic nucleus existing within the language system," while defining the dynamic concept as a phenomenon representing "semantic innovations that arise in human thought and stem from the context" [3]. This approach enables a deep analysis of the semantic nuances of linguistic phenomena during speech, going beyond a mere understanding of their literal meanings.

In our opinion, the combined study of static and dynamic semantic features helps to fully understand the complexity of linguistic phenomena in linguistics. Because each linguistic phenomenon is not only related to its main meaning, but also changes in accordance with the situation in which it is used, creating new meanings. This once again proves that language is inextricably linked with social and cultural life. Therefore, the joint analysis of static and dynamic features allows us to expand the semantic scope of linguistic phenomena and reveal the cognitive properties of the language more deeply.

Oxymorons, as one of the means of expression of the language, are one of the important stylistic units that are widely used not only in fiction, but also in everyday speech and serve to increase the level of figurativeness of the language. In English and Uzbek, oxymorons introduce a strong aesthetic and emotional load into the text through the combination of semantically opposite concepts. Therefore, the analysis of these units not only grammatically, but also in semantic and stylistic layers is one of the current scientific issues.

In the study of the semantic properties of oxymorons, the distinction between static and dynamic aspects has an important theoretical basis. Static properties include the internal semantic structure of the oxymoron, that is, its main meaning, lexical and syntactic connections. Dynamic properties are associated with the contextual expansion of the oxymoron in the text, its use in various situations, and the formation of figurative meanings.

Linguist I.V. Arnold described oxymorons as a "semantic paradox", noting that they create an intense emotional load in the text [2]. M.N. Kozhina assessed oxymorons as "a stylistic unit that enhances imagery through semantic contrast" [1].

Although oxymorons such as "jumbo shrimp", "deafening silence", "living dead" in English are statically grammatically consistent and formally correct, they dynamically create new meanings through the context of the text, creating an image that amazes the reader. In Uzbek, oxymorons such as "sweet agony", "terrible beauty", "eternal memory", "black light" reflect the same process and reveal the internal semantic layers of the language.

In our opinion, a comparative study of the static and dynamic aspects of these linguistic units will help to understand more deeply the cultural and cognitive characteristics of oxymorons in both languages. This will identify the similarities and differences between oxymorons, their role in literary discourse, and their national and cultural connotations.

Static features represent the unchanging, stable and permanent parts of the language. Such features are mainly expressed through grammatical and semantic structures. Static language elements are resistant to change and are in a systematic state, and their main function is to express a certain norm. Static features concern not only the structural aspects of the language, but also its relationship to social and cultural systems.

Let us consider the analysis using the example of the expression "bittersweet victory". Statically, in this English expression, the adjective "bittersweet" means "bitter and sweet", and "victory" means victory. This expression is grammatically correct in the order "adjective + noun", and its main semantic core is manifested as a unity formed by combining opposite meanings.

In Uzbek, the expression "unclear is clear" is also statically grammatically consistent and is given in the form "qualitative + adjective". In this case, the word "unclear" denotes abstraction, and "clear" denotes clarity. Thus, oxymorons in both languages have their own stable lexical-grammatical structure at the static level, and their internal semantic core is based on the harmony of opposing concepts.

Dynamically, the English "bittersweet victory" is used in various contexts, for example, in battle or sports texts, to describe the emotional tension in the process of achieving a result, the pain that accompanies strong excitement and joy. Here, the context of the text expands the main semantic core and creates a figurative meaning.

In Uzbek, the expression "unclearly clear" is used, for example, in explaining an event or explaining a problem, and means that an event or thing is associated with an incomprehensible, but at the same time certain sign. This leads to semantic expansion in the text, the expression of complex emotional concepts.

Thus, although oxymorons in English and Uzbek are statically structured in a consistent grammatical and semantic layer, dynamically they create new images, emotional and cultural connotations in the context of the text.

As another example of analyzing the static and dynamic characteristics of oxymorons in English and Uzbek, we will consider the English "sweet agony" and Uzbek "kulib yig'lash" combinations.

Statically, in the English expression "sweet agony", the adjective "sweet" denotes pleasant, delicious feelings, while "agony" denotes negative states such as pain and suffering. This expression is grammatically in the "adjective + noun" structure, which ensures that their opposite meanings are combined and arise as a figurative unit. The Uzbek combination "kulib yig'lash" is also grammatically consistent and is structured in the "verb + verb" form, in which the word "kulib" denotes joy, and "yig'lash" denotes sadness and suffering.

Dynamically, the English "sweet agony" is used in literary texts or in life events, for example, to express emotional experiences such as longing or anticipation. This expression, although painful in context, conveys a unique, pleasurable emotional experience and evokes a complex psychological state in the reader.

In Uzbek, the expression "laughing and crying" is often used in unexpected situations, to describe a person's internal psychological contradictions, for example, to express the simultaneous presence of joy and sadness. This helps to create a multifaceted image in the text and leaves a strong emotional impression on the reader.

Thus, although oxymorons in both languages are statically perfectly structured in the grammatical and semantic layer, dynamically they create new images, figurative meanings and cultural connotations in the text through the context. Such an analysis helps to reveal the stylistic and cognitive load of oxymorons in the text.

As a result of the analysis, the following conclusions were made:

1. In order to fully reveal the semantic nature of oxymorons, it is necessary to study them in the unity of static and dynamic features. The static feature represents the stable grammatical-lexical structure of the oxymoron, and the dynamic feature represents its contextual semantic expansion.

2. Although oxymorons in English and Uzbek have similar structural models at the static level, they differ at the dynamic level in national-cultural and cognitive terms.

3. The dynamic features of oxymorons introduce a strong emotional, aesthetic and spiritual load into the text, evoking complex psychological states in the reader.

4. The harmonious study of static and dynamic features allows us to understand the inextricable connection of linguistic phenomena with socio-cultural life, as well as the cognitive aspects of language.

Therefore, a comparative analysis of the static and dynamic features of oxymorons serves to provide a deeper understanding of the semantic and cultural layers of the language system, as well as to enrich the fields of comparative linguistics and cognitive linguistics.

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