

LINGUISTIC STUDY OF THE PARADOX IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract: *This article provides detailed information about the definition of the paradox, paradox, its linguistic study and also its role in English and Uzbek language. Paradox is said to play an important role in English and Uzbek. Moreover, the article reveals differences between paradox and other linguistic studies, also, types of paradox.*

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INTRODUCTION

A paradox is to be a statement, proposition, or situation that seems illogical, absurd or self-contradictory, but which, upon further scrutiny, may be logical or true or at least contain an element of truth. Paradoxes often express ironies and incongruities and attempt to reconcile seemingly opposing ideas. Paradoxes present something of the conflicting, often confounding, nature of human affairs, and even of meaning itself. A paradox may be a situation that seems impossible or is confusing to understand because it contains two opposite facts or characteristics. Literature is full of paradoxes and also, life is alive with paradox. Sometimes, paradoxes make a funny kind of sense and encourage to think about things in a new way. Furthermore, a paradox is a logically self – contradictory statement or that runs contrary to somebody's expectation.

In this article, it is taken a closer look at what the word paradox means, why it's helpful to be aware of them in your writing, how they compare to similar literary devices, and some examples of paradox to show you how it looks.

EXAMPLES

This statement is false.

This is a very famous paradox as it seems so simple. But the more you think about it the more complicated it gets. Let me explain:

- If the statement is truth, then it must be false as stated, but it is false, then it must be true.

- Seeing as it can't both be true and a lie at the same time - it's a paradox.

Another tricky one! You can probably figure this one out, but it's still self-contradictory and doesn't make logical sense.

- The person speaking says they know 'one thing', showing they know something.

- The 'one thing' they know is that they 'know nothing', meaning they don't know anything.

- They can't both know something and know nothing - it's a paradox.

When you first read this it might seem like it makes sense, and it's only when we consider it a little bit that it becomes more complicated.

Nobody visited John`s bar, as it was very crowded.

At first glance this makes sense, you wouldn't want to go somewhere that's always crowded but the wording makes this a paradox.

- John`s bar is known as being 'very crowded', making it busy and full of people.

- Because of this, nobody is going to John's bar, because it is 'very crowded'.

- If no one is going, then it won't be crowded, even though the reason they aren't going is that it is too crowded.

This one is a good real-world example of a paradox. I'm sure there have been places you know that are always crowded and you avoid them for those reasons. If lots of people start avoiding a place because it's crowded then it will become empty.

A paradox is a figure of speech in which a statement appears to contradict itself. This type of statement can be represented as paradoxical. A compressed paradox comprised of a few words is called an oxymoron. This term is made from the Greek paradoxa. The meaning of this "incredible, contrary to opinion or expectation. Logical paradoxes typically arise because there is an underlying assumption being made that turns out not to be true or because it has been assumed that one rule applies without considering other possible exceptions.

EXAMPLES FOR LOGICAL PARADOX

1. Everything I say is a lie.
2. All I know is that I know nothing.

Examples can be taken from Uzbek and English literature and poetry. Linguistic paradox is a phrase or sentence that contradicts itself. In a strange paradox, the medicine made Harry sick before it cured him. The idea of becoming cruel to be kind is an example of a paradox because cruelty is not normally associated with kindness.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, the study of the paradox is the most important studying in English and Uzbek language. And learning paradox can be represented a valuable and effective approach to language education. And also, paradox is presented in real life. Many of life's most important truths appear contradictory on the surface. A paradox is defined as a seemingly absurd or self – contradictory statement that, when investigated or explained, may prove to be true. Moreover, A paradox is a literary device that appears to contradict itself but contains some truth, theme, or humor. Paradox may be appeared as person, thing or situation that has two opposite features and therefore seems strange. When a paradox is compressed into two words as in "loud silence," "lonely crowd," or "living death," it is called an oxymoron.

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