

unique to human thinking. Language, myth, religion and science, generally speaking, consist of symbolic forms, through which man organizes the environment around him. It is important to note that the meaning of the symbol exists only in the context of human communication.

In dictionaries and scientific sources, the symbol is explained to a certain extent, its definitions are given. Most of the considered ones describe the symbols used in fiction rather than symbols in socio-political, economic, cultural, educational and spiritual life and science. As an example, we cite the comments about the symbol given in the "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" and the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language":

"Symbol (Arab. - to indicate) (in fiction) is a conditional method of artistic representation of reality; from the forms of artistic conditioning. A symbol, unlike a metaphor, is related to its figurative construction and is distinguished by its multiple meanings. The symbol has been present in the folklore and literature of all nations since ancient times. Symbolic images constitute a specific system and in some cases represent a common content in the literature and art of many nations . "Symbol (Arab. - symbol, sign, gesture; nickname, nickname) is a conditional sign, symbol, which represents and reminds of an idea, concept, event, etc." .

In the Uzbek language, in some places, the word *simbol* is used instead of the word *symbol*. This word is not found in the "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan". In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" this word is defined as follows: "Symbol (Greek - sign, symbol; sign, symbol). It is used in the sense of a symbol. An artistic image embodying an idea" .

As an example of special symbols, we can mention the symbolic images of Semrug and birds in the epic "Lison ut-Tair", i.e. "Language of Birds", which is considered to be the essence, essence, and integral system of Alisher Navoi's philosophy. The general picture of the ideas in this work is that through the symbolic images of Semrug and birds, a person means to understand himself, existence and people. In this work, Alisher Navoi expresses through symbols that all the good and evil, good and bad things in the world, spiritual downfall, and the crisis of society are related to man, that is, the essence of man, the phenomenon of humanity.

In general, the importance of symbols in social life, especially in fiction, in showing all its beauty and charm and understanding its inner content is huge. Symbols appear as a result of linguistic and non-linguistic factors. Language tools play an important role in their formation on the basis of the linguistic factor, while national characteristics, traditions and concepts are the basis for the formation of symbols as a non-linguistic factor. Symbols are one of the important manifestations of figurative thinking and serve as the main means of improving the artistic and aesthetic taste of a person.

In scientific literature, metaphors are "a language or speech unit used figuratively to increase artistic expressiveness", "to express something or an event in a sense other

than its own meaning of words or phrases application" is interpreted as "the transfer of the name, sign of one thing to another or the use of words in a general figurative sense in order to increase the artistic value, expressiveness, expressiveness of a literary work." Allegory, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, epithet, and simile are among the most common and used types of metaphor. A symbol, which is one of the means of increasing artistic expression and is actively used in artistic texts, is considered in some places as a metaphor, in some places as a metaphor.

A symbol is a special type of movement, symbols, which serves to facilitate the understanding of the world and to express reality figuratively. "Symbol is the ideal content of material objects and processes expressed in the form of a sign or image. The essence of a symbol cannot be clearly defined within the framework of formal logic" . Linguist scientist M. Yoldashev puts forward the idea: "Symbol is the figurative use of words to express life events, concepts and objects in artistic speech" .

The relation of the symbol to the expressive and descriptive means of the language, to the tropes, is also interpreted in different ways. From the point of view of V.V. Kolesov, the symbol is the main figurative tool, which is manifested as the final level of development of the metaphor or, on the contrary, the undisclosed metaphoricity of the semantically syncretic word. Illocutionary force is the verbal and non-verbal ability of the speaker (Hakimov M. "Basics of Uzbek pragmalinguistics". T. "Akademnashr" 2013, p. 154, 172 b) Linguist D. Arutyunova metaphor and symbol are not more understanding, emphasizes that they are the object of interpretation (expression), that they are not addressed to an addressee and do not have illocutionary force.

So, symbol and metaphor are among the types of migration that have special characteristics. Both have common and different functional aspects, but are not exactly the same phenomenon. Therefore, in interpreting them, it is necessary to take into account their common and different signs.

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**DANIEL DEFOE'S WRITING STYLE AND LINGVOPOETIC ANALYSIS OF  
ROBINSON CRUSOE СТИЛЬ ПИСЬМА ДАНИЭЛЯ ДЕФО И  
ЛИНГВОПОЭТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ РОБИНЗОНА КРУЗО**

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**Annotation:** *this dissertation examines the writing styles of Daniel Defoe's works and a linguistic and poetic analysis of his famous work "Robin Crusoe".*

**Key words:** *Lingopoetics, prose, colloquial style, narrative realism*

**Аннотация:** *в этой диссертации рассматриваются стили письма произведений Даниэля Дефо и лингвопоэтический анализ его знаменитого произведения «Робин Крузо».*

**Ключевые слова:** *Лингвопоэтика, проза, разговорный стиль, повествовательный реализм*

The novel of Daniel Defoe which is called “ Robinson Crusoe” first published in the year 1719. These stories all about seaman and his actions towards his dream to explore the sea. His father did not give him permission the voyage of the sea, that's why Robinson run away from his home and his amazing adventures begins with the sea. During his adventures with sailing he makes money in trade, but then was captured and turned into a slave off the coast of Africa. He then escapes from captivity. Where he was picked up by a sailing crew. Crusoe makes it to Brazil where he then buys a sugar plantation. Crusoe eventually becomes involved in the slave trade from Africa. On his way to Africa, he gets shipwrecked and is the only survivor on what seemed to be a deserted island.

From that time he is alone, Crusoe builds a shelter to survive also devoted himself planting and growing corn to keep himself alive.

During the hardship time he thinks about past life and speak with stones he make some poems and can form relationship with God asking food and help for him. He started fighting with nature in order to keep alive Near the end of the book, Crusoe rescues a native man named Friday from cannibals. Crusoe teaches Friday English and converts him to Christianity. Friday and Crusoe also rescue a Spaniard and Friday's father from a different group of cannibals. Eventually, an English sailing crew that has many problems amongst themselves comes to the island. Crusoe helps gain peace between the captain and sailors and is rescued by them. At the end of the novel, Crusoe returns to Europe, where he comes home to a lot of money that his sugar plantation had