

Research on Linguopoetics in Modern Linguistics

Yunusova Muattar Shakirovna

Asia International University, English chair, the Department of History and philology

Abstract: *The article discusses the essence of the concept of linguopoetics in modern Uzbek linguistics. The assessment of linguopoetics in Uzbek and world linguistics, various approaches to this phenomenon, and scientific work carried out are considered.*

Keywords: *The concept of linguopoetics, the object and subject of study of linguopoetics, goals and objectives. The history of research on linguopoetics and types of analysis are shown, cognitive linguistics, linguopoetic analysis of artistic text.*

Introduction.

The article discusses the essence of the concept of theoretical issues of linguopoetics in today's Uzbek and world linguistics. The assessment of linguopoetics in Uzbek and world linguistics, various approaches to this phenomenon, and the scientific works carried out are considered and they are comparatively analyzed. The formation of a categorical approach to the language of a work of art, an attempt to study the artistic word in the unity of the form and content properties of creativity became the basis for understanding a work of art from an aesthetic and philosophical point of view. In particular, the works of G.E. Lessing, F. Schiller, Humboldt, A.A. Potebnya, V.V. Vinogradov, V.M. Zhirmunsky, V.Ya. Zadornova, O.S. Akhmanova, G.O. Vinokur, L.V. Shcherba were studied, and their important scientific conclusions were used. In the works of A. Kholodovich "Stylistics of the Literary Language", "Linguistic Method in Poetics", in the concepts of the German scientist E. Koseriu, such as a new interpretation of the poetic language, in the new manuals on linguistics and poetics of the French linguists D. Delas and J. Fiol, in the studies of Ye.B. Artemenko on linguofolkloristics, views on the study of linguopoetics as a separate discipline in philology were expressed. One of the scientists who studied the theoretical issues of linguopoetics in modern Russian linguistics is A. Lipgart.

The field of linguistics linguopoetics is characterized by the current scientific and theoretical issues, problems, and research tasks of the era. In particular, observing and studying literary works and mature artistic examples from the perspective of linguopoetic features, and consistently establishing analysis, interpretation, and evaluation in this direction is one of the important tasks of today's Uzbek linguistics.

The fact that the study of Uzbek prose samples has become especially active in this area is known from the results of linguistics created in recent years. Our literature during the years of independence, its samples in all its forms, at the same time, the sciences of literary studies and literary criticism are new in their point of view, worldview, content, method, style, and methods. In this process, the principle of renewal is in full swing. Both prose and poetry of literature are enriched with a number of new, profound creations and works of art. Therefore, it is advisable to actively conduct linguopoetic research on the basis of the most interesting and noteworthy of them.

Naturally, the worldview associated with this necessity also applies to the process of teaching linguistics. Although many laws and regulations in the study of this area, changes in the framework of language material have been implemented very slowly, the sociolinguistic aspects of the language, the process of its practical application are in a new, modern way, and it is a vital requirement. This is primarily related to the effective use of language material in the speech process, to a certain extent solving normative

problems in terms of further improving speech culture, and informing students and the public about this knowledge.

Research and methods.

Linguistics, which studies the various aspects of language as a whole, a system, by integrating them, was formed in the 1920s and became known as system-structural linguistics. It should be noted that within the framework of the 20th century systemic linguistics founded by Ferdinand de Saussure, dozens of new linguistic movements and schools emerged, in which great modern achievements were made.

Language, as a socio-psychological phenomenon, always strives for brevity and ease. For a person, how to pronounce is more important than how to pronounce it correctly. The use of phonetic and lexical words in the language provides a certain ease and fluency.

Since the main element of a work of art is the word, in general, language, the main factor in raising this work to the level of true art is its language, the extent to which the author can use language tools. Studying the language of the works of each creator who left a mark on our literature arises from the need, first of all, to study the skill of the writer, and at the same time, to determine the influence of the language of his works on the development of our language, and to what extent the research affects the development of our linguistics.

Naturally, there are a number of principles of linguopoetic analysis of a work of art. M.Yuldoshev, who has studied the problem of linguopoetics of a literary text in detail based on materials from the Uzbek language, indicates the following main principles of linguopoetic analysis: 1) an approach based on the unity of form and content; 2) a departure from the unity of space and time; 3) an assessment based on the relationship between the national language and the literary language; 4) an approach to the literary text as an artistic-aesthetic whole; 5) identifying poetically actualized language means in a literary text; 6) determining the ratio of explicitness and implicitness in a literary text; 7) determining the linguistic and semantic characteristics of intertextuality mechanisms in a literary text. The researcher emphasizes that identifying poetically actualized language means in a literary text is one of the important principles in linguopoetic analysis, because by revealing the linguistic and artistic essence of such means, it is possible to clearly imagine the mechanisms of formation and expression of artistic content. Indeed, this same principle is convenient in directly determining and assessing the aesthetic value of a literary text and can also serve as a basis for working on the basis of other principles. Moreover, being able to imagine linguistic art on the basis of this principle does not burden even a novice analyst, since the object of analysis is specific language units in the text.

Results.

Of course, all levels of language, such as phonetic-phonological, morphemic, lexical, morphological, syntactic and even super syntactic, are involved in the expression of artistic content. However, it should be noted that not all of these units, without exception directly and equally serve the artistic intention of the creator. In the context of a certain favorable artistic context created by the creator according to the level of his skill, some of these units receive a special artistic and aesthetic emphasis.

It is appropriate to base linguopoetic analysis on this same principle, namely, the principle of identifying language units loaded with poetic actualization - poetic content and evaluating them appropriately. Such an analysis, while demonstrating the creator's skill in using the inexhaustible wealth of our language, helps to reveal the full essence of the units in the service of artistic intention, to objectively assess them. Especially if such an analysis is carried out on the basis of the works of great word artists, the instructive aspects of artistic language skills are abundantly revealed.

As the great literary scholar B. Sarimsakov wrote: —Artism is the main, constant feature of art, including word art. From ancient times to the present, many scholars have come up with various

interpretations, definitions, and descriptions of art. But no scholar can claim that my interpretation of art is correct. Because the secrets of this phenomenon, which is the blood and soul of art, are inexhaustible, and they are manifested in the literature of a given era, in its various directions and trends, in each national literature and its individual representative in its own way, to its own extent and level. There are no and cannot be any definitions and interpretations of art that are suitable for all times and creators. Moreover, each person perceives and understands art within his or her own worldview, ideological and aesthetic principles, mission world, and knowledge. But this does not mean that there is no benefit in studying the phenomenon of art at all. On the contrary, the manifestation, scope, and levels of artistry in each type of art should be systematically studied by specialists in that field.

Linguopoetic analysis of a work of art is a study of the theoretical aspects of language, its social function, and it allows us to imagine that the work is a reflection of human spirituality and human values as a whole. Because linguopoetics, by its very nature, is aimed at embodying the branches of the field of philology, ensuring its integrity. The process of linguopoetic analysis is not limited to providing information only about the language and style of the writer, but also includes the uniqueness of the language of the period in which the work was created, the writer's vocabulary. The methods of expression of language means, the reflection of artistic means of expression through language facts, and in general, the analysis of the language at all its levels.

Even when the term "linguopoetics" had not yet found its place in Uzbek linguistics, a lot of scientific works related to the issue were done, but their most of them consist of analyses within the framework of the language and style of a particular writer, mainly carried out in the direction of stylistics.

The elements of language that provide artistic quality, their role in expressing the writer's purpose, have been studied to varying degrees and from different perspectives. In these studies, the descriptive method has taken the main place, and more attention has been paid to certain aspects of the analysis. In most cases, artistic language is evaluated from the perspective of literary studies, where the main attention is focused on the analysis of poetics (poetic image) resulting from the use of visual means. There are also scientific works in which artistic style is studied from the perspective of linguistics.

At this point, it is necessary to think about the terms "linguistics" and "poetics" and their points of connection. Aristotle, in his famous work "Poetics", dwells on poetic art - poetic varieties (genres) and speaks about poetics - the art of poetry. In the chapter "Language and Thought", the connection of phenomena related to speech and thought with rhetoric is emphasized, and its connection with the knowledge of speech formation is recognized. True, rhetoric was of particular importance in the history of ancient science. But poetics cannot be separated from rhetoric. Because as each linguistic phenomenon passes into a speech situation, a person's imagination, psyche, and emotions move into this speech connection in an interconnected manner. Since the linguistics of the 20th century paid great attention to the study of the language of a work of art, the term "linguopoetics" appeared which combines the concepts of rhetoric and poetics and reflects the comprehensive, deep and holistic study of the depiction of reality in a work of art.

Discussion.

One of the urgent tasks of today's philology is to develop the theoretical foundations of Uzbek linguopoetics, or rather, to systematize it, to study its methods and means of research, and its progressive development in a holistic way: to group all concepts and thus study the elements that ensure artistry from a linguistic perspective. In our opinion, they can be classified in the following areas:

- Poetic phonetics. In this, sounds are studied as elements that ensure artistry. That is, when creating a style, specific sound changes, stress, their impact on the reader's imagination, and other factors are taken into account. For example, in poetry, according to the requirements of weight, the sound is dropped, the sound is increased, the position of sounds is changed, etc. In prose, too, in order to

make the image believable, specific situations in the expression of various words are observed (for example, yo'g'-e? or mazza!). The purpose of such changes is revealed by linguopoetic analysis.

- Poetic lexicology. The scope of research in this area is extremely wide, and many scientific works have been done in Uzbek linguistics. For example, in the language of a work such issues as synonyms, homonyms or limited lexis (dialectisms, historicisms, archaisms...), the participation of native and borrowed word layers, etc., have been analyzed in the language of several works.
- Poetic morphemics. This is an extremely broad area that includes not only morphemics, but also morphology and word formation, and it gives rise to interesting research. For example, the analysis of each affix used in a specific way in the text of the work is carried out both historically, descriptively and comparatively.
- Poetic semantics. In this, the study of the expression of various aspects of meaning of words, especially their figurative use, focuses on the means that indicate both linguistic richness and the uniqueness of style. This area should be carried out directly in connection with the analysis of artistic arts, means of depiction (adjectives, similes, hyperbole, etc.).
- Poetic syntax. This area studies the sentence structure of the text. In it, linguopoetic analysis is carried out in connection with formal syntax, content syntax, communicative syntax and text syntax. The method of analyzing poetic speech is carried out on the basis of 2 types: poetic and prose text. Because in this case, it is necessary to pay attention to the elements that form poetic speech, the system of poetic speech structure, the order of speech parts, the use of verbal and spiritual arts. In determining the idea and purpose of the poet, it is necessary to analyze the methods of using speech parts in form and content, all means that provide emotional-expressiveness. In prose speech, attention should also be paid to the order of sentences and speech parts, formal and substantive proportionality. In this case, the analysis is related to such phenomena as formal-grammatical division of the sentence, actual division, logical emphasis, presupposition. In general, this direction is related to the concepts of structural poetics.

The great merits of such scholars as Kh. Doniyorov, S. Mirzaev, Q. Samadov, I. Kochkortoiev, Kh. Abdurakhmonov, N. Mahmudov, B. Umurkulov, I. Mirzaev, M. Yoldoshev in the establishment and development of linguopoetics in Uzbek linguistics were great. They examined the stylistic, artistic and aesthetic aspects of the language of a literary work from the perspective of factors such as the writer's choice of words, his specific language, his attitude to the national language, and the creation of new words and expressions.

CONCLUSION.

The conclusion is that the foundations of linguopoetic research and their nomenclature should be unified. We believe that the research created on this issue will not only demonstrate the richness of our language and ensure the integrity of philology, but also serve to train qualified linguists and literary critics. Based on the above considerations, we can conclude that the text from the point of view of linguistics, it is a complex structure that embodies all linguistic features and is one of the main objects of study in all areas of linguistics.

REFERENCES:

1. Kholodovich A. On the question of the linguistic method in poetics // In the struggle for Marxism in literary science. - L.: Priboy, 1930.
2. Yo'ldashev M. Linguopoetic study of the literary text. Philology. Doctor of Philosophy...diss. - Tashkent, 2009.3
3. Galperin I.R. Text as an object of linguistic research. M., 1981.
4. Karimova R.A. Semantic structural organization of text (on the material of oral spontaneous and written texts): Author's dissertation... -M.: 1992, p. 27.

5. Tokhsonov M. Microtext and its communicative integrity // Uzbek language and literature, 1990, 5 - issue, 66 - 69 - pages.
6. Tokhsanov M. Microtext and the system of its transformation into a cogeneity in the Uzbek divine language: Author's dissertation. ...k-ta philol.nauk. -Tashkent, 1987.
7. Mamajonov A. .Abdupattoyev M. Text syntax.- Fergana, 2002.
8. Fayzullayeva , N. (2024). Using animation discourse on the cartoon Kung Fu Panda. *Medicine, Pedagogy and Technology: Theory and Practice*, 2(9), 18–25. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/mphttp/article/view/59340>
9. Surat, F. N. . (2024). DIALOGUE IN THE ANIMATED SERIES "KUNG FU PANDA. *JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, ETHICS AND VALUE*, 3(4), 202–205. Retrieved from <https://jeev.innovascience.uz/index.php/jeev/article/view/624>
10. Fayzullayeva, N. (2024). FEEL THE FREEDOM IN THE WORKS OF WALT WHITMAN. *MODERN SCIENCE AND RESEARCH*, 3(3), 330–335. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10814469>
11. Fayzullayeva, N. (2024). WALT WHITMAN WORD ABOUT "A CELEBRATION OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT IN POETRY". *MODERN SCIENCE AND RESEARCH*, 3(3), 336–341. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10814566>
12. Fayzullayeva, N. (2024). WALT WHITMAN AND HIS POEM ABOUT AMERICA. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 35–39. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/28918>
13. Fayzullayeva, N. (2024). "AMERICAN DREAM" IN WALT WITHMAN’S POEMS. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 220–224. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/27940>
14. Fayzullayeva, N. S. qizi . (2023). Theoretical Views on the Use of the Term "Concept" in Cognitive Linguistics. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 3(5), 27–31. Retrieved from <https://www.inovatus.es/index.php/ejine/article/view/1685>
15. Sur’at qizi Fayzullayeva, N., & Kilicheva, M. R. (2022). UOLT UILTMAN NASRIDA “AMERIKA ORZUSI” KONSEPTI. *INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LEARNING AND TEACHING*, 1(8), 574-576.
16. Fayzullayeva, N. (2023). THE IMPROVING OF LISTENING SKILL. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 272–276. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/25086>
17. Fayzullayeva, N. (2023). THE CONCEPT OF THE AMERICAN DREAM AND WALT WHITMAN. *Solution of social problems in management and economy*, 2(11), 137-142.
18. Fayzullayeva, N. (2023). THE ROLE OF THE AMERICAN DREAM IN UOLT WILTMAN’S POEMS. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 714–718. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/24676>
19. Fayzullayeva, N. (2023). USAGE OF THE FLORA IN THE EARLY MODERN ENGLISH POETRY. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(9), 36–39. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/24078>
20. Fayzullayeva, N. (2023). IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH MODERN CIVILIZATION. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(12), 284–287. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/26698>