

Theoretical Foundations of the Study of Linguopoetics

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Annotation: This article reflects on the assessment given to linguopoetics and different approaches to this phenomenon through the analysis of poems by Uzbek and world poets as a branch of linguistics. The linguistic analysis of artistic poetry is devoted to giving through examples and stable combinations and explaining the essence of this linguistic concept.

Keywords: linguopoetics, method, artistic, linguistic analysis, stable combinations, purpose, tasks.

Introduction.

One of the highest achievements in the literature of today's time is the analysis of the artistic text, its all kinds of samples, literary studies and literary and artistic Sciences to emerge according to their own research, scientific views, essence of content, method, and methods. Both the prose and poetry of literature are becoming rich with a number of New, thoughtful creations, and fiction. The improvement of the formed directions in the new field in linguistics is laying the groundwork for the expansion of scientific research. The linguistic language facts of pure language have been studied in scientific research carried out to this day, which is associated with the study. Studies in this direction have emerged new areas of science such as sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, pragmalinguistics, linguoculturology, cognitive linguistics, so that the integration of several disciplines is carried out. In the emergence of the field of linguopoetics, as a result of the agreement of the science of linguistics with literary studies, it gave rise to the development of a new range of terms and concepts. In the literary critical analysis of a work of art, it was recognized that an approach is necessary not only from the point of view of scientific literature, but also from the point of view of linguistics. Since the main manifestation of the aesthetic function of language is the text of a work of art, in the study of the peculiarities of this function, it was considered together with such fields as literary theory, literary history, poetics and linguistic Stylistics, linguistics, history, lexicology, etymology grammar. At the same time a number of linguists and literary critics noted that it is necessary to create a separate discipline in order to study this problem on a scientific basis. For Example, B.A. Larin said: "Sooner or later, I think that language aesthetics will soon be recognized as a separate science." In this sense, the field in which the work of art studies as a manifestation of the aesthetic function of Language "linguistic poetics" - "linguopoetics" - has been further refined in philology, and a lot of research has been carried out to clarify the place of "linguistic poetics".¹ The idea was put forward by most linguists and literary scholars that a separate discipline should be formed to study these studies on a scientific basis. Since language is a fundamental principle of literature, it assumes a linguistic analysis of artistic poetry, scientific study. We will dwell separately in this article on the level of research and study of the field of linguopoetics in World, Russian and Uzbek linguistics. Analysis and methods. In World

¹ Babayev T. Fundamentals of literary studies. - T.: Uzbekistan, 2000 .P-556 .

linguistics, the study of linguopoetics was studied as a separate field. Language as a socio-mental phenomenon is original and perfect with its early artistic features. It is more convenient and easier for a speaker or listener to be able to pronounce an idea correctly than how to say it. Therefore, in order to create comfort in the literature of the new era, phonetic and lexical words for use provide fluency. An important aspect of artistic poetry is the word and the idea and thought in general, which serves for the purpose of raising the writer's phenomena to the level of real art. Alternatively, adequate use of language materials in the process of creation is interrelated with the necessary factor and to further improve the culture of speech and to correct the problems that have arisen, and to convey relevant knowledge to the people, society and the public.

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Discussion. In World linguistics, the study of linguopoetics has a special place. Linguistics, which embodies various principles of our language and is studied as an artistic whole, appeared in the 1920s and was named after System-structural linguistics. In Particular, 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's work was studied, using important scientific conclusions. A.In kholodovich's works "literary linguistic Stylistics", "linguistic method in poetry", the German scientist E.In koseriu's concepts such as a new explanation of poetic language, French linguists D.Delas and J.In the new manual of fiols on linguistics and poetics, Ye.B.Artemenko's research on linguofolchloristics expounded views on the study of linguopoetics as a separate science in philological science. It should be noted separately that in the 20th century, the views founded by Ferdinand de Saussure arose and improved hundreds of new linguistic systems in linguistics, through which modern achievements were achieved. It is known to everyone that the ability to analyze and correctly interpret an artistic text is important for the development of a person's spiritual - cultural level, maturity, potential for perception of being, emotional and aesthetic abilities. Nizamiddin M.As Mahmudov noted, "form analysis should not be distinguished from content analysis, only in this way it will be possible to correctly understand the author's intention, to identify various subtleties of meaning that will be ignored in the process of simple reading."² It is known that poetics is the system of means of expression in works of art, as well as the ancient science of the advancement of criticism in literary reasoning. The term "poetry" was first used in Aristotelian poetry as, this work of fiction and is considered one of the first to cover theoretical phenomena related to its styles and techniques. From time immemorial, until now, poetics has been intertwined with literary criticism and has been formed as a science. In modern literature, poetics is still associated with literary criticism and, as noted above, takes its place in linguistics. It has been very widely used in World linguistics with the introduction of linguopoetics. Tatar linguist X.R.Kurbatov notes that one of the branches of linguopoetics is the rhythm of poetry, since the poetic system is based on the peculiarities of the language, primarily its phonetic characteristics. In studies dedicated to the study of linguopoetics, it is noteworthy that the subject of fiction, depending on the linguistic approach, serves to base the work on a more realistic reality in terms of meaning.

Results. In recent years, the linguistic study of the language of fiction has been at the center, and scientific research in many languages has been carried out in this area. Because language and literature are always based on real facts. Russian linguists have also been dizzy for years about the development of methods that are used from the point of view of language in the research of artistic text. In particular, in-depth research is carried out on the aesthetic influence of words, the harmony of meaning and content, the author's style in conducting an individual linguopoetic analysis, the special place of poetics in artistic creation, the difference of language images from literary language in it from prose language, the fact that poetics is a specific type of artistic style.

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² Yudashev.M. The basis of the artistic text and its linguistic analysis. Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 2007 P.- 15

For the first time in Russian linguistics, the issue of the linguistic development of the artistic text and its methodology L.V.Promoted by Scherba. Shcherba in the 30s of the last century, language tools were involved in the ideological and relevant emotional content of a literary work in order to show the main task of linguistic textual analysis. The Great Russian philologist R.Budagov wrote in his article "What can Language Science give to literary science?", according to his fiction, these two disciplines reveal too many issues and detail the "advantages" of linguistics that lead to literary scholarship.³ Famous Russian philologists V.Zhirmunsky, A.A.Potebnya's work," the tasks of poetics", while containing hundreds of objections to its general content, has been vividly demonstrated that poetics is related to the general science of language-linguistics. The peculiarity of creating a work of art is that the abilities in the use of words, the possibilities of proper and productive use of the means of artistic representation in their place, and based on this, the general goal is to show the richness and beauty of language. Linguistics of fiction V.In most of his works, Vinogradov studied each of these issues separately. For example, in his works such as "Stylistics", "theory of poetic speech", "Poetics", he thought at length about linguopoetics.Hence, in artistic textual poetics, the linguistic approach, that is, linguopoetics, does not reject other approaches, but only indicates that this approach is in the leading position. In another way, it also caused serious scientific objections from some Russian scientists. Popular Russian scholars, however, have expressed opinions on these objections through their works. For Example, R.A.Budagov responds to this demand: "I deeply believe that poetics is an indispensable Science in the system of philological knowledge."⁴ Also, A.A Liptart studied theoretical issues of linguopoetics in modern Russian linguistics, as well as defined its tasks. In Uzbek linguistics, scientific works have been created and are being created in the linguistic direction as well. There is no doubt that in the following decades, the experience and theoretical conclusions accumulated in linguistic scientific work of linguistic and poetic studies in Uzbek linguistics led to their natural emergence. From this point of view, they are widely manifested in the analysis of poetic and prose works created with high skill in Uzbek literature, the language of folklore samples, the generalization of relevant scientific conclusions. Also in the formation and development of linguopoetics in Uzbek linguistics H.Danielov, S.Mirzayev, K.Samadov, I.Kochkortoiev, H.Abdurahmanov, N.Mahmudov, B.Umurqulov, I.Mirzaev, M.The services of such scientists as Yuldashev became great. The scientists whose names were mentioned above learned the stylistic, linguistic, artistic and aesthetic aspects of the language of a work of art by creating and studying such factors as the writer's skill in word selection, the peculiarities of the language, his attitude to the state language, the creation and study of new phrases and words.

Conclusion. To sum up, studies created in the direction of linguopoetics, in addition to showing the richness of our language, ensuring the integrity of philology, also serve to train mature linguists and literary specialists. As a result of our observations, the fundamentals of linguopoetic research and their naming should be combined.

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Based on the above points, we can conclude that the text is a complex structure from a linguistic point of view, it contains all linguistic features, and it is one of the main objects of study in all areas of linguistics. Hence, it can be said that each writer has his own style of creating a work of art, the skill of using words, the possibility of using the means of artistic representation. We will reflect on the comparative linguopoetic analysis of the poems of English and Uzbek poets with a non-standard language and culture in our next work. In Particular, In a number of his articles, N. Mahmudov put forward interesting and meaningful ideas about the linguopoetics of the poems of some poets and writers. B.In Uzbek folk oral creativity, sarilakov deeply studied his own linguistic and stylistic directions, singled out and commented on linguistic folklore. He writes:"... Be it a

³ Oripova, K. (01). Inextricably linked language and culture. –T.: Uzbekistan,2007 .P-55.

⁴ . Umirova S.M. Linguistic means and poetic individuality in Uzbek poetry. Philol.of FALs. D-RI (PhD) ... diss. autoref. - Samarkand, 019. – P-17

linguist or a literary critic, they must unite in linguopoetics and artistic(figurative) problems so that they become real philologists. And artistic problems are only philological problems....". Linguist B. The language of works of art for several years by yolandyev has been conducting scientific work, mainly in the direction of linguistics. The monograph, published in collaboration with shodieva, covers the issues of linguistic and poetic analysis of a particular work. L. Jalolova's articles focus on the analysis of artistic poetry as a unit of content and its scientific linguistic sign, in particular direction and linguopoetic analysis in works of fiction. It relies on the results of linguistic analysis and takes into account achievements in the direction of literary criticism. M., who studied the linguistic and poetic features of Uzbek folk poetry through the analysis of ancient methods such as metaphor, competence, comparison, etc. In this direction, yakubbekova notes: "among the elements that make up the poetics of folk songs, for example, a song plot, composition, images, linguistic art of singing are of great importance. I. Mirzaev noted, "since linguopoetics today is recognized as an area capable of restoring the integrity of philology, it is necessary to clarify its goals and objectives, the object of research, its connection with other areas of Science and accelerate work in this direction... The need to increase and strengthen research in this area is considered one of the most urgent tasks of philology in the coming years." From the above points, the author's style in conducting linguopoetic analysis, the special place of poetics in artistic creation differs from the literary language by the difference in language images in it from the prose language, by the triumph of speech, the fact that poetics is a kind of artistic style lexically-stylistically, its features differ in the genre lexicon.

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