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Oliya Khamedovna Kadyrova

Termez State Pedagogical Institute

Vice-Rector (PhD),

Associate Professor for Research and Innovation, Uzbekistan

LINGUOPOETICS IS AN IMPORTANT RESEARCH FIELD OF LINGUISTICS

Abstract: The article provides information about the formation of the linguopoetics direction, which has emerged today based on the mutual cooperation of linguistics and literary sciences, and the opinions that have arisen in this regard in world linguistics.

Key words: linguopoetics, lexical analysis, morphological analysis, sentence, text, text linguistics, phonetic-phonological analysis, meaningful completeness, G'.Abdurahmonov, A.Gulomov.

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Introduction

In linguistics, the object of study is divided into separate sections, that is, sounds (phonemes) are studied in phonetics-phonology, morphemes in morphology, lexemes in lexicology, simple and compound sentences in syntax. It can be said that in traditional linguistics, the highest and last unit of the highest level of the language is considered as a sentence. In the words of the Polish linguist M.R. Maenova, "Linguistics ends its observations at the end of the sentence, until recently it was considered an open truth." Multi-sentence texts are completely and utterly outside the scope of grammar in the broadest sense of the term.

Materials and Methods

The whole speech work, the study of the text, that is, the approach to the grading of the text in the style of speech - period - a larger fragment - whole today - began in antiquity - with Aristotle and his followers. The development of the concept of text in Russian linguistics dates back to the 40s of the last century. In 1947, A.I. Belich, in his article on the classification of linguistic sciences, drew attention to the fact that in the grammatical description of language facts, a separate place should be given to the entire chain of sentences that are connected on the

basis of commonality of meaning and appear in the form of a certain syntactic-semantic integrity, and that it is of crucial importance for the emergence of the concept of text. pointed out that it is appropriate to study the relationships and connections in the chain of such sentences in the syntax department of linguistics[6]. The services of Czech (representatives of the Prague Linguistic Circle), German, French, English, American, Dutch, Polish and other schools of linguistics in the general formation and development of text theory, text linguistics are recognized in world linguistics and are constantly mentioned in scientific research. Problems of text theory and linguistics in Russian linguistics V. V. Odintsov, I. R. Galperin, O. I. Moskalskaya, L. M. Loseva, Yu. M. Lotman, 3. Ya. Turaeva, N. D. Zarubina, It is studied by many linguists such as E. V. Sidirov, O. L. Kamenskaya, A. I. Gorshkov, N. S. Valgipa.

O.I.Moskalskaya, who made a detailed analysis of the research in this direction in linguistics, notes that by the 60s and 70s of the last century, the interest in the linguistic study of the text increased dramatically, that unprecedented researches on text linguistics appeared in world linguistics, and that text linguistics was recognized as an independent linguistic science.

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A comprehensive study of the text as a speech and linguistic unit of a separate level requires the creation of a special science within the framework of linguistics - text linguistics.

Results and Discussions

Text linguistics is formed and developed in this way. But in Russian linguistics, there are no lack of critical opinions, such as the fact that text linguistics covers too many issues in its scope of study, and interferes with the problems of other fields of science. For example, the well-known Russian philologist R.A. Budagov wrote on the occasion of the publication of a collection of studies on text linguistics created by a number of world experts "Text linguistics - to what extent is linguistics?" In his article, text linguistics is the process of creating, structuring, understanding, and sorting human text. wants to learn skills such as the perception of compositional integrity, while this would be taking over the tasks of other disciplines, he objects. Academician G. Abdurakhmanov, who was one of the first in Uzbek linguistics, gave a lecture on text theory at the III conference of Turkic scholars of the former Union held in Tashkent on September 10-12, 1980. A. Gulomov emphasizes that the completeness of the thought in the sentence is relative, the completeness of the content in the work is understood from the entire text, he gives an example of a complete text consisting of three paragraphs, and based on it, he writes the following[2]:

1. Expression of opinion is not limited to the scope of the sentence (simple sentence and compound sentence). A complete idea is usually given by a syntactic whole, which is larger than a sentence. The word is a component of this whole.

2. This component is connected with other components of this whole in every aspect (content, grammar) through various means. Its own composition and stylistic features will be preserved.

3. A simple sentence as a whole can form a paragraph by itself under certain conditions.

4. Such a syntactic unit, a syntactic device is considered a text. An incomplete sentence represents a relatively complete thought, the text represents the content of a whole complex.

5. Since the text is a whole, it can also have some headings corresponding to its content.

6. A text is a large piece of speech, and a paragraph is a piece of text. All forms of text (maximum text and minimum text) fully represent a certain topic (content).

German linguist R. Harweg, one of the foreign activists of the study of text problems and the creation of its integrated scientific theory, stated in 1974 that text linguistics would need at least a hundred years to be fully grounded in linguistics. But today it is not even 40 years since this statement was made. But as a natural result of serious scientific research carried out

regularly and intensively all over the world, whether it is called text linguistics ("text theory") or "text grammar" ("text syntax"), such a direction is a separate science and It is widely acknowledged and no one denies that it was formed as a subject of study[8].

When studying the meaning structure of nominative units in the language, special attention is paid to the concept of the connotative aspect of semantics in linguistics. V.N. Teliya, who studied this issue in a monographic manner, defines it as "connotation - which enters the semantics of language units in a simple or occasional way, expresses the subject of speech's existence in a sentence, expresses his emotional - evaluation and stylistic attitude towards this same existence, and acquires expressive value according to this information. is a meaningful essence[4]. Connotation, as seen in the definitions, is an aspect related to the speaker's relationship to the means of expression. For example, it is known that the choice of words such as bet, chehra, rukhsor, aft, bashara, turq(all means face) according to the relevant speech situation and subjective point is the opportunity given to the speaker himself.

In Uzbek linguistics, the issue of researching the linguopoetics of artistic texts has been widely studied. As such works, we can point to scientific researches of M. Yoldoshev, Sh. Iskandarova, S. Boymirzaeva, A. Omonturdiev, Sh. Abdurakhmonov, Sh. Akhmedova, L. Jalolova, S. Mominov and other linguists. These authors examined the linguistic and stylistic features of the language of the artistic work, reflected on the unity of form and content, the factors of individualization of character speech, the author's speech, style, artistic skill, cleverness in using words. In all these scientific works, the main attention is focused on the language of the artistic work.

The movement towards a linguistic approach to the poetics of early works of art is observed in the works of writers such as H.H. Niyoz, Cholpon, A. Qadiri, Oybek, G'. Gulom, A. Qahhor, S. Ahmad. Due to the fact that the character of scientific researches about the prose works of recent writers is mainly within the framework of literary analysis and the need to study the language of artistic works from a linguistic point of view has increased, the attention to linguopoetic analysis has increased. A number of things have been done in this regard. In particular, R.U. Normurodov's "Language features of Shukur Kholmiraev's works" (2000), M. Yoldoshev's "Secrets of the Cho'pon word" (2002), G. Muhammadjonova's "Linguopoetic study of Uzbek poetry of the late 80s and early 90s" (2003). , M. Mukhiddinov and S. Karimov's "Poetic skill of Gafur Ghulom" (2003), D. Nematova's "Linguistic features of Cholpon's journalism" (2004), S. Boymirzaeva's "Linguistic study of Oybek's prose" (2004) Cholpon, Oybek, Gafur Studies have been conducted on traditional themes or poetry dedicated to the study of the works of masters of words such as Ghulam.

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As the artistic-aesthetic tasks of the language of the work of art are studied in connection with the theoretical aspects of linguistics, it is appropriate to use the term linguopoetics, which came into use later. Because "Linguopoetic analysis process is not limited to providing information about the writer's language and style, but the originality of the language of the period in which the work was created, the writer's vocabulary, the ways of using language tools, the representation of artistic image tools through language facts, in general, the language from all its levels will consist of analysis" [3].

Conclusion

The term linguopoetics includes a relatively comprehensive concept in the study of the language of an artistic work, and studies the elements that ensure the simplicity of the work at all levels of the language. The role of fiction in the development of the Uzbek literary language and its rise to the level of a national literary language is incomparable. Therefore, it is important to study the language and style of works of creators who contribute to the literature of today.

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