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Article



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## LINGUISTICAL BASIS OF ARTISTIC TEXT

**Abstract:** The article describes the emergence of the field of linguistics, its research, historical sources, subject matter (phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic units), goals and tasks, theoretical problems and issues facing the field.

**Key words:** linguistics, stylistics, linguostylistics, author's speech, morphological stylistics, phonetic stylistics, lexical stylistics.

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### Introduction

Linguistics, as one of the theoretical and practical branches of modern linguistics, studies the expressive, emotional properties of various styles, language units, both paradigmatic (in the language system) and syntagmatic (in terms of their use in various spheres of communication). In world linguistics, special studies have been carried out in the field of linguistics, and if we look at the researches in this regard, the development of this field is the identification method proposed and developed by the Swiss linguist Charles Bally regarding the general stylistics, specific stylistics, individual stylistics, and the linguistic stylistics of the Russian linguist V.V. Vinogradov. It can be seen that it is related to the concept dedicated to the stylistics of speech and the stylistics of fiction. That is probably why specialists in the field interpret linguistics as functional stylistics, language stylistics. Therefore, in linguistics, the main focus is on revealing the stylistic function of linguistic units. Based on this point of view, we also decided to interpret the field of linguistics as an independent field that has common and different aspects that covers all

aspects of language activity and is formed on the basis of certain laws of linguistics and stylistics.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS

The field of linguostylistics began to form as a separate discipline in the 20s and 30s of the 20th century, and until today V. Humboldt, I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, F. Saussure, G. O. Vinokur, A. P. Yakubinsky, Y. Gort, V. V. Vinogradov, N. Y. Shvedova [1], researched in Uzbek linguistics by scientists such as Hikmatilla Dosmatov, S. Karimova, N. Rozigluva, Safura Khudoyarova.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodological basis of the article is made up of causality, generality-specificity categories of philosophy, views of modern linguistics on scientific and stylistic assessment of artistic-aesthetic heritage.

Description, classification, comparison, methodical analysis and methods were effectively used in the work.

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### ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Linguistics is one of the complex branches of scientific linguistics that was formed in the middle of the 20th century, and it was initially focused on in the modern sense by the Swiss linguist Charles Bally in his work "Traite de stylistique française (French stylistics)" in 1909. Rejecting all the existing normative approaches to styles created by the scientist, he recognized the field of linguistics as a field of linguistics that studies the principles and effects of selecting and using different language elements to express thoughts and feelings in different communication situations. - "general stylistics, which studies the general stylistic problems of speech activity related to all or many languages, special stylistics, which studies the stylistic structure of a specific national language, and individual stylistics, which takes into account the expressive features of the speech of individual people[2] Emphasizing the need to include all emotional-expressive units in language and speech as a subject of science, he shows that linguistic stylistics should be understood as functional stylistics in a narrow sense.

The formation of linguistics as a separate field in Russian linguistics is associated with the name of Academician V. V. Vinogradov, which is related to each other in the debate on stylistics, but differs in terms of tasks - such aspects of investigation as "structural stylistics, speech stylistics, literary stylistics"[3] emphasizes the necessity.

Russian linguist N. Kupina describes linguistic stylistics as follows: "Linguistic stylistics is a special complex scientific linguistics, which studies the expressive means of language and the laws of language activity (use) in various spheres of social activity and communication situations." O.S. Akhmanova emphasizes that linguistic stylistics is a field of linguistics that studies the expressive possibilities of language.

In Uzbek linguistics - Hikmatilla Dosmatov's "Linguistics of the Askiya text" (manual), S. Karimova's "Linguistics of Zulfia's works" (monograph), N. Roziklova's "Linguistics of Farida Afro'z poetry" (article). Safura Khudoyarova's works on linguistics, such as "Linguostylistic features of the

expression of historical events in the semantics of phraseological and paremiological units" have appeared, but there are no special monographic research studies focused on such issues as the theoretical basis, purpose, tasks, object and subject of linguistic stylistics. Accordingly, a number of issues in the field of linguostylistics are controversial and have not found sufficient scientific basis.

Based on the above ideas and theories, we found it necessary to recognize linguostylistics as one of the modern directions of linguistics, which studies the use of language units in speech, their inner essence, the degree of stylistic specificity of figurative tools, and their principles.

In fact, when it comes to the subject of linguistics, you will not find a clear explanation and definition. Therefore, as mentioned above, linguostylistics is one of the many-sided and unique complex fields. Based on this, we accepted all language units (phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic units) and speech styles used in our speech as the subject of linguostylistics. Because there are types of linguostylistics - functional stylistics, lexical stylistics, morphological stylistics, syntactic stylistics [4], in which their stylistic features are connected to each other through the connection of speech sounds, words, morphemes (adverbs), sentences, -expressive possibilities, the characteristics of the tools that determine the effectiveness of the language are studied.

### CONCLUSION

So, linguostylistic research lays the groundwork for the development of lexicology, grammar, phonetics, semasiology, phraseology and many other areas of linguistics. Therefore, the lexical, semantic, and stylistic features of many language units are revealed through the linguistic study of a certain text. In particular, through the linguistic research of the works of our poets and writers, there will be an opportunity to see the linguopoetic skills of the creators in their linguistic aspects. That is, a unique style is determined. This serves as a source and material for the development of the field of linguistics, which is at the stage of formation.

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