

ISSN: 2545-0573

PROBLEMS OF LINGUOPOETICS IN TURKIC AND UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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ARTICLE INFO.

Key words:

poetry, spiritual components,
intensive phrase, linguo-poetic
analysis

Annotation:

The article deals with studies conducted among the Turkic, Kazakh, Kyrgyz peoples, works of art. In addition, the linguistic features of most peoples belonging to the Turkic peoples were discussed.

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It is known that among the Turkic peoples, including the Turkic, Kazakh and Kyrgyz peoples, a number of studies have been and are being carried out on the philological (linguo-poetic) analysis of works of art, in particular, children's literature. The famous Turkish scientist M. Karaman points out that Kazakh children's literature is influenced by Russian and Tatar literature, and its structure is characterized by poetic patterns and expressions specific to these languages¹. Without the rapprochement of the Turkic peoples, we will not be able to fulfill our common task. After all, our poet Anvar Obidjon said: "Our ancestors, our great heritage are all in the middle. We are all proud of this history," he said. The Turkic peoples have common and common ideas, which are clearly reflected in the literature and language of the peoples. When we talk about poetry in Turkic languages, which are characteristic of agglutinative languages, namely the language of children's poetry, we see that it has not yet been sufficiently studied.

While the linguistic features of most peoples belonging to the Turkic peoples are similar to each other, the general ideas and professions in their literature are also common. V. Zhapov, who conducted research on Buryat children's literature, notes that in the 90s, along with formal changes in Buryat children's literature, there were also changes in the way of expressing a literary text. Since that time, in the course of the development of children's literature, along with new poetic genres, there have been certain updates in the linguistic features of poetic texts. The scientist explains this with the poems of the Buryat poets of that time D. Dondokov, E. Dugarova. Researcher of children's literature of the Karachay and Bulgarian peoples M. Karakotova in her dissertation "Formation of the genres of Karachay and Bulgarian children's literature" considers philological, ideological-literary and genre changes in children's poetry and prose of these peoples, the principles of their formation. In his research, he tried to analyze a wide range of children's literature of the Karachay and Bulgarian peoples over the past 70 years.

If we look at the history of Uzbek linguistics, the poetic matrix has created a favorable basis for the

¹ M. Karaman. Nekmettin Erbakan University, "Kazakh Child of Literature", Ankara 2020

perfect development of the language ². In fact, it has been proven that the lexical, semantic, morphological, stylistic means involved in the structure of the text, which is part of the "art of the word", reflect the formal and spiritual components. Some aspects of the problem are considered in the works of A.Rustamov "Word about the word", G.Abdurakhmanov, A.Rustamov "Grammatical features of the Navoi language". The study of doctoral dissertations of such scientists as I.Mirzaev, S.Karimov, M.Yakubbekova, M.Yuldashev, G.Jumanazarova, who are seriously engaged in the poetics of literary texts in Uzbek linguistics, serves to fill in the general aspects. Problems. However, the dissertations of G.Mukhammadzhanova, D.Shodiyeva, Sh.Khaydarov, D.Dzhamoladdinova, F.Ibragimova, S.Umirova, D.Shodmonova, D.Turdaliyeva deserve attention because they have comprehensively studied the problems of the theory of linguistic and poetic interpretation.

For the first time in the history of Uzbek linguistics, a scientist, prof. IK Mirzaev. The doctoral dissertation on the topic "Problems of linguistic and poetic interpretation of a poetic text" considers the scientific significance of studying rhyme and the role of rhyme in the formation of poetic realities, its significance and role in the structure of poetry, the similarities and differences between rhyming units and alliteration. Also, an analysis is made of the frequency of using rhyme in a work, including the specifics of word order in poetry in connection with its place in lexical, morphological, structural-semantic, classification input and chiasmic devices. Based on actual materials, the active participation of nouns, adjectives, verbs, pronouns, auxiliary words and prepositions in the formation of poetic-syntactic ones based on the semantic feature of rhyme is proved. The paper also considers the expression of syntactic structures by various means in the formation of poetic speech. At the same time, the word order in poetry is analyzed in detail, in particular, the essence of inversion and its functioning as a sign of adequacy ³.

Textbooks "Analytical reading" and "Philological text analysis" by M.Abdiev and H.Berdiev are of great importance in textbooks with a thorough analysis of phonetic, lexical, morphemic, morphological, syntactic and poetic features of texts in works of art ⁴.

Linguist G. Jumanazarova focused her attention on identifying linguistic and poetic features in epics, and S. Umirova managed to study specific theoretical and scientific views on linguistic means and poetic individuality in poetry. None of the above sources studied the linguistic and poetic features of modern Uzbek children's poetry. In this regard, we still have a lot of work to do. Researcher S. Umirova writes in her opinion: "... linguo-poetic research is the culmination of general philological research, and for it, high-level possibilities of language, which is the highest expression of human feelings, are taken as an object of observation. The developed methods of linguo-poetic analysis today make it possible to study any Uzbek literary texts and determine the scale of their artistic and aesthetic impact. Obviously, the formal semantic superstructure of the language acts as a demonstration of the importance of the expressiveness of the text, creating the basis for understanding the secrets of the inner world.

Researcher G. Shodmonova, commenting on the work of the poet A. Oripov, writes: "Metaphor plays an important role in poetic speech. Metaphor is an important factor in the development of the human mind, the development of thinking. It plays a big role in the growth of scientific and artistic thinking of man. Therefore, the study of metaphor is just as important as linguo-cognitive and linguo-poetic in other respects. The author of the source draws attention to only one source in the poems of A. Aripov: he theoretically substantiates the use of a metaphorical phenomenon in the composition and character of the poem, in its genres. It should be noted, for example, that the inseparable link of poetic speech - the poetic world - is also directly related to the artistic skill of the poet, who seeks to renew the boundaries.

² Donierov Kh., Mirzaev S. Art of the word. -T.: Uzbekistan, 1962. 35-p.

³ Mirzaev I.K. Problems of linguistic and poetic interpretation of the poetic text (on the material of modern Uzbek poetry). Thesis for the study of the scientific degree of Doctor of Philology. – Tashkent, 1992.

⁴ Abdiev M., Berdiev H. Analytical reading.-Samarkand-2009., 107.B Abdiev M., Berdiev H. Philological text analysis.-Samarkand: SamDChTI, 2010., 120.B

The word and the scope of its meaning, logical completeness, the content and impact of the thought expressed are also important aspects.

Another promising researcher, D. Turdalieva, said: “Art speech differs from other types of speech in that it is the most productive means of figurative perception of being, with a very high degree of aesthetic impact. Therefore, the image of a work of art will remain in the memory of a person for a long time. A work of art enlivens the language of the past, captures modern living speech on its pages, serves to form the spiritual world of the younger generation in fidelity to the values of the past,” he said. We see originality in the work of A. Obidzhon, which still serves to revive the language of a work of art. According to B. V. Tomashevsky: “When a poet chooses this or that word, this or that image, he is looking for an expression that is most appropriate for the topic and mood, the most impressive and causes us a clear and vivid imagination».

In the perfection of a linguo-poetic text, any of the listed laws - the object and the subject - is succinctly expressed. It never loses its reflection. Linguist M. Yuldashev writes: “The aesthetic function of language, with all its originality and complexity, is, of course, directly reflected in artistic speech, transforming the communicative function that serves the interests of art. All units of vernacular have more or less aesthetic value in literary language. It is clear that the aesthetics of language are also strongly encouraged to serve the interests of art. Therefore, in the law of language, the transformation of the linguistic and poetic superstructure is not only the bearer of concrete reality, but also a means of its expression.

The monograph "Language and Style" by linguist B. Yoriev also presents a number of scientific and theoretical issues related to the poetics of language and style. The scientist begins by studying the socio-philosophical status of the language from the history of the language. In it, he tried to fill the factors of the origin of Turkic and Turkic names with some historical information. The fact that linguistic signs change in it is proved by clear scientific data.

G. Jumanazarova, who conducted a serious study of the language and linguopoetics of epics, decided to study the linguopoetical presentation of the text in the form of epics. It can be seen that it pays serious attention to the lexical-semantic layer and stylistic features.

It should be noted that the basis of any study is the synthesis of analysis. He explores the objective and subjective aspects of the text. At the heart of interpretation and research is a key factor - the modification of figurative thinking.

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