

## RESEARCH OF LINGUOPOETIC PROBLEMS IN EUROPEAN AND RUSSIAN LINGUISTICS

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### ARTICLE INFO.

**Keywords:** linguopoetics, literary text, pun, parable, allegory, language levels, language units, poetic text, poetic speech, poetic art, poetic speech, metaphor.

### Annotation

The article presents studies of linguopoetics on the example of European and Russian linguistics. The method of analysis of linguopoetics is to study the interdependence of the meanings of words and sentences, the study of their aggregation, the study of the linguopragmatic, stylistic aspect. The article also mentions studies of linguopoetics in world and Russian linguistics, monographic studies.

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It is well known that in the process of globalization and integration, science has faced unprecedented challenges. Now the study of a literary text in all its aspects, the study of its linguistic, stylistic and semantic aspects has become a process. Based on the discussion of linguistic elements in a literary text, problems with its form and content, such as metaphors, proverbs, word games, parables, allegories, have opened up a wide range of tasks for linguists around the world. First of all, it is necessary to find the answer to the question, what is linguopoetics. This area probably covers one of the aspects of the study of literary text based on language levels. After all, it is designed to cover everything, whether it be lexical units or grammatical units, using the vast possibilities of the language. Linguist I. A. Shmul writes: "Linguopoetics is a branch of philology, which refers to stylistically defined linguistic units of a literary text and their functions, as well as the transfer of a certain ideological and artistic content and the definition of artistic and aesthetic aspects." Indeed, one of the main tasks of linguopoetics is the illumination and further improvement of linguistic units, general and specific features of a literary text.

The method of linguo-poetic analysis involves the study of the interdependence and coherence of the meanings of words and sentences, along with the identification of aspects in the artistic text that are characteristic of the individual style of the creator. Russian linguist E. B. Borisova notes: "Recently, representatives of the field of philology are increasingly interested in issues related to the analysis of literary texts. Articles, monographs and large textbooks on linguistic and poetic research are clear evidence of our opinion. Nevertheless, these studies shed light on the nature of the problem under study in the typological, semiotic, linguo-pragmatic stylistic aspect. Today it is well known that it is impossible to study deeply and comprehensively without explaining the essence of a literary text. Therefore, it allows you to deeply and deeply

reveal the creative artistic world in terms of rethinking the subtle and most important aspects of the artistic text. The focus of the scientist E. Borisova is a logical emphasis on the correct, reasonable fixation of the names of things and objects, as well as means of identification and artistic and visual means in the nature of a literary text, reflected in the individual characteristics of a person.

It should be noted that the issues of linguopoetics have been studied in many aspects of world and domestic linguistics. For example, the monograph of the Irish poet William Butler, devoted to the analysis of the linguo-poetic features of Yeitsa's poetry, deserves special praise. In this dissertation, researcher A. Aksenova comprehensively studies the analysis of a poetic text and the gradual development of the author's method. It says: "The originality and artistic means of poetic speech in poetry are reminiscent of examples of Renaissance classicism. The process of artistic creativity was accepted as imitation and differed depending on the methods of imitation: a) the study of three types: a subject story (epos), the author's personal experience (poem), and the depiction of events in action (drama). Thus, the linguist emphasizes that the dynamics of radical changes in Irish poetry goes back to ancient Greek culture. Since the emotional units of language in a literary text are found in the essence of lexemes, especially in the form of experiences in lyrical poetry, it is able to change not only the consciousness of the reader, but also the fragments already existing in the consciousness. author.

N. P. Nebrosina, one of the linguists who studied the syntax of poetic speech and the specifics of linguo-poetic interpretation, notes: After all, there are many descriptive means aimed at promoting beauty and nobility in linguo-poetic analysis. Their scientific substantiation in the integrity of speech, ideas, units of form further clarifies the essence of the problem. There are many problems in studying the poetics of art in harmony with the poetics of language. The study of art in an organic way is one of the main tasks of linguists, literary critics and philosophers. Therefore, since language is a system of signs, the study of linguistic signs and the sum of their meanings, taking into account their syntactic, semantic, pragmatic aspects, substantiates the study of research based on speech units in the nature of a literary text. or language interaction. As a result, in the given source, in units of speech and idea, form and content, it is much easier to understand what the poet has in mind for the reader, the emotional-emotional and philosophical-aesthetic nature.

Russian linguist M. Stepanov notes: "The problem of creating a scientific theory that explains the ontology of poetic art and poetic speech is very important. Because the individual style of each artist, the skill of using words, the principles of their expression will be different. In this sense, there are ideas about what poetic speech is. All these questions are a survey of ideas put forward by researchers, scientists, literary critics, linguists, philosophers and others. However, none of them explores poetic speech as an independent object. Although a special decision has been made about the existence of poetry and poetic speech, it is advisable to study poetic speech as an object when considering it against the background of the study of each artist. Therefore, it is important to study the talented writer and poet, translator Anwar Abidjan as a separate problem, Alkar Damin and Dilshod Rajab as a separate scientific problem, and prove the uniqueness of the only linguistic and poetic interpretation that connects them. In particular, the poetic world of all three creators is unique and inimitable. It is true that we should not neglect the poetic pursuits of children's home poetry. Because in children's poetry - through analogy - it is intended to show the child's speech, his imagination, level, mindset, abilities, talent. On the basis of simple and sincere writings, radical changes in the psyche of children are commendable: they are aimed at fostering a sense of knowledge, support for parents, and respect for their teachers. In this source, the Russian linguist M. S. Stepanov also makes a logical emphasis on this aspect.

Regarding the theory of linguistic and poetic interpretation, it should be noted that the objects and events described are manifested directly on the basis of the poet's imagination, thinking, worldview, changes, growths, and sometimes crises of the philosophical and aesthetic world. From this point of view, the "I" of the poet always perceives feelings that belong only to him. Another Russian linguist tried to draw a clear line in this

respect. For example, according to E. V. Plakhina: The linguistic connection of the terms “image” and “figurativeness” is associated with different directions. Lexicology is the study of the meaning of words, while linguistics and linguopoetics is one of the areas of “a mixture of linguistics and art.” Imagery is the basis of poetic speech. An important point is that metaphor (simulation) plays a key role in understanding the poetics of poetic speech today. The mediated action of the figurativeness of the metaphorical construction is manifested mainly in the lyrics. The meaning of metaphorical units (epithets) plays an important role in creating images. The peculiarity of poetic speech is also important in this respect. Hence, one of the paramount principles for determining the specifics of linguo-poetic interpretation is the correct definition of the gallery of images that serve to increase the effectiveness of poetic speech. Especially in children's poetry, this construction is exaggerated in the word and its meanings: proverb, phrase, analogy, synecdoche, figurative expression.

In the studies of Russian and foreign linguists I.A. Shmul, E.B. Borisova, N.P. Nebrosina, A. Aksenova, M. Stepanov, E.V. Plakhina, cardinal changes occur in the structure and nature of the text, analogies, phrases, poetic migrations, epithets, figurative expressions on the example of the works of Spanish, Irish, Russian, English, French and American poets. In the manifestation of important aspects in them, the word and meaning, a set of sentences and phrases, a sequence of verses, a linguistic study of the poetic world appear with bright colors. It should be noted that such researchers as L. Ya. Ginzburg, E. V. Gubenko also expressed their valuable scientific and theoretical views.

V. V. Vinogradov, one of the leading researchers of the literary language, said: “The language of literature and art laid the foundation for important debatable studies. It is necessary to study philology from the point of view of linguistics and literary criticism on the basis of their distinctive features. Because if a literary text is a plastic genre division formed by imagery and creative emotionality, then linguistics aims to analyze how the semantic, metaphorical, syntactic semantic component of lexemes in this sentence and the structure of the word. The main difference between the two directions is that they constantly move from one to the other: they consist of clarity and imagery. As we have seen, the position of the text in the composition of the poetic text is the most convenient opportunity to illuminate the psyche of the protagonist. Considering that the language of a work of art (the language of poetry) is a product of creative emotions, the essence of the matter becomes even clearer. In this sense, each experience is characterized by the fact that it contains the bearer of internal and external meaning. At first glance, literary contemplation aggravates the poet's suffering. In the multifaceted level of the image, the density of the relationship between the universe and man is rounded off. In this sense, “... metaphor plays an important role in language. This is due to the fact that the combination of deep analysis and strategic meanings has retained its importance in cognitive linguistics. Metaphor opens a wide path for the discovery of new linguistic units in the language. A metaphorical thing or event is a conceptual field (area) of the goal that the creator intends to express, and it turns out that they are the primary elements aimed at understanding and explaining it. The set of metaphorical units related to the functional area consists of taxonomic sources that provide a link between pragmatic functions. Hence, it is desirable not to lose sight of the fact that the metaphorical units present in this source play an important role in ordering the poetic text. Thus, the linguist distinguishes four different features of metaphor: 1) Metaphor is an existing linguistic phenomenon; 2) the strategic component, discovered by the imagination of the Creator; 3) the conceptual metaphor integrates a domain structure based on similar language units; 4) The universal model of the world consists of a system of verbal or written expression of the form reflected in the human mind.

In general, the problem of linguopoetics in world and Russian linguistics has been studied in its own way. Some researchers approach the issue differently, based on the nature of a particular genre, ways of expressing artistic means. For example, poetic speech, the speech of a writer in a literary text, the speech of the protagonist was able to focus on the linguistic features of a work of art, and sometimes generalize and direct it to the center of research. Formally-meaningful aspects of language have become one of the important tasks in the field of

linguopoetics. Especially in Russian and European linguistics, there are monographic studies of the linguistic and poetic features of the works of such brilliant artists as Shakespeare, Proust, Pushkin, Lermontov, Sholokhov, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy.

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