

FEATURES OF LINGUOPOETIC ANALYSIS OF LITERARY TEXT

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ABSTRACT

The research carried out in the field of linguopoetics is the basis for determining its content structure. The existing theories and views are put into the system, as a result, the general direction of the direction is highlighted. The remaining issues form the basis of the research.

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The debate on the relationship between linguistics and literary studies first appeared hundreds of years ago, and the direction that still regulates this situation is linguopoetics. The existing theories and views are put into the system, as a result, the general direction of the direction is highlighted. The remaining issues form the basis of the research.

B.V. Zhirmunsky expressed the following thoughts about the close connection between poetics and linguistics: "Since the material of poetry is the word, the systematic structure of poetics should be based on the classification of linguistic facts given to us by linguistics. Each of these facts, subordinated to an artistic task, thus becomes a poetic method. Therefore, each department of the science of language should correspond to a separate department of theoretical phonetics.

In the process of linguopoetic analysis, the principle of identifying and appropriately evaluating linguistic units saturated with poetic content is taken as the goal. Several linguists have expressed their views on the comprehensive study of this new field in linguistics based on a certain system. Linguistic analysis processes occurring at different levels of the language have not yet found their exact solution as a perfect, strict system. For example, Russian linguist B. M. Zhirmunsky in the book "Literary Theory" devoted to the issues of linguopoetics, he noted that linguopoetics should be studied at certain levels of linguistics in the following components:

1. Poetic phonetics.
2. Poetic morphology.
3. Poetic syntax.

From the above classification of B. M. Zhirmunsky, he focused only on the analysis of poetic devices observed within the framework of the levels of phonetics, morphology and syntax of linguistics, and the object of study is the word, lexical units, phraseological, dialect, paremiological and other such sections of the language are left out of the scientist's view. However, as in the classification introduced by him, it is based on the principles of linguopoetic analysis within the levels of linguistic phonetics, morphology, and syntax, but the combinations of linguopoetic terms are replaced, that is, not exactly poetic phonetics, but phonetic poetics. Beril's classifications cover all levels of linguistics. Although it does not cover, the scientist's views on the use of terms correctly represent the essence of the issue, because linguopoetics is considered as a new branch of linguistics, one of the new directions that studies the language

of artistic works, and the process of linguopoetic analysis only covers the poetic level of literary studies. rather than studying all the poetic devices of a particular language level.

Linguists pay more attention to the relationship between poetics and linguistics of linguopoetics than writers. A.A. Leontev and V.V. Kojinov's views can be cited as an example. "Structural poetics" by Y. M. Lokman in terms of linguostylistics stands out for being closer to modern linguistics than other works. B. V. Tomashevsky's studies in "Poetic Methodology", "Introduction to Poetics" and "Literary Studies and Linguistics" prepared by Y. Ive also studied linguopoetics from a comparative point of view.

The process of linguopoetic analysis studied above from a comparative point of view is significant due to the relevance of the direction and the fact that it is developed using new methods. It is explained by the fact that the general philological point of view is not always visible in them. According to V.V. Vinogradov, even today, poetics is artificially and forcibly introduced into linguistics, as a result of which the concepts of linguistics and poetics are not compatible with each other.

Arguments and debates about attitudes in the fields of linguistics and literary studies appeared hundreds of years ago, and the direction that regulates this situation today is linguopoetics. The research carried out in the field of linguopoetics is the basis for determining its content structure. Existing theories and views are put into the system, as a result, the general direction of the direction is visible. The open questions form the basis of research.

In general, the language of an artistic work is a subject that requires linguopoetic study at the intersection of the theoretical aspects of literary studies and linguistics. Because the study of a work of art is a comprehensive process, it summarizes not only literary ideas, ideas, general relevance, individuality, artistic skills, but also linguistics, semantics, connotatives, pragmatics, related to the fields of cognitive science. and expands its scope of analysis with concepts such as knowledge, perception, understanding, analysis, linguistic consciousness, linguistic thinking, linguistic personality, linguistic activity. Approaching the work in this way gives the expected results for linguopoetics.

Linguopoetic analysis requires an individual approach to each work. Because linguistic units are brought into the work with a special purpose and artistic need. Therefore, each work is considered linguistically as a whole. So that the analysis does not consist of comments about the example read from the work, it is important not to forget that each element reflects the aesthetic load related to the whole of the work.

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