

THEORETICAL ISSUES OF LINGUOPOETICS

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Abstract

It has long been known that issues related to the emergence of linguopoetics have attracted the attention of many researchers and caused debates and discussions. Linguopoetics is not an emerging field today. The sciences within the concept represented by this term have long been studied as part of the philological field, and this field has been studied as part of social sciences, in particular, as part of philosophy. This article deals with issues related to the emergence of linguopoetics. The relationship between linguistics and poetics is shown.

Key words: linguopoetics, structural linguistics, structural poetics, generative linguistics, rhetoric, philological poetics.

INTRODUCTION

In world linguistics, since the second half of the 20th century, the description of the poetic functions of the language of the artistic work and related units of the language level has become a priority. Determining the poetic characteristics of each level unit in a specific literary work, justifying the forms of speech realization of linguistic events are important issues.

In world linguistics, the formation of new trends that investigate the integral relationship of language with speech, society, culture, national thinking, and even artificial intelligence, sets important tasks for the science. The need to distinguish between theoretical and practical linguopoetics as a field

of science that studies the artistic realization of linguistic possibilities on the basis of a conscious and consistent differentiation of language and speech phenomena is growing.

This creates the need to develop the laws of linguopoetics, to research the circumstances and factors of the individual realization of general linguopoetic principles in the artistic text in the works of a certain creator based on the principle of the commonality of the creator - language - art. The emergence of new areas and directions in linguistics is the reason for the expansion of the field of scientific research. In the studies carried out to date on the analysis of language facts, only a purely scientific linguistic approach is prominent. Since the research in this field is carried out in cooperation of two or more disciplines, new branches of science such as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, linguocultural studies, pragmatic linguistics, and cognitive linguistics are emerging. The emergence of the field of linguopoetics as a result of the cooperation of linguistics with the science of literature requires the expansion of the new term and the range of concepts related to it.

At present, researching the linguopoetic features of an artistic work is one of the urgent issues not only of world linguistics, but also of Uzbek linguistics. The content of this field has not yet been fully resolved, and the boundaries of research cannot be said to be perfectly defined. The presence of different views in the analysis of linguistic facts related to it complicates the determination of the content structure of the field. The observation that the concepts within the framework of linguopoetics are sometimes related to linguistics, sometimes only to literary studies, was observed as a result of studying the language materials of the artistic work from the point of view of language or literary science.

Filling the substantive and formal structure of the concepts, which reflect the essence of two or more disciplines of linguopoetics, with harmonious scientific theories, enriching their essence with new scientific views, imposes responsibilities and new tasks on the researchers. In this sense, clearly defining the subject, scope of research, concepts and directions of linguopoetics has important scientific-theoretical and practical importance. Since all of the above is a result of the combination of linguistics and literary studies, there is a need to study the linguistic and poetic structure of social information expressed by a writer or speaker in one or more formal paradigms. The object of research in the new direction is language, the poetic goal or poetic event expressed through this language, and its content structure is studied by linguopoetics. In this case, the means of expressing the author's style, diversity, uniqueness, unexpectedness, and level of impression form the linguopoetic structure of the language.

Methodology

In the linguopoetic structure, the author's communicative intention and purpose, present-responsibility, characters' mentality and character are reflected. The content of the mentioned scientific concepts is reflected in the structure of the text, speech, expression. Therefore, any form of artistic text is placed in the content structure of linguistic units based on the poetic skill of the poet or writer. For this reason, the text considered as the material of linguopoetics is interpreted as a set of general language laws.

The main characteristic of a work of art is imagery. Imagery is an art. Fiction is the art of words. Word art is an object of literary studies. Art of speech occurs through language, speech. Linguistics studies how speech occurs, the linguistic features of the art of speech. So, as the method and methodology of research in the field of linguopoetics is based on the theory of the fields of linguistics and literary studies, it is based on the integration of linguistics and literary studies under the concept of linguopoetics. First of all, scientific concepts form the essence of paradigms based on pure theoretical views common to both fields of literary studies and linguistics. Secondly, the method of analysis of materials taken from fiction is generalized for the proof of theoretical views. While the process of

studying the language of works of art was initially separated within the fields of linguistics and literary studies, with the formation of new areas of harmony in the science, at the same time, the increasing need for research materials within the two disciplines began to require a new methodological approach.

It is known that any research material cannot be analyzed from the point of view of two disciplines. For this, it is necessary to take into account the theories and methods related to the intermediate sections of the sciences that unite both fields and appear as a separate section in the research of both fields. Stylistics is one such area, which is related to both linguistics and literary studies. According to these principles, "stylistics should be divided into linguistics and literary studies" [9.195] league is specially recognized in scientific literature. Such a research approach, characteristic of linguopoetics, is important for the correct determination of the direction of scientific hypotheses.

Linguopoetics is one of the new directions studying the language of artistic works as a separate new field of linguistics. It cannot be said that the existing research carried out in this direction has not yet been able to fully reflect the content of the field. Under the concept of Linguopoetics, there is a view that due to a narrow understanding of the field, the linguistic features of works of a poetic nature are studied. In fact, the content of the concept of poetics is very broad. In ancient times, Aristotle wrote his famous work "Poetics" about this. In it, he spoke about poetic art - poetic types (genres) and poetics - the art of poetry. In the chapter "Language and Thought", he emphasizes the relevance of phenomena related to speech and thought to rhetoric, and specifically acknowledges its connection with the knowledge of speech composition. [1.39] As each language event moves into a speech situation, the imagination, psyche, and emotions of a person are interrelatedly transferred to the speech connection. Due to the wide attention paid to the study of the language of artistic works in the linguistics of the 20th century, the term "linguopoetics" appeared, reflecting the comprehensive, deep and comprehensive study of the image of reality in the artistic work, combining the concepts of rhetoric and poetics.

From our observations, we came to the conclusion that since linguopoetics was formed as a new field in the science of philology, the term "linguopoetics" was not given a separate definition in the existing dictionaries of the Russian and Uzbek languages. N. Hotamov, B. Sarimsakovlar say that the term "poetics" expresses the following "broad and narrow" meanings: "1. Literary literature in a broad sense, its laws, literary theory, literary rules; genre, the interaction of its form and content aspects, types of composition, construction of the plot, etc. are covered by the term poetics. In this case, the term poetics is directly synonymous with the term literary theory. 2. In a narrow sense, a poetic work and its structure, each poetic genre and its evolution, their origin and fate, poetic stylistics, poetic speech and its character, various poetic art and image tools are also covered by the term poetics. [10.242] To date, there has not been a comprehensive concept defining the specific place of the concept of "poetics" in the language of artistic works, and it has been interpreted in different ways in different periods. Aristotle's "Poetics" is recognized in many sources as the work that first founded poetics. In this ancient work, it is explained that the main principle of art is to reflect life and its purpose is education. In this work, the term "poetics" is used in the sense of the science of fiction or literary studies, as well as the main types of literature: epos, lyrics and drama, and issues such as plot, genre, image method are described. In the Middle Ages in Europe, the term "poetics" began to be applied to a specific field of literary studies that examines poetics and the means and methods of embellishing artistic speech.

The term "Linguopoetics" is defined in scientific literature as follows: "the subject of linguopoetics, which is a separate branch of philology, is a set of language tools used by a writer in an artistic work and providing an aesthetic effect necessary for the realization of an ideological-artistic goal." [2.160] According to A.A. Lipgart, the term "linguopoetics" and the study of phenomena related to it create complex situations in the analysis of materials. This is because the nature of the concepts expressed by this term requires the use of two different research methods. The purpose of one of them

is to show as fully as possible the general situation in which the thematic-stylistic description of a specific style used in a certain work is expressed, and the second is to research a separate artistic text aimed at conveying a certain ideological-artistic content and determining the role of formal language elements in creating a certain aesthetic effect. However, since the principle of simultaneous consideration of the formal and substantive aspects of the text lies in both approaches, they can be combined with the term "linguopoetics". [5.26] It is worth noting that the science of Uzbek linguistics has achieved great achievements during the past period. This is clearly shown by the emergence of problems related to all levels of the language and the ongoing scientific research. An example of this is the rapid development of the field of linguistics called "text linguistics". Today, in particular, the independent field of linguistics called "linguopoetics" is attracting more and more attention of researchers. [11.5]

Results and Discussion

Due to the extensive attention paid to the study of the language of artistic works in the linguistics of the 20th century, the term "linguopoetics" appeared, reflecting the comprehensive, deep and comprehensive study of the image of reality in the artistic work, combining the concepts of rhetoric and poetics. Linguopoetics analyzes problems related to language features of any genre. In particular, the study of epic works in terms of language features is explained by the concept of linguopoetics. Interest in the problems of linguopoetics began to form in the 60s of the 20th century. It is known that since those times, the branch of linguistics that studies the specific features of the poetic language began to be called linguopoetics. Using the term linguopoetics is more convenient than the term "philological poetics" proposed by some researchers. Linguopoetics is not an emerging field today. The sciences within the concept represented by this term have long been studied as part of the philological field, and this field has been studied as part of social sciences, in particular, as part of philosophy. Later, the development of disciplines such as linguistics and poetics as new scientific concepts and scientific paradigms into independent disciplines increased the need for interdisciplinary research. Such a need for the field of linguopoetics was connected with the development of methodology, which serves both disciplines equally. As the fate of linguopoetics is connected with the stylistics field of science, it is important to dwell on the views of experts of stylistics, who stand between the two disciplines and serve as their bridge. The fact that the relationship between linguistics and literary studies is still a problem is reflected in the works of linguist VV Vinogradov. It is known that unlike other forms of art, literature is an art of words. Ideological-artistic features of works of art are realized through the medium of words. For this reason, the role of the word in reflecting the content of the work is incomparable. Only the word itself is incapable of pictorially reflecting the reality. Thus, the linguistic unit used in the artistic work - the word - requires great skill from the writer in expressing the linguopoetic features. In this sense, the writer describes the reality in the work of art, using various linguistic means to express colorful images that affect the reader's subtle thinking. Such expression sometimes contradicts the norms of the literary language, and since the contradiction is expressed with the help of linguistic means, the diversity of form and meaning performs a linguopoetic task. In the artistic representation of events, there are situations that cannot be expressed in linguistic forms. National traditions and national mentality do not allow this. That is why an object, thing, event is represented by figurative means or symbols. In such times, non-linguistic and extra-linguistic means are also used. That's why, along with the image of linguistic means, other means find their expression, all means are charged by the writer with an artistic-ideological burden.

It has long been known that issues related to the emergence of linguopoetics have attracted the attention of many researchers and caused debates and discussions. At this point, what is linguistics, what is poetics, which forms the field of linguopoetics? theoretically justifying the questions helps to

reveal the essence of the direction. About this, the French linguist N.Ryuvet thought about the limits of using linguistic analysis in poetics, he spoke about the application of linguistic analysis in scientific studies of literature and the complications encountered in this regard. [6.297] In our opinion, only poetic analysis or linguistic analysis cannot lead within the framework of linguopoetic research. Linguistic and poetic analysis should be studied in harmony in linguopoetics. Despite the fact that the topic of the research is devoted to the issues of linguopoetics, if linguistic or poetic analysis leads the work, then the boundary of linguopoetic research is violated. That is why, in the views of N.Ryuvet, the border of linguistic units covering the poetic structure is one of the priority issues of the field. The complexity of the field of linguopoetics is that the research object of both fields is combined and linguopoetics serves the field of linguistics, in essence, it should be distinguished as a field that studies the writer's sharp gaze and poetics expressed by linguistic means. In linguopoetics, theories of linguistics and literary studies are not compatible, but specific theories of the emerging science appear.

In the linguistic analysis of a work of art, the linguistic tools and their features that reflect the writer's purpose, intention, idea and content of the work are studied, while literary studies studies the existing reality, that is, the poetic functions of the work of art are analyzed in an inextricable connection with the sciences of sociology and psychology, performing poetic analysis without these disciplines. won't be. Because the character, mentality, and social status of the heroes depicted in the work of art play an important role in revealing the plot and idea of the work. The content of any work is revealed through the medium of words. The word and its meanings are studied in linguistics. So, the sources of literary studies are studied by the science of linguistics.

English linguist S. Saporta thinks about the study of poetic language in linguistics and shows three aspects of the relationship between linguistics and poetics: "...poetics is a language, poetics is not a language, art, poetics is an embodiment of art and language." [7.97] In his views, the importance of linguistic methods in the field of poetics is expressed, the idea that any poetics is a language is expressed, here it is necessary to emphasize that the image of poetics cannot be manifested without language, and at the same time it is necessary to recognize that linguistics and poetics are separate fields.

"Of course, without being fully aware of the essence and industrial laws of a complex phenomenon like language, an impartial and deep study of literature, which is the address of its existence in a thousand and one meanings and glosses, or an attempt to conduct a true scientific examination of this address without being aware of the thousand and one laws of literature, is an ineffective task." [3.19] For this reason, the movement of choosing a clear and harmonious way for the field of linguopoetics, which is being formed as a new field in the science of philology, is manifested to one degree or another in the research conducted by many philologists, more precisely, linguists in this field.

In the works of V. Ya. Zadornova on linguopoetics, linguistics and poetics are studied in the typological aspect, and a new direction of the field is distinguished. In this comparative study, poetics and related concepts and views are close to R. Jakobson's thoughts about the methodological functions of linguistics. In such type of work, although the studies between poetics and linguistics and their boundaries are expressed, the primacy of linguistic units in the field of linguopoetics in the pure sense is not emphasized. Also, the historical development of the science of linguopoetics, based on the specialization of researches and researchers, is generalized with views related to either linguistics or literary theory.

M. Birvish interprets linguistics and poetics as actual models [12.77] Such a view is related to the creator's worldview, and the structure of the expressed thoughts and linguistic tools is present in the memory as model forms. That is why the creator uses expression models of positive or negative character in the speech of the hero of any artistic work, these models are manifested through linguistic

means as artistic and aesthetic views of the creator. At the moment, the linguistic tools chosen by the creator perform a linguopoetic task in accordance with the functional characteristics of a certain speech style or, in other words, the artistic work, in accordance with the genre requirements. A. J. Greimas' views can be added to such studies. It also emphasizes the closeness of poetics and structural linguistics. He also tries to generalize different views and methodological approaches in the field of linguopoetics, but even in his views, the essence of the concepts related to the language of the artistic work is not fully revealed.

Linguists pay more attention to the relationship between poetics and linguistics in linguopoetics than literary scholars. As an example of showing the differences in the approach to the theory of artistic speech from the point of view of linguistics and literary studies, V.V. Kojinov's views can be cited. [4.432]

"Structural poetics" by Y. M. Lotman in terms of linguostylistics is distinguished by its proximity to modern linguistics more than other works. The reason for this is that the issues studied by linguopoetics in structural linguistics cannot be analyzed without the theory of structural poetics. It is impossible to carry out linguopoetic research without knowing the issues of poetics. B.V. Tomashevsky's "Poetic Methodology", "Introduction to Poetics" and "Literary Studies and Linguistics" collection prepared by Y. I. Ve also highlight the problems related to linguopoetics, the problems are studied comparatively. [13.603] It seems that in most studies in the field of linguopoetics, the content of the field is presented in terms of the set goals and objectives.

Arguments and debates about the relationship between linguistics and poetics began hundreds of years ago and continue to this day. [8] The reason for this is that the content of linguopoetic research has not yet been clarified, the limits of linguopoetic research have not been defined, and most of the researchers in this field are limited to basic knowledge related to linguistics or poetics. It is known that the direction regulating the relationship between linguistics and poetics is linguopoetics. Therefore, the tasks performed by the field of linguopoetics are approached through the method of philological approach. Both in linguistics and literary studies, research directions and content are determined based on the nature of the field. Research conducted in the field of linguopoetics is the basis for determining its content structure. Existing theories and views are systematized, as a result of which the general picture of the direction is visible.

Linguopoetics is a science related to both linguistics and literary studies. For a linguist, the language-related part of this science, that is, the language unit expressing a specific artistic-aesthetic meaning (content), its structure, elements, is important. For a literary critic, the poetic meaning expressed through the unit of language is important. In order to effectively carry out linguopoetic research, the researcher must have a good grasp of the form and content of language units, that is, linguistic units such as constituent elements (semes), structure (sememe), literal meaning, occasional meaning, presupposition, meaning, semantic-structural features of the text. A literary critic must have knowledge of art, imagery, aesthetic and psychological phenomena, axiology, tradition, etc. Linguopoetics is of great importance for the theory of linguistics. Because linguopoetics, aesthetic, accumulative functions of language, aesthetic perception (transformation of aesthetic phenomena into artistic and stylistic meanings), issues of language-speech dichotomy are of primary importance for linguistics.

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