

LINGUISTIC POETICS: THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS AND APPLICATION IN LITERARY TEXTS

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Annotation: This article discusses the theoretical foundations of linguistic poetics, its connection with linguistics and literary studies, as well as the methods of linguistic analysis of poetic devices in literary texts. Special attention is given to metaphor, epithets, phraseological units, and syntactic devices, along with their poetic functions.

Keywords: linguistic poetics, poetic language, literary text, linguistic devices, metaphor, imagery.

Introduction: Linguistic poetics is a scientific approach aimed at the aesthetic analysis of literary texts using linguistic tools. It is a branch of linguistics that studies poetic texts and is closely linked to literary studies. The purpose of linguistic poetics is to uncover the aesthetic meaning and images created by language, as well as to examine the structure of a literary work through the lens of poetic devices.

Linguistic poetics is not only a separate discipline in linguistics but also an effective method of scientific analysis of literary works. This approach allows for the exploration of hidden artistic meanings, images, and aesthetic views of the author within the text.

Main Body: Linguistic poetics focuses on the study of lexical, grammatical, and stylistic units in literary texts, determining their poetic functions. The aesthetic value, emotional impact, and semantic depth of a work are revealed through these linguistic poetic elements.

Metaphor is one of the most frequently encountered semantic devices in poetic texts, through which reality is expressed by comparison to other objects. Metaphor gives the text imagery, emotional depth, and multiplicity of meaning. Metaphors linguistically enrich the language, enhance the depiction, and make the text more aesthetically pleasing. Examples can be found in Uzbek literature, such as "the wall of the heart" or "the bird of thought," which vividly depict emotional states of a person.

An epithet serves as a tool for the aesthetic evaluation of a subject or phenomenon. In linguistic poetics, epithets contribute to the emotional tone of the text. They allow for the intensification of an image and the expression of the author's attitude. Epithets help make the text more vivid and impressive. In Uzbek literature, many poetic epithets exist that give works aesthetic value.

Phraseological units in the text express national culture, historical consciousness, and folk imagery. They bring imagery, liveliness, and national spirit to a work. From a linguistic perspective, phraseological units are stable word combinations that serve various poetic functions depending on the context.

Inversion, repetition, parallelism, and other syntactic devices are also studied in linguistic poetics. They play an important role in creating the compositional integrity of the text, rhythm, and melody. Syntactic devices influence the perception of the text, making its sound more expressive.

Conclusion: Linguistic poetic analysis provides a scientific approach to the study of literary texts. This method helps reveal poetic devices, their functional load, and their impact. The development of linguistic poetics contributes to a deeper understanding of literary texts and proper perception of the connection between language and art.

Linguistic poetic analysis not only helps study literary works but also reveals the peculiarities of Uzbek literature. This scientific approach becomes an important tool in the field of literary studies, offering new methods for analyzing texts.

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