Theoretical Views of Linguists and Literary Critics on the Term "Linguopoetics"

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Abstract: At the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, the focus is on research related to the integration of particular sciences. Among the disciplines related to fiction or language, the word, which is a linguistic unit, underlies linguopoetics.

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Historically, in 336 BC, the writer called his work "poetics". Thus the science of poetics was founded, and such sciences as literature and moral rhetoric were introduced into the history of science. This is of interest to many scientists. There are different views on the concept of linguopoetics, which has long been of interest to many scientists. Aristotle speaks about this in his work "Poetics" about poetic art and poetic genres. In the twentieth century, the concepts and theories of rhetoric and poetics were widely studied by researchers, and these two terms were combined into the term linguopoetics.

M. Yuldashev, one of the Uzbek literary critics and linguists, in his work “Artistic text and the foundations of linguistic and poetic analysis” speaks of phonetic techniques aimed at the use of intonational integrity, melody and emotional expressiveness in artistic speech. It should be noted that B. Dzhirmunisky, R. Yakobson, V. Vinogradov, R. Budagov, Yu. Latmon, O. Akhmanova, V. Zadornova, V. Tomanivisky from world literature study poetic language means in their research on the basis of important theories. Views on the theory of linguopoetics are widely covered in the Fundamentals of linguopoetics by A. A. Lingart.

In poetry and text, the art of speech as a factor of words and means of their development can become an individual means of creativity as a poetic unit. It is considered as a linguo-poetic tool in poetry or text. Another scientist states in the process of linguistic and poetic analysis that "the main factor in the formation of a literary text is the factor of the writer." Thoughts on this subject reflect how important and relevant the feature of linguo-poetic analysis is. On the basis of ideas in the field of linguopoetics, superficial views on linguopoetics, and sometimes only on literature, were observed as a result of the study of linguistic materials in the context of linguistic or literary science.

Linguistic poetics is an interdisciplinary field of research that analyzes works of oral and artistic creativity and uses a specific conceptual apparatus that does not correspond to the concepts and categories of the corresponding philological sciences. Linguistic poetics differs from literary criticism in that it pays much less attention to the specific linguistic features of the text, the main attention is paid to the semantic and compositional features of works of art. Linguopoetics considers all defined aspects, focusing primarily on the linguistic features of texts. The difference between linguopoetics and stylistics is that stylistic studies are mainly focused on creating a list of stylistic means that can be used not only in oral fiction, but also in any text, and their subsequent identification.

If research becomes limited over time, or the presence of conflicting theories of language units becomes concentrated with the presence or absence of their constituent concentrations or a
potentially neutral unit, the study of their application in speech, at least of the type of study, since antiquity. The program was followed by the restoration of a list of known paths and speech forms. Linguistic poetics takes into account the data of stylistic analysis, but the subsequent interpretation of this information in the context of linguistic and poetic research will depend on the content of the text.

Linguistic poetics, of course, takes into account the data of stylistic analysis, but in the context of linguistic and poetic research, this information is then interpreted in relation to the semantic features of the text. Linguistic research has its limitations. There is an opinion that any work of oral art can be discussed mainly with linguistic ethics. At the same time, it should be noted that linguistic and poetic analysis is not the same as discussing the aesthetic significance of a text. Therefore, a literary text, methodologically and practically neutral, can be discussed from the point of view of its aesthetics, even if its content refers to certain aesthetically significant moments or if its composition is meaningful. The evolving description of some facts and events makes a linguo-poetic analysis of the text impossible. Also, with the correct use of terms, linguo-poetic analysis is possible and effective only if there are a sufficient number of stylistically defined units in the text. For example, a detective novel that has some aesthetic impact on the reader, despite the development of events that are infinitely far from Shakespeare's Hamlet in aesthetic value, can be accurately linguistic and poetic only if it contains analysis. If these units are absent, then it is impossible to make a linguo-poetic analysis of such a novel; it would be more correct to speak about the aesthetic features of the text. The effectiveness and significance of linguistic and poetic analysis depend not only on the number of methodological units used in the text, but also on the quality of their use. If the ways of using language units are clear enough, this indicates the need for linguo-poetic analysis. A linguo-poetic study of a literary text is of real interest if the text itself is more complex both in content and language.

Linguopoetics is considered to be the third level of studying a literary text, firstly, analysis at the semantic level, related to the conduct of general structural sciences and, secondly, analysis in metasemiotics, the degree directly related to linguistics takes into account additional features of linguistic units that are characteristic of them or appearing in context. In the study of oral art, linguistic stylistics is, in fact, the leading science, considering its functional and stylistic nature and revealing elements of the influence function in it. The assessment of the role of these linguistic units in the disclosure of one or another ideological and artistic content is not within the competence of linguistic stylistics, and therefore raises the question of a special, third level of research, that is, linguistic and poetic research. Linguopoetics is a branch of philology in which stylistically defined linguistic units used in a literary text are considered in connection with the question of the functions and comparative significance of respondents for the main language in which they are created. The definitions of the term linguistics have existed since ancient times, but before the theoretical and historical development of the language, the term linguistic poetics established itself as a symbol of linguistics. We know that the enrichment of the structure of concepts formed in the two sciences, language and literature, with scientific theories imposes a great responsibility on scientists. The dissertation of Erkin Azam "Linguopoetics" gives such a description. There is a need to study the linguistic and poetic structure of social information in several formal paradigms. The object of research in the new direction is language, a poetic goal or a poetic phenomenon expressed through this language, its semantic structure is studied by linguopoetics. Since ancient times, the definitions of the term linguopoetics have been explained. One of these definitions is a set of linguistic means that the subject of linguopoetics, which is a separate branch of philology, uses in a work of art and provides an aesthetic effect necessary to achieve an ideological and artistic goal.

Among the disciplines related to fiction or language, linguopoetics is based on the word, which is a linguistic unit, the word that develops linguopoetical features and requires skill from the writer. In order to substantiate our opinion, let us turn to the reflections of S. Sapor - "Poetics is a language, poetics is not a language, but art, poetics is the embodiment of art and language". In general, linguopoetics is an important term for the theory of literature, it includes parts like...
phonopoetics, morphopoetics, lexopoetics, syntactic poetics and is also important for the theory of linguistics.

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