



The Theoretical Foundations And Types Of Linguopoetics

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the theoretical foundations of linguopoetics as an interdisciplinary field of modern linguistics. Special attention is given to the relationship between language and literary text, the poetic function of language, and the role of concepts in shaping the national-cultural worldview. Based on the works of domestic and foreign scholars, various types of linguopoetics are analyzed, including phonetic, morphological, syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic linguopoetics. Examples from Uzbek and English literary texts are provided to demonstrate the manifestation of concepts and their ethnocultural characteristics. The study emphasizes the significance of linguopoetics in exploring literary texts, national consciousness, and cultural values

Keywords:

linguopoetics, concept, literary text, poetic function, semantics, pragmatics, ethnocultural context, Uzbek literature, English literature, cognitive linguistics.

In modern linguistics, various branches of language studies are rapidly developing. The human factor plays a crucial role in this process (Jakobson, 1960). In recent decades, fields such as cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, and ethnolinguistics have provided a solid basis for the in-depth analysis of language and culture (Bakhtin, 1981; Kubryakova, 1997). Research conducted in these areas helps reveal the essence of linguistic phenomena and understand them within anthropological, social, and cultural contexts.

Linguopoetics is a scholarly field that examines the relationship between language and literary text, analyzing the aesthetic and semantic potential of words (Shklovsky, 1917). Identifying the concepts operating within a literary text and analyzing their national and cultural features is of great importance in contemporary linguistic research (Stepanov, 2000).

The growing role of the Uzbek language as the state language has generated a need to study topics related to national and spiritual values. According to Sh. M. Mirziyoyev: "Each of us must regard respect for the state language as respect for independence, and devotion to the state language as devotion to the Motherland" (Sh. Mirziyoyev, 2019). From this perspective, language is not only a means of communication but also a tool for shaping national consciousness and culture.

The relationship between language and literary text. Linguopoetics analyzes the linguistic and poetic elements within a text. The poetic function of language transforms the text into an aesthetic object for the reader (Jakobson, 1960). This function depends on word choice, rhythm, intonation, and metaphorical possibilities in the literary text.

The concept notion. In modern linguistics, a concept is interpreted as a mental unit formed in human cognition (Stepanov, 2000). V. Z. Demyankov studies concepts from

historical, linguistic, and cultural perspectives (Demyankov, 2005). D. S. Likhachev considers the concept as a phenomenon reflected both in personal understanding and in objective semantic expression (Likhachev, 1999). E. S. Kubryakova links the concept to memory, defining it as a mental entity and a core piece of knowledge represented in language (Kubryakova, 1997). Concepts in literary texts are interconnected with word meanings and reflect national, cultural, and religious values.

Types of linguopoetics. Based on its object of analysis and methodology, linguopoetics is divided into several types:

1. Phonetic linguopoetics

Examines sound, rhythm, alliteration, and assonance in the text (Shklovsky, 1917).

Example: In G. Byron's verse "*The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold,*" alliteration and rhythm create a dramatic effect.

2. Morphological linguopoetics

Analyzes word forms and their role in the literary text (Jakobson, 1960).

Example: In English poetry, verb tenses are used to create dramatic and narrative effects.

3. Syntactic linguopoetics

Studies sentence structure and syntactic patterns that enhance artistic expression.

Example: Uzbek proverbs employ short and long sentences to increase rhythm and semantic force, such as: "*Ota-on a yomon bo'lmay, bola yaxshi bo'lmaydi.*"

4. Semantic linguopoetics

Focuses on word meanings, metaphors, and metonymy.

Example: The English expression "*heart of stone*" metaphorically conveys coldness or lack of empathy.

5. Pragmatic linguopoetics

Examines how a text affects the reader's perception and interpretation (Bakhtin, 1981).

Example: Dialogues reveal characters' psychology and influence the development of the narrative.

Concepts and ethnocultural context.

Literary works especially religious and folklore texts are rich sources for concept analysis. In the Uzbek language, religious texts such as Qur'an translations and Hadith collections are widely used in conceptual studies. Folklore proverbs, stories, epics reflects national worldview, traditions, and customs. In Mahmud Kashgari's *Devonu lug'otit turk*, proverbs and wise sayings constitute an important part of oral heritage.

4. Concept analysis through English and Uzbek literary examples

In Uzbek: "Ota-on a qadrini bilmagan bola yomon yo'lga boradi." concept of parental respect and upbringing.

In English: Shakespeare, *Hamlet*: "Give me that man that is not passion's slave, and I will wear him in my heart's core, ay, in my heart of heart." concept of human values and inner moral world.

Analysis: In both examples, concepts reflect human virtues, ethical norms, and cultural values.

Conclusion. Linguopoetics is a scholarly discipline that examines the aesthetic and semantic capacities of linguistic tools in the analysis of literary texts. It serves to identify concepts, their linguistic representations, and their national-cultural features. Through its phonetic, morphological, syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic branches, linguopoetics provides an opportunity for in-depth textual analysis. Moreover, concepts reveal a nation's mental characteristics, historical experience, and worldview. Linguopoetics is significant not only in literary studies and linguistics but also in exploring national consciousness and culture.

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