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LINGUISTIC INTERPRETATION OF POETIC TEXT

Abstract: This article discusses the issues of linguistic and poetic analysis of a literary text. It examines aspects of the study of linguistic poetics, such as theoretical foundations. When covering the problem, the works of artists such as Muhammad Ali and Hamid Olimjon were used.
Key words: Linguistic poetics, text, methodology, speech, aspect, language, metaphor, style.
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Introduction

Fiction works are studied and researched for various purposes. When they are studied in the literary aspect, the artistic structure of the work, the scope of the subject, the system of images, the plot, the composition and the artistic features of the work are studied. The linguistic interpretation of the work analyzes its language, that is, grammatical-semantic, methodological features.

In practice, it is clear that fiction can be objectified in the following analytical forms:

1. It provides a source of evidence in the scientific explanation of the theoretical aspects and principles of literary language. Some of the views are treated as evidence when it comes to proving prejudices.

2. Historical peculiarties in the literary meaning are defined.

3. The relation of literary speech to literary language and folk language is shown.

4. The style of artistic speech is determined.

5. Demonstrating the skill of the writer aims at accuracy.

6. The emphasis is on distinguishing linguistic features of fiction by genres.

7. It is intended to show the characteristic and artistic features of artistic speech and to differentiate it from other speech styles.

Analysis of Subject Matters

The linguistic analyzes of the literary text is one of the problematic and important issues of modern Uzbek linguistics. The problem is with the proper solution of the linguistic character problem. Professor I.K.Mirzayevbased on the views of linguist Gakposes the following problem:

"…Understanding the word in the scientific sources as a linguistic sign is a priority today. This view in our opinion is biased, first, the language and speech events are interchanged. Secondly, the word doesn`t give a complete picture of a particular thing and event as a semantic event. Only the word has such an opportunity. So, when we say full semantic sign, we need to understand the sentence. the word is half a mark" [1; 116].

Poetics is an ancient science. Aristotel`s poetry is the first book in the world to have appeared. At that time, the term poetry was widely understood. Now, its meaning is narrowing. Aristotel considers the word`s portroyal as a sign of sensivity." Anyone who tries to substitute unique words, metaphors and other forms of expression that are weighed in epic poetry believes that our words are fair. For example, there are the same poems in Eskhil and Euripid. But if a single word in these poems is replaced by a unique word, one poet`s poem will be beautiful and the other ugly" [2; 46].

Of course, this skill doesn`t go away by itself. For this, the artist must have talent, skill, work and

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experience. This is why Bualoa leading representative of 18th century French literature says:

Go`zal poemani oddiy tilak yo-
Qulay bir tasodif aylamas insho.
Uni insho etar tajriba, mehnat
Havaskorlik emas, komil mahorat [3; 29].

The term poetics is derived from the Greek poetic word and is one of the oldest terms. The term linguopoetics is also considered to be a study of the literary nature of function, in particular poetry, the study of the beauty of poetry, the creation of poetric art, and the sensitivity of words and phrases. Related to poetic language, poeticization, poeticism, poetic freedom, poetic activity, poetic metaphor, poetic onomastics, poetic orphography, poetic speech, poetic forms, poetic images and figures, poetic translation, poetic syntax, poetic vocabulary, poetic generalization, poetics and others are used.

Certain works on linguopoetics have also been done in Uzbek philolohgy. When studying the language of a literary work, they analyze artistic means, poetic arts. In particular, the arts, which are widely used in classical poetry tashxis, tazod, tashbeh, xusni ta`lil, tajohulorif, talmeh and others have been used extensively in contemporary poets.For example, the following excerptfrom the poem by Abdulla Oripov, uses contrasting words and draws a contrasting picture, which is a good example of tazod:

Ba'zan yomon ot qolur yaxshi odamdan hatto,
Qay bir yovuz kimsani yaxshi derlar erta kun.

Or, in the following passage from E.Vohidov's „Tolasoch" ghazalcan be a good example of tajahilorif:

Ayt,bu soching tolasimu, jonimning bir bandimu,
Yoki soching tolasiga jonimni bog`ladimu?

Today attitudes towards linguopoetcs are charging Professor I.K.Mirzayev says about this: "Linguopoetics bring together different disciplines that are far from mutually exclusive. And in doing so, he presents himself as an important tool in maintaining the integrity of classical philology. This can be achieved by philological analyses of the text" [1; 117].

The process of working out some of the problems of the Uzbek literary language and artistic style began long time ago. I this field; A.K.Borovkov, E.D.Polinivanov, K.Yudaxin, G`ozi Oli Yunusov, V.V.Reshetov, U.Tursunov, Sh.SHoabdurahmonov, F.Abdullayev, G`.Abdurahmonov, A. G`ulomov, M.Asqarova, A.Hojiyev, A.Rustamov, I.Rasulov, X.Doniyorov, R.Qo`ng`urov, B.O`rinboyev, I.Qo`chqortoyev, E.Begmatov, B.Umurqulov, H.Ne`matov, S.Karimov, B.Yo`ldosheva and other scientists worked a lot.

Research Methodology
In literary text, the poetic tone and color of the word depend on the skill of the artist. For example, he uses the word "ko`m-ko`k" in the poem "Baxtlar vodiysi" by Hamid Olimjon. It makes the poem more impressive [4;138-139].

Linguist B.Umurkulov shows poetic words that are used in the works of poets, such as G.Gulom, Oybek, Uygun, H.Olimjon, Erkin Vohidov and Abdulla Oripov [5;16-17].

In Uzbek literary literature, especially in poetic texts, most of the poetic words refer to an outdated type of Uzbek literary language and there are many literary words. Some of the words in this layer are obsolete from the point of view of present, but they are often are used in finction when performing various metholodological tasks. Linguist B.Umurkulov categorized such words as nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs [6; 90].

Commenting on the metholodological features of the outdated words in the fiction, the linguist L.Abdullayeva interpreted them as archaisms representing the nouns, archaisms that use the names of objects and phenomena [7; 73-79].

As a linguist B.Yoriyev studies poeticization of the words in finction, he also draws attention to the extent of its occult meaning. In his "Guide to the study of the language of fiction", he devotes a separate chapter to the poet Shaikhzoda's occultism. Shaikhzoda also spoke about the emergence of new poetic words in a number of other poets and their peculiarities in the occult ant poetic meaning [8; 60-85].

In the linguistics of Uzbek linguisticsnit is possible to provide similar insights an information from other studies. In general, linguopoietics and linguiopoetic research of the literary text have increased in recent years in Uzbek linguistics as well. This can be seen in these thesis, monographs and study guides, scientific articles that are being developed in this are. In particular, one of the most effective works in this area is the works of Ma'rufjon Yuldashev "Badiiy matn va uning lingvopoetik tahlili asoslari" [9] and his "Badiiy matn lingvopoetikasi" [10].These works outline some of the achievements, problems and solutions that have been effectively summarized in recent years in the analysis of linguistics in the text of Uzbek philology. For example, there are examples of scientific works and interpretations of scientists such as N.Mahmudov, I.Mirzayev, M.Yuldashev, G.Rixsiyeva, B.Muhammadjonova, M.Yoqubbekova and others.

Scientific research shows that etic speech-phonetic, lexical and grammatical has a number of characteristics. Therefore, the basic, fundamental feature of poetic information structure is its ryhtmic structure. It can be concluded that the intonation structure of the rhytm, in most cases, determines its other features and effects the content and function of all the language units involved in poetic text construction. Thus, poetic speech has its own peculiarity which differs significantly from other

types of speech. Take, for example, the following excerpt from M.Ali`s poem "Gumbazdaginur":

"Vo-o-o! Qandoq qurganlar!

Juda ham katta-ku?

Bo`lganmi kranlar?

Avvali ham, A"

Domlamiz der edi:

"…O`tmishda hattoki,

Arpa non yer edi

Qari yosh…Hamma!" [11; 26]

In this tale, the admiration of the boy-hero is expressed in a peculiarity rhythmically arranged speech. There are noises, interrupts, interrogations, pauses and pauses in the end, silences, up right and inverted devices, rhyme verbs such as "Der edi-yer edi", such as "hamma-hamma" omophonic rhymes served to unify and convey a full, meaning full narrative of heroic experiences. Consequently, phonetic lexical, morphological and syntactic means are unique in the structure of poetic texts.

In particular, it is important to examine the peculiarities of the poetic speech and its components. Thus,as a poetical speech acts as a language, the study of all aspects of its structure, including the tone structure, is not only purely linguistic, but also with its mission. It is a natural thing to take in poetry. In other words, it is impossible to analyze the tone properties of poetic speech apart from the general theory of poetry and poetic science. Therefore, such an analysis cannot be purely empirical or pure linguistic. Literary critics linguistics art historians and finally writers and poets think about peculiarities of poetic speech, including its linguistic nature. Given a particular nature of poetry, scholars of various disciplines believe that there are hidden secrets between words as a distinctive feature of poetic works that penetrate deep into the breadth of meaning and artistic meanings. They say that it is impossible to give translation in any other way that`s to create a holistic form that expresses this meaning. Many researchers consider the complexity of poetic speech analysis including the creation of various forms of poetry-melodious, eloquent and close to speech.

Literary critics, linguists, art critics, and, finally, writers and poets themselves reflect on the peculiarities of poetic speech, including the fact that its linguistic nature differs from other forms of speech. Given the same feature of poetry, scholars of different disciplines (although their views are different, often contradictory) have identified "hidden secrets" between words as a distinctive feature of poetic works. that there are some aspects that go deep into the breadth of the world and that "shine" into the artistic "translation" of meaning, that are not immediately taken into account, and therefore to convey this meaning in other ways, that is, this meaning. I represent that it is not possible creation of a single form.

Analysis and results

Many researchers include the complexity of poetic speech analysis in the fact that it is created in different forms of poetry, such as melodic (singing), oratory, and close to speech (and, moreover, with different internal rhythm divisions).

With this in mind, Professor I.K Mirzayev notes: The complexity of the problem of linguistic poetics is determined by the complexity of the poetic text. It should be studied not only in a particular aspect but also from different perspectives on different levels of speech phoneme. A multidisciplinary approach to poetic speech enables the inteoration of literary poetic, methodological and original linguistic analyzes. Only the integration of these branches of philology as a scientific principle allows us to get a full picture of the poetry and its function.

Based on the requirements, the study and research of portic speech is surrounded by a number of general philological aspects [12; 5-6].

Based on these requirements, the study and scientific research of poetic speech is surrounded by a number of general philological aspects, more precisely, a mixture. Among them there is a peculiar leading position of the linguistic aspect. The point is that poetic speech is the art of speech, a unique stylistic form of human speech, in which there are a variety of means of speech, and they serve to convey beautiful expressions. Here, for the researcher, the phonetic tone of speech, the variation of lexical means and the formation of transferable meanings, the acquisition of new semantic "colors" of morphological means, internal melodies in the rhythmic-syntactic structure of speech become a field of broad imagination and discovery.

Among them there is the leading role of the linguistic aspect. The fact is that poetical speech is the art of speech, a distinctive form of hugman speech, which combines a variety of different means of communication and senees to comedy beautiful expressions. There, for the researcher, the phonetic rhytm of speech, the variation of lexical means and the creation of coherent meanings the new semantic coloring of morphological tools, the interual rhythmic syntactic structure of speech become a field of imaginations and discoveries. Because, the scopes of linguistic analysis is to extinctive we have to limit our scientific observations in this field.

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