



Linguopoetic features of the literary text (examples from the novels of Mark Twain).

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ABSTRACT

The article is about linguopoetics and its` features of the literary text. This article discusses the aesthetic role of language, the potential of artistic texts, the field of linguopoetics, and the principles guiding linguopoetic analysis. It references scientific works pertinent to linguopoetics and presents viewpoints from linguists. Moreover, it delves into the linguopoetic examination of literary texts, specifically focusing on the prose and poetry of Mark Twain

Introduction. Linguopoetics delves into language-related issues across various literary genres, particularly focusing on the linguistic aspects of epic works. The concept of linguopoetics emerged in the 1960s, signifying a growing interest in analyzing the language features of poetry and other forms of literature. Since then, linguo-poetics has been recognized as a distinct branch of linguistics dedicated to studying the unique linguistic characteristics of poetic language.

In scholarly literature, linguopoetics is defined as the examination of how writers employ language as a tool to achieve aesthetic effects in their artistic works. This branch of philology explores the diverse linguistic techniques utilized by writers to convey both ideological and artistic themes, aiming to evoke aesthetic responses from the audience.

Methodology and Discussion. Linguopoetics - studies the artistic and aesthetic functions of linguistic units used in artistic works, the connotative function of language. Artistic language as a comprehensive object has the feature of being divided into functionally graded parts and fragments. However, in practice, only some fragments of this object are given to the analysis of artistic speech. Therefore, artistic speech is a broad concept, and the language of an artistic work is a form, a fragment of artistic speech. Since it includes the expressive function of the language, it covers the artistic-aesthetic function of all level units of the language system. Based on this, linguopoetics is divided into such types as phonetic poetics, lexical poetics, and syntactic poetics. The task of linguopoetics is to study these

areas separately and to shed light on their interaction. In particular, at the phonetic-phonological level, the same sounds are repeated in the same syllables, creating the

phenomena of assonance (repetition of the same vowels), alliteration (repetition of the same consonants), and serving as a means of creating impressiveness. is studied.

Linguopoetics is the study and exploration of the poetic qualities of language itself, emphasizing the interplay of sound, rhythm, imagery, and meaning in poetic expression. It delves into how language is used creatively to evoke emotions, convey ideas, and create aesthetic experiences. Here are some key aspects of linguopoetics along with examples:

1. "Phonetics and Phonology": Linguopoetics considers the sounds of language and their effects on meaning and aesthetics. For example, in T.S. Eliot's poem "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock," the repetition of the "s" sound in lines like "In the room the women come and go / Talking of Michelangelo" creates a sense of whispering and secrecy, contributing to the overall atmosphere of the poem.
2. "Rhythm and Meter": Linguopoetics examines the rhythmic patterns and meter of poetry, including syllable count, stress patterns, and line length. In Shakespeare's sonnets, the iambic pentameter creates a steady rhythm that mirrors the heartbeat or natural cadence of speech, lending a musical quality to the verse.
3. "Imagery and Figurative Language": Linguopoetics explores how poets use imagery, metaphor, simile, and other forms of figurative language to create vivid mental pictures and evoke sensory experiences. In Langston Hughes' poem "Dreams," the metaphor "Hold fast to dreams / For if dreams die / Life is a broken-winged bird / That cannot fly" uses vivid imagery to convey the importance of holding onto one's dreams.
4. "Syntax and Diction": Linguopoetics considers how poets manipulate syntax and diction to create specific effects and convey layers of meaning. In e.e. cummings' poem "anyone lived in a pretty how town," the unconventional syntax and word order disrupt conventional reading patterns, inviting readers to engage with language in a fresh and unconventional way.
5. "Connotation and Ambiguity": Linguopoetics explores the multiple layers of meaning and ambiguity inherent in language, allowing for interpretation and reinterpretation of poetic texts. In Emily Dickinson's poem "Because I could not stop for Death," the ambiguity of the phrase "He kindly stopped for me" leaves room for multiple interpretations, sparking contemplation and reflection.

Results. Mark Twain, renowned for his wit and mastery of language, infused his works with various linguopoetic elements. Here are some examples from his writings:

1. "Figurative Language": In "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," Twain employs vivid imagery and figurative language to bring scenes to life. For example, in describing the Mississippi River, he writes, "The sun was gone down, and there wasn't a sound anywhere. It was perfectly still, like the whole world was asleep, and nothing but the moon was up, shedding light on the water."
2. "Dialect and Vernacular Speech": Twain's use of regional dialects and vernacular speech adds authenticity and humor to his characters' dialogue. In "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," characters like Huck Finn and Jim speak in dialects that reflect their social backgrounds, such as Huck's southern drawl and Jim's African American vernacular.
3. "Satire and Irony": Twain's satirical wit is evident throughout his works, often using irony to highlight societal issues and hypocrisy. In "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," Huck's encounters with various characters, such as the "King" and "Duke," provide rich fodder for satire as Twain skewers the pretensions and vices of human nature.

4. "Wordplay and Humor": Twain was a master of wordplay and humor, frequently employing puns, wordplay, and clever phrasing to elicit laughter from his readers. In "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," the narrator's dry wit and humorous descriptions, such as describing Smiley's frog as "a good deal of a frog," showcase Twain's linguistic dexterity.

5. "Rhythm and Dialogue": Twain's dialogue often has a rhythmic quality, capturing the cadences of speech and adding to the authenticity of his characters. In "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," the banter between Huck and Jim as they journey down the river is marked by its lively rhythm and colloquial expressions.

These examples illustrate how Mark Twain skillfully utilized linguopoetic elements to craft his iconic works, enriching them with depth, humor, and literary merit.

Conclusion

Linguopoetics, therefore, is about the artful manipulation of language to create poetry that transcends mere communication, engaging the reader on a deeper emotional and aesthetic level.

Currently, substantial efforts are underway within the field of linguopoetics in contemporary linguistics. Specifically, a plethora of scholarly articles and research endeavors dedicated to the linguopoetic examination of various scientific and artistic works are emerging, thus fostering the advancement of this domain. These developments within our linguistic discipline not only propel the progress of our scholarly endeavors but also contribute to the evolution of our cultural ethos. In today's era of globalization, akin to other disciplines, there is a profound focus on pioneering ideas and innovative research within the realm of science.

In the landscape of Uzbek linguistics during the period of independence, delving into the intricacies of linguopoetics necessitates specialized inquiry into its subject matter, objectives, methodologies, and conceptual frameworks. Consequently, this research endeavor encompasses pertinent issues such as the foundational principles of linguopoetics and linguistic analysis, the role of irony in linguistic analysis, and techniques for conveying ironic content.

An artistic text embodies a multifaceted entity, and its examination through a linguistic lens serves to enrich the domain of linguopoetics with invaluable insights. It is imperative to adhere to certain principles in the linguistic analysis of literary texts, as adherence to these principles facilitates comprehension of the author's intended message.

The metaphorical utilization of language constitutes a pivotal resource in elucidating the aesthetic function of language at large, particularly within the linguopoetic analysis of artistic texts. Their significance is unparalleled in succinctly conveying the author's intent within literary works, with irony serving as a notable tool in this regard.

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