

Article

Formation and Scientific Research of Karakalpak Lingopoetics

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Abstract: This article highlights the level of study of a literary text, the formation of a linguopedia of a separate Karakalpak language, protected linguistic and poetic research and the necessary aspects. The necessary scientific works on linguistic analysis of literary text are presented. The work carried out in the field of study and analysis of literary texts is covered. The language of literary works in Karakalpak linguistics as a source on the history of this language was studied in the scientific works of Kh. Khamidov, D.S. Nasyrov, Sh. Abdinazimov, G. Karlybaeva. The stylistic features of the language of a work of art are considered in the studies of E. Berdimuratov, A. Bekbergenov, E. Allanazarov, B. Yusupova, G. Allambergenova. But there are still many unresolved questions in the field of linguopoetics. Linguistic and poetic analysis of the text of a work of art takes it to a new level, where the text is studied as a holistic and unique work of art.

Keywords: language of a work of art, linguopoetics, expressive functions of language, literary text, features of a literary text, stages of analysis of a literary text, literary text

1. Introduction

The Karakalpak language, as the national language of the Karakalpak people, developed along with the life of the population and today has an improved literary language and wide stylistic possibilities. Many studies have been conducted to study its phonetic structure, vocabulary, grammatical structure, history, and dialect system.

In linguistics, scientists study the poetic structure of language, language pragmatics, the connection between language and culture, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, and sociolinguistics. Here, one of the branches of the new language is linguopoetics, in which various poetic and aesthetic aspects of the use of sounds, words, phrases and sentences are studied. The connection between the meaning of the national language and the meaning of art is inextricably linked and develops with the development of Karakalpak fiction and poetry.

The most important stage of a work of art is language, and the most important characteristic of the person who uses it is the communication and purposes of expression used to raise the work to a high level.

When we study the language of an artist, it is important how he influenced the development of our language with his works. If we look at the history of the term linguopoetics, it is formed from the union of the words "linguistics" and "poetics" and is recognized as one of the developing areas of linguistics.

The history of linguistics dates back to the time of Aristotle, whose famous work *Poetics* provides detailed information about the poetic arts, especially poetic genres. Apart from providing information about different genres of poetry, this work also gives an opinion on the art of poetry and analyzes it with examples.[1:13]

2. Materials and Methods

Issues of in-depth analysis of the language of a work of art by A. A. Potebnya, V. V. Vinogradov, V. M. Zhirmunsky, I. V. Arnold, V. Ya. Zadornov, T. B. Ishvaarova, A. A. Lipgart were also studied in scientific works of other linguists.

Among them, Russian scholar A. Lebedev "has a candidate's thesis on the topic "Poetic syntax of the works of A. Vyazemsky." It discusses the role of poetic analysis in linguistics, stylistic features and modern research, including features of poetic communication and various poetic syntax in Vyazemsky's work. The scientist considered the classification of poetic constructions an important issue.

3. Results and Discussion

Uzbek linguists K. Doniyorov, S. Mirzaev, K. Samadov, I.Kochkorboev, K. Abdurakhmonov, N. Makhmudov contributed to the formation of linguistics in Uzbek linguistics, the flourishing and development of Uzbek linguistics, and the merits of Umarkulova, I. Mirzaeva, M. Yoldoshev and others were great.

These are the stylistic features of the language of a work of art, the artistic and aesthetic aspects of the writer's choice of words, the ways of using and stylizing a word in his native language, its relationship to the general language and factors, for example, the creation of new words and phrases. Tested from the point of view [7:391].

There are also dissertations on Uzbek linguistics by G. Muhammadzhanova, D. Shodieva, M.Yuldashev, G.Jumanazarova, S.Umirova, Z.Mukhimova. Scientific works in Karakalpak linguistics by E. Berdimuratova, D. Nasirova, prof. Sh. Abdinazimova, G. Karlybaeva, A.Abdieva are the first linguistic and poetic studies.

The field of linguistics separated from Karakalpak linguistics, and Professor Sh. Abdinazimov developed textbooks. The primary sources for the formation of the literary language of European peoples are wonderful literature, genre poetry and prose, national epics and some religious literature. The Karakalpak people have their own historical development

The formation of a literary language also has its own characteristics. On this occasion, Professor Sh. Abdinazimov expresses the following opinion: "The development of the Karakalpak literary language has its own characteristics. This is due to the increase in the cultural level of the Karakalpak people. The literary language of the Karakalpaks has its own basic needs and rich oral literature: the Golden Horde, the Nogai Horde, the Asan Mountains, Soppasli Sypyr Zhirova, Dospambeta, Muyten Zhirova, Dzhiyrenshe. Thus, even before the appearance of Karakalpak written literature, I see that the spoken language was formed in oral artistic production, the criteria for the use of words were formed by methods of a god-like image, and a certain norm was created through processing. oral speech of the people. The tradition of creating divine creations in the oral form of the literary language and Karakalpaks continued until the 19th century" [1:28,29]

In the Karakalpak language, there are two ways of analyzing poetic speech: poetic and prosaic. Since the richness of the elements that make up poetic speech, the use of various subtle arts in poetry gives a person different pleasure and excitement, special attention is paid to the order of sentence fragments in the text, the use of verbal and spiritual arts. It will be necessary to pay attention to determine the idea, goal and thoughts of the poet, his desire for life, it is necessary to analyze the structure and methods of speech

fragments in form and content, as well as all the means that provide emotional expressiveness.

In prose speech, it is necessary to pay attention to such things as the order of sentences and sentence fragments, formal and substantive proportion. In this case, the analysis is associated with such phenomena as formal grammatical division of a sentence, actual division, logical stress, presupposition. In general, this direction is associated with the concepts of structural poetics. And at the same time, in linguistics, the study of the literary work of poets and writers began from a linguopoetic point of view, and D. Erzhanova's dissertation is considered the first linguopoetic dissertation.

In particular, today Z. Kazymbetova successfully defended her scientific work on the topic: "Linguistic and poetic analysis of the works of Zh. Izbaskanov." Kazymbetova's scientific dissertation began an in-depth study of previously developed categories and parameters. In a study conducted on materials of literary verse, the authors came to the conclusion that to reveal the concept of "image" it is necessary to use an integrated approach based on the interaction of various branches of philological science. Scientists have developed various image analysis techniques. At the same time, they consider the image generalized. Presence, as well as personalized and non-personalized images, which are created by means of linguistic extralinguistic tools and serve to reveal the author's intentions and worldview, are entering the orbit of research practice.

Currently, doctoral students are conducting research on the following topics: Ulzada Kydyrbaeva "Linguopoetic analysis of the Karakalpak heroic epic (on the example of the epics *Alpomys*", "Forty Maidens" and "Edige"), Bukharbaeva Jazira "Linguopoetics of the works of Matmuratov", A. Nasirova "Linguopoetic analysis of Karakalpak folk sayings", A. Badakhshanov "Linguopoetics of the works of Muratbay Nyzanov", G. Sadenov "Linguistic poetics of the works of Sh. Seitov", N. Karamatdinov, "Linguistic poetics of the works of A. Dabylov" and A. Kosymbetov "Linguistic poetic analysis of the works of Sagynbay Ibragimov".

4. Conclusion

The analytical significance of the results of such scientific research lies in the fact that, based on the materials and conclusions contained in it, students of higher educational institutions can use the linguopoetics of the Karakalpak language, study literature on stylistics, speech culture, linguistic analysis of literary text, linguopoetics. When teaching such subjects, theory can be used as a source. At the same time, the results of the study will provide great analytical assistance to researchers conducting linguopoetic studies of the language of literary works.

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