

THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE ISSUES IN FICTION

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Abstract: This article provides a brief overview of the study of the language of fiction in the science of Uzbek Philology which is done in this field.

Keyword: fiction, artistic language, period language, creative language, individual style, functional style.

Introduction

In the science of Uzbek Philology, the problem of artistic language has its historical roots. Six centuries ago, AlisherNavoi proved both theoretically and practically in his work «Muhokamatul-lugʻatayn» and other works that the artistic possibilities of the Uzbek literary language and its significance for poetics are important.

Indeed, since the time when humanity began to live as a community, the language, which is an important sign of human existence and residence, still performs its social function perfectly, we can observe this situation in every developed language of the world, including the example of the Uzbek language.

The formation of the Uzbek language and its role in the historical development of the Turkic peoples and our people have been thoroughly studied by scientists in recent centuries, and these studies also cover the problems of artistic language, which is an excellent example of language consumption.

This issue was on the agenda of Uzbek Philology at the beginning of the last century. For example, AbduraufFitrat «Tilimiz» (1919), «Yopishmagan gajaklar» (1924), «Adabiyot qoidalari» (1926); We will also recall Choʻlpon's articles «Adabiyot nadur?» and «Tilimizning ishlanishi» (1923), which expressed ideas about the language of fiction. In 1933-1934, on the pages of the «Literary newspaper» (Литературная газета), the participation of such Uzbek scientists as I.Sultan, R.Majidiy, and M.Hakim in a discussion about the language of fiction, Oybek's article «Oʻzbek poeziyasida til» (1934), and a pamphlet entitled «Abdulla Qodiriyning ijodiy yoʻli» (1936) were of great importance.

Since the 40s of the XX century, special attention has been paid to the language of fiction. We can say that such serious observations began with A.Gulomov's articles «About the language of fiction» and «About some shortcomings in the language of fiction».

After that, the thesis of Sh.Shoabdurakhmanov «On the artistic language of the epic «Ravshan» (1949), A. Shomaksudov's observations on the language of Mukimi's works (1953) led to an expansion of research in this area. Later there were articles by Kh.Doniyorov and A.Ashrapov, R.Kungurov, M.Pulatov and M.Husainov.

A separate part of the observations devoted to the study of artistic language deserves attention, since it is devoted to the study of the language of poets and writers taken separately. There are two directions in this research. The first direction of research in the form of doctoral and PhD theses is to use the works of artists as material in the study of the language of the period in which they lived.

This is evidenced by studies of some examples of folklore or the first periodicals that appeared in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The second direction is the study of examples of fiction in the linguo-stylistic aspect, the study of the individual language and style of the creators. Undoubtedly, the work done in the second direction is important for us from the point of view of the subject.

The work performed from the point of view of individual language and style was carried out mainly at the level of a PhD thesis and at a time when Uzbek linguistics did not have enough accumulated experience of studying creative style in the aspect of language and did not hone theoretical views, research methods were

not clearly defined. Therefore, in most of them it is noticeable that the work was made based on the criteria of literary criticism in the analysis, and not on the language material in determining the creative individual style or the style of the work taken separately.

In the following years, such scientists as A.Shomaksudov, Kh.Doniyorov, I.Kochkortoiev, R.Kungurov, E.Begmatov, M.Mukkaramov, Kh.Nazarova, M.Sodikova, B.Bafoev, B.Urinboev, K.Samadov, S.Turabekova, B.Yuldoshev, L.Abdullaeva, B.Umurkulov and S.Karimov were engaged in theoretical issues of the style of the Uzbek language, large-scale research of functional stylistics, in-depth study of some stylistic categories, the language of fiction, in particular the language of poets and writers taken separately, also reached a new level of research.

The process of studying the problem is that at the present stage of studying the structure of the text, such areas as text linguistics, pragmalinguistics, linguostylistics, linguopoetics and cognitive linguistics are experiencing an increasing trend.

Consequently, the increasing level of development of the Uzbek national artistic thinking, cognitive approach to language material, which is the main base of perception of the world, puts on the agenda the task of a deeper understanding of the emotional and expressive nature of language and the study of the method of artistic creativity, which occupies a place from the very beginning among consumers of this type of art.

During the years of independence, several dissertations and monographs were defended on the problems of the Uzbek literary text, in particular, on its linguopoetics. These include doctoral dissertations such researchers as I.Mirzaev «She'riy matnni lingvopoetik talqin qilish muammolari», S.Karimov «O'zbek tilining badiiy uslubi», M.Yakubbekova «O'zbek xalq qo'shiqlarining lingvopoetik xususiyatlari», M.Yuldoshev «Badiiy matnning lingvopoetik tadqiqi» PhD theses of researches such, M.Yuldoshev «Cho'lponning badiiy til mahorati», G.Muhammadjonova «80-yillar oxiri 90-yillar boshlari o'zbek she'riyatining lingvopoetik tadqiqi», D.Shodiev «Muhammad Yusuf she'riyati lingvopoetikasi», Sh.Haydarov «Badiiy matnda parsellyativ konstruktsiyalarning qo'llanilishi», D.Jamolidinova «Badiiy nutqda parantez birliklarning semantik-grammatik va lingvopoetik xususiyatlari» F.Ibragimova «Badiiy matnda ellipsis va antiellipsis» and monographs of M.Muhiddinov and S.Karimov «G'afur G'ulomning poetic mahorati», B.Yuldoshev and Z.Shodiev «Ufq» trilogiyasining lingvopoetik tadqiqi masalalari».

In turn, linguopoetic observations have developed their own research methods, and the influence of anthropocentric theory on the analysis of literary texts, as well as cognitive and linguoculturological approaches to the material of the native language is becoming significant. In addition, as a result of the development of computer technologies, the introduction of new linguistic and statistical methods in the study of text creates certain convenience in determining the creative idiosyncrasy and brings observations in this regard to a new level. These aspects are clearly seen in the research of I.Mirzaev, M.Yuldashev, G.Muhammadjonov, Sh.Shodiev, G.Jumanazarova and M.Kasimova.

I.Mirzaev's doctoral dissertation «Problems of linguopoetic interpretation of a poetic text» is one of the first major works in this direction in Uzbek linguistics. In this work, the scientist, studying the features of Uzbek poetry, approaches it from the point of view of determining the artistic skill of the poet.

Although the study of the language and stylistic features of a work of art in Uzbek literature and linguistics began in the last century, its study in terms of linguopoetics has not yet been seriously considered. M.Yuldashev was one of the first scientists who worked on this topic, wrote a doctoral dissertation on the topic «Linguopoetic study of a literary text» and published a monograph «Linguopoetics of a literary text». This study became a methodological guide to linguopoetic research in Uzbek Philology. So far, we can say

this partly about the works that have appeared on this topic in world and Russian linguistics and literature, as well as in detail about the works of Uzbek Philology.

Indeed, the historical achievement of the Uzbek people, which gained independence, revolutionized the study of the language of this people. In particular, large-scale observations on the style of the Uzbek language brought the study of literary texts to a new level. Now the analysis of the literary text will be carried out on the basis of requirements corresponding to the world standards of linguistics and literary studies. At this stage of scientific observation, linguopoetic research has shifted to the center of attention of scientists engaged in literary text.

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