

## ARTISTIC TEXT AS A COMMUNICATIVE MEANS

**Gulomova Zilola Rafikjon kizi**

Andijan State Medical Institute

Teacher of the Department of Uzbek Language and Literature, Languages

[Gofurovazilola38@gmail.com](mailto:Gofurovazilola38@gmail.com)

**Annotation:** this article analyzes the characteristics of the artistic text as a communicative medium. The artistic text is studied not only as a work of art that evokes aesthetic pleasure, but also as a linguistic phenomenon that provides a complex communicative process between the author and the reader. It highlights the process of transmitting meaning through such properties of language units as imagery, expressiveness, and multi-layering. It also reveals the role of the author's position, the addressee factor, context, and pragmatic meanings in the artistic text. As a result of the research, the communicative potential of the artistic text, its harmonious fulfillment of information, influence, and aesthetic tasks are explained on a scientific basis.

**Keywords:** literary text, communicative medium, speech process, author and reader, pragmatics, aesthetic function, imagery, expressiveness, context, layers of meaning.

In Uzbek linguistics, a lot of work has been done on the text and its study. Linguists such as Ayyub Gulomov and Ganijon Abdurakhmonov have expressed their views on text linguistics, while scholars such as Alijon Mamajonov, Muhammadkhon Hakimov, Nizomiddin Mahmudov, Ma'rufjon Yu'ldoshev, Bekmurod Yu'ldoshev, Mukhtorjon To'khsonov, and Ne'matjon Turniyozov have conducted research on text theory, its types, characteristics, and analysis.

M.Yuldoshev, in his work "The Foundations of the Literary Text and Its Linguopoetic Analysis," noted that there are many works in Uzbek linguistics that study the language of literary works from a linguopoetic perspective: "In a number of works, the language of Alisher Navoi's prose and poetry has been studied in terms of artistic skill, and an attempt has been made to reveal the essence of linguistic means characteristic of the great thinker's artistic style. In a number of works by Academician Sh.Shoabdurahmonov, the language of Uzbek folk epics, as well as literary works, has been deeply analyzed, and the artistic and aesthetic value of lexical-semantic and grammatical units in a specific work has been revealed. In terms of illuminating the issue of literary language, Kh.Doniyorov, S.Mirzaev, Q.Samadov, I.Kochqortoev, Kh.Abdurahmonov, M.Mirtojiev, N.Mahmudov, and others have listed a number of particularly noteworthy works. The linguist continues his thoughts as follows: "A literary text is a very complex whole that expresses the content of a work of art, is functionally complete, is formed on the basis of the expressive capabilities of the language, can freely combine various stylistic manifestations at the discretion of the author, and has the property of giving people aesthetic pleasure... A literary text, as is known, is formed on the basis of the requirements and patterns of artistic style, therefore poetic, romantic, and solemn forms are widely used in it." Therefore, "a poetic text is a whole that is firmly united with each other and arises as a result of the consistent relationship of poetic expression units." Therefore, any literary text, whether it is a prose text or a verse text, is considered a poetic speech (text), and the speech (text) units are consistently connected, forming a single whole. And this whole, in turn, also determines the mutual proportionality of form and content. Because, in observation, The nature of the content that flows into our consciousness as a system of feelings, symbols and events is given a wholeness with the help of sound, melody, poetic language and means of artistic imagery. In



many cases, it can be observed that the stability of the form is combined with the poetic originality of the content, demonstrating the sphere of influence and the potential for attractiveness of poetic speech. Naturally, the form, which encompasses the material side of the word, becomes a means of expressive influence, while the content, as a stage after the form, relies on artistic perception.

Considering that the main function of language is communication, the study of interaction between people is considered the main object of study of linguistics. This means that any function of language is manifested in its activation in the communicative process. The main goal of the act of communication is mutual understanding of the communicants. In addition, each communicant must receive the necessary information for himself or convey information that is important for the addressee. Language is objective and subjective, it is a two-sided substance by its essence, and is simultaneously directed to being and to man.

The text is a very complex whole formed on the basis of the image capabilities of a functionally complete language that expresses the content of a work of art, and has the property of giving aesthetic pleasure and influencing the listener or reader, who can freely combine various stylistic manifestations in accordance with the author's artistic intention. In a literary text, as in other styles of writing, strict logic, simplicity, clarity, and regularity are not fully observed. It uses artistic means of expression effectively. Impressiveness comes to the fore. Melodious, attractive units are often used. A harmonious music, an inner harmony, is felt in the depicted reality. It embodies many possibilities, such as spiritually stirring a person, making him cry, laugh, leading him into the world of fantasy, immersing him in thought, forming aesthetic thinking, and teaching him to look at events from a different perspective. Modern literature on linguistics mainly notes four or five functions of language. For example, V.A. Avrorin emphasizes the need to distinguish between the communicative, expressive, constructive, and accumulative functions of language.

But it is not entirely correct to say that this or that function of language is completely separate from each other, completely independent. There is no need to prove that the communicative function is the most central and leading function among the functions of language. In this regard, the following thoughts of N. Mahmudov about the functions of language are noteworthy: "Language performs a number of functions, such as expressing thoughts, knowing the world, accumulating, preserving and passing on knowledge and experience to the next generation, reflecting national-spiritual relations, and expressing categories of beauty. Interpreting language solely and exclusively as a means of communication between people is nothing more than a minimal animation of this extremely complex and magnificent phenomenon, equating the natural language of a person to an artificial language that is based on a specific national image or national-spiritual (relations), and equating it to a conditional "Language" created for the purpose of regulating traffic... However, people also express various sensations in the language medium, such as feelings and forgiveness, joy and sorrow, surprise and amazement, and presence in the soul, which do not always have purely communicative goals in mind. The aesthetic function facilitates the main communicative function of language." It enriches its possibilities. Language and speech, with this same aesthetic function, demonstrate the power of expressive influence.

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