

## MODERN STAGES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF LINGUOPOETIC RESEARCH

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**Abstract:** This article examines the developmental stages of linguopoetic research in Uzbek linguistics during the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. It analyzes the theoretical foundations of linguopoetics, the semantics of literary texts, individual authorial style, and the functional and aesthetic properties of poetic units, as well as the emergence of contemporary linguopoetic approaches. The study highlights the methodological evolution of linguopoetic analysis and its contribution to interpreting artistic discourse.

**Keywords:** Linguopoetics; literary text; poetic unit; semantics; individual style; poetic language; linguistic analysis; artistic discourse.

### Introduction

By the end of the twentieth century, linguopoetics had emerged in Uzbek linguistics as an independent scientific discipline. Research focusing on the linguistic and aesthetic analysis of literary texts increased significantly. Linguopoetics began to be recognized not merely as a branch of stylistics or poetics, but as an autonomous field studying the relationship between language and artistic cognition.

Particular attention was given to the multilayered semantic structure of literary texts, individual authorial style, the aesthetic and functional roles of poetic units, and the linguistic representation of imagery and symbolism. From the mid-twentieth century onwards, linguopoetics developed a more systematic analytical orientation, focusing on both classical and modern literary discourse.

### Discussion

#### Linguopoetic Analysis of Classical and Modern Writers

Researchers studied the poetic language of Alisher Navoi, focusing on metaphorical structures, imagery, and symbolic systems. The linguistic and stylistic features of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's *Baburnoma* and his poetic heritage were also analyzed.

The novels of Abdulla Qodiriy were examined in terms of national linguistic identity and figurative expression. In the works of Sharof Rashidov, metaphorical models, epithets, and poetic syntax were analyzed. O'tkir Hoshimov's prose was investigated with special attention to phraseological units and fixed expressions.

The poetic discourse of Uzbek literature was further explored in the works of Cho'lpon, Oybek, G'afur G'ulom, Abdulla Oripov, and Erkin Vohidov, focusing on emotional expressiveness, symbolism, poetic syntax, and national artistic thinking.

Prominent scholars such as I. Haqqulov, N. Karimov, R. Qo'ng'urov, Sh. Qurbonov, M. Jo'rayev, N. Mahmudov, M. Yo'ldoshev, Z. Muqimova, and S. Maxsumova contributed significantly to the development of linguopoetic analysis in Uzbek linguistics.

These studies led to:

- the development of literary text linguistics;
- the expansion of poetic lexicology and syntax;



- the systematic analysis of expressive resources in literary language;
- the establishment of linguopoetics as a recognized field of research.

### **Contribution of Nizomiddin Mahmudov**

Nizomiddin Mahmudov made a fundamental contribution to Uzbek linguopoetics. He established a scientific school in literary text analysis, speech culture, and stylistics.

His research on A. Qahhor, A. Qodiriy, and Oybek demonstrated that literary texts should be interpreted as aesthetic-semantic systems rather than simple communicative units. He emphasized the interconnection between language, thought, and artistic meaning.

His theoretical approach laid a strong methodological foundation for subsequent linguopoetic research.

### **Contribution of M. Yo'ldoshev**

M. Yo'ldoshev significantly advanced linguopoetic studies through his works *Linguopoetics of Literary Text* and *Text Linguistics*. He analyzed poetic syntax, stylistic structures, and individual authorial style.

He demonstrated that linguistic units in literary discourse function within an integrated textual system, where their aesthetic value emerges through contextual relations rather than isolation.

### **Linguopoetic Studies of Poetry and Folklore**

G. Muhammadjonova investigated Uzbek poetry of the late 1980s and early 1990s, focusing on linguistic innovation and expressive means in poetic discourse. Her research analyzed synonymy, antonymy, repetition, idiomatic expressions, and occasionalisms in the works of Muhammad Yusuf, Shavkat Rahmon, Usmon Azim, A'zam O'ktam, and Iqbol Mirzo.

G. Jumanazarova studied the lexical and linguopoetic features of the epic *Shirin and Shakar*, demonstrating the applicability of linguopoetic methods to folklore texts.

A. Hasanov examined lexical-stylistic devices in Abdulla Qahhor's short stories, revealing their aesthetic and expressive functions.

D. Shodiyeva analyzed the linguopoetics of Muhammad Yusuf's poetry, focusing on imagery, repetition, and emotional expressiveness.

M. Qurbonova investigated modern epic poetry from a structural and semantic perspective.

### **Contemporary Trends in Linguopoetic Research**

Recent linguopoetic studies have expanded to include proverbs, syntactic structures, and modern prose.

D. Turdalieva examined the poetic semantics of Uzbek proverbs. N. Xadjimusayeva applied statistical and stylistic methods in her analysis of the epic *Orzigul*. T. Allayorov investigated imperative and interrogative constructions from a linguopoetic perspective. Z. Muqimova integrated linguopoetic and linguocultural approaches in her research on O'tkir Hoshimov's works.

### **Conclusion**

This study demonstrates that Uzbek linguopoetics developed significantly during the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries as an independent scientific discipline. During this period, special attention was given to the structural-semantic organization of literary texts, the functional-aesthetic potential of poetic units, and issues of individual authorial style.



The research outcomes show that new methodological approaches emerged, enabling a deeper interpretation of poetic thinking, imagery, and semantic layers of literary language.

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