

Linguopoetic Analysis Of The Poetry Of Nurmuhammad Aziz

(In Respect Of Occasional Meaningful Units)

Voxidova Nozima Muzaffar kizi,
a third-year student of the Faculty of Philology
at Andijan State University.

Abstract

In this article, we conducted a linguopoetic study of the poems of Nurmuhammad Aziz, a young poet with a lively spirit and his own words and style in Uzbek poetry, at the lexical level. Nurmuhammad Aziz is the author of poems that are in tune with the people of today and at the same time harmonized with the memories of the past. It is worth noting that the poet was able to masterfully use the possibilities of our language in his creations and create his own unique style from linguopoetic means, which will be proven in the linguopoetic analysis of the poet's poems below.

Keywords: Linguopoetics, poetic actual language means, occasional units, unity of form and content, originality.

The use of poetically actualized language tools in the poetry of Nurmuhammad Aziz.

Naturally, there are a number of principles of linguopoetic analysis of a work of art. M.Yuldoshev, who has studied the problem of linguopoetics of a literary text in detail based on Uzbek language materials, in his monograph "Linguopoetics of a Literary Text", indicates the following main principles of linguopoetic analysis: 1) an approach based on the unity of form and content; 2) proceeding from the unity of space and time; 3) assessment based on the relationship between the national language and the literary language; 4) an approach to the literary text as an artistic-aesthetic whole; 5) identification of poetically actualized language means in the literary text; 6) identification of the ratio of explicitness and implicitness in the literary text; 7) identification of the linguistic and semantic characteristics of the mechanisms of intertextuality in the literary text. ¹The researcher emphasizes that identifying poetically actualized language means in a literary text is one of the important principles in linguopoetic analysis, because by revealing the linguistic and artistic essence of such means, one can clearly imagine the mechanisms of formation and expression of artistic content. Indeed, this principle is convenient in directly determining and assessing the aesthetic value of a literary text and can also serve as a basis for working on the basis of other principles. Moreover, being able to imagine linguistic art on the basis of this principle does not burden even a novice analyst, since the object of analysis is the specific language units in the text. It is appropriate to base linguopoetic analysis on this principle, namely, the principle of identifying poetically actualized language units loaded with poetic content and evaluating them accordingly. Such an analysis, while demonstrating the artist's skill in using the possibilities of the inexhaustible wealth of our language, helps to reveal the entire essence of the units in the service of artistic intention, to objectively assess them. Below, we will analyze the phenomena of occasional meaning in the work of Nurmuhammad Aziz.

Units of occasional meaning in the poetry of Nurmuhammad Aziz.

The term occasionalism is derived from the Latin word "occasionalis", and according to its lexical meaning it means "accidental". In linguistic dictionaries it is defined as follows: "A usual, comparative figure of speech that does not correspond to generally accepted usage, has a singular character, and is embedded in a special text structure". ²Occasional meaning is a

¹Yuldashev M. Linguopoetics of the literary text. - Tashkent: Publishing House "Fan" of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 2008.

²Khojiev A. Explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms. - Tashkent: "UZBEK NATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA" STATE SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHER.

much broader concept, with a much wider scope. Words with an occasional meaning are present in the vocabulary of the language, but they have an occasional meaning in the same literary text to which they belong, that is, an author uses words from the dictionary in his work in a semantic sense other than their own, assigning them a new meaning, and this meaning of the word is distinguished by the fact that it is a novelty that has not been used in any speech before. In occasionalism, there is also the concept of "occasional words", which is used to refer to the creation or creation of a new word that does not exist in the dictionary. Occasional meaning units are words or stable combinations that deviate from their usual meaning and convey a new meaning. Occasional units, which are found in the poetry of Nurmuhhammad Aziz, are also notable for their new and unusual figurative expressions in poetry.

A figurative expression or paraphrase is a combination of one word with another figurative expression used to express our thoughts figuratively and effectively. This phenomenon is formed through years of experience in the language and is accepted into the language as it becomes popular, and those that are accepted are preserved in the mind of a person as a stable, that is, unchanging combination. As an example of figurative expressions existing in our language, we can say that **cotton is white gold; corn is the queen of the field**. However, the creator, through his artistic and aesthetic thinking and extraordinary creative vision, can create new figurative expressions and use them as occasional meaningful units in his works. Below we will analyze the poems of Nurmuhhammad Aziz, which use paraphrases, which are a product of artistic thinking:

Queen of the world - musicha

The free flight in your head is also a poem. (From the poem "March Lines")

In this passage, we witness the poet looking at the hummingbird, a simple bird, with a special look and describing it as **the queen of the world**, and the reason for this is the influence of an incomparable joy and pleasure in the poet's heart in the first days of spring. On such days, the hummingbird flying overhead also seems somehow special and pleasant to the poet, giving him inspiration.

Poetry is a long, rich memory,

A poet whose hair is like sand in the night.

Poetry - the blood dripping from your chest -

The joy of making flowers from ink. (From the poem "Poetry")

his poem "**Politics**," **the author** describes the word politics with unique figurative expressions:

Oh, Politics is a blind eye,

A shackle that does not like freedom.

and also describes it as "**a living red dragon, a bleeding wolf.**" This is an example of an extraordinary figurative expression in a poetic text.

Conscience is a precious stone,

Don't be fooled by flattery. (From the poem "The Little Summary")

From this passage, the conclusion is drawn that conscience is a great gift from God and should not be sold for trivial things. The description of conscience as a gift from God is a reference to its divinity and greatness.

Another occasional meaningful unit in the poet's work is the assignment of the meanings of "observability, wisdom" to the lexemes of the Sun and Moon.

The philosopher watches the sun from the sky

A sprout blooms,

A little light shines.

The stone in the hand of my growing child,

When I think about it, my heart cries out. (From the poem "If you throw a stick at your father...")

the "philosopher sun" used in this poetic passage assigns the meaning of observation, wisdom, and witnessing everything from above to the lexeme of the sun, and as a result, the sun, like philosophers, is depicted as silently and wisely observing the earth from above. In his

poem, which begins with "From the flower...", the poet uses the same image for the crescent moon:

Hilal is a narrator, the tale is long,

This is the end of the story.

The word "old mountains" means "heroes".

A tool that encourages courage.

the lexeme **Hilal** is used differently from the previous one. **The narrator is being charged with a** relative meaning. A narrator is a person who observes, talks about, and evaluates events from the outside. Therefore, the Moon is also an image that observes everything from above, tells long stories, and interprets everything. The difference in the image expressed in both poems is that one is compared to a philosopher and the other to a narrator, but the point where the meanings of the images in both poems intersect is that both the Moon and the Sun have the meaning of observing everything from above and from the outside. This indicates that there is a special hidden commonality in the poet's work and that the creator has his own style. In conclusion, the linguopoetic analysis of a literary text serves to reveal the poetic possibilities of this language and to assess the author's skill in using the linguistic resources available in the treasury of the language. Nurmuhhammad Aziz was also able to express unique poetic landscapes and unique occasional units while adhering to the laws of our language. The poet's work is distinguished by the simplicity, depth, expressiveness and unique juiciness of the language and means of artistic expression. Above, we have presented for you the works included in the poet's first book, the poetry collection "Zarif gh'usalar" and their brief linguopoetic analysis, and we think that we were able to tell you a little about the poet's talent and skill in using words. According to the opinions of a number of literary scholars, the first book of the author predicts his further creative path. We can say that Nurmuhhammad Aziz's first poetry collection, "Zarif ghusalar", was a worthy and uniquely bold step towards entering the world of literature.

REFERENCES:

Azizov N. Beautiful sorrows.-Tashkent: "Literature". 2020.

Khojiev A. Explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms. - Tashkent: "UZBEK NATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA" STATE SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHER.

Lapasov J. Artistic text and linguistic analysis - Tashkent. Publishing house "Ukituchi". 1995.

Mahmudov N. Speech culture and the aesthetic function of language // Issues of Philology. 2006, No. 11.

Yuldashev M. Linguopoetics of the literary text. - Tashkent: Publishing house "Fan" of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 2008.

Sharafiddinov O. Literature begins with language// Literature and art of Uzbekistan. 1986, September 5.