

**The interpretation of the issue of linguosemiotic analysis of the text of  
artistic style in contemporary science**

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One of the important issues of linguistics is the study and analysis of fiction language. The basis of general linguistic phenomena is the language of fiction and literary language. Therefore, a very wide range of work has been carried out in the study and analysis of fiction language. We can observe in a number of theoretical and practical works of Efimov. Academician V.V. Vinogradov recommends dividing the words into different stylistic layers and determining the stylistic function of the lexical tools.

In Uzbek art studies, it is gratifying to show in detail the skills of a certain artist in using language, the peculiarities of the writer in using units of this or that language level. We can see that in the work of Uzbek authors, the specific features form of the analysis of artistic work. In particular, it is important to study the composition of the lexicon of an artistic work, to strengthen artistic imagery, to study the features of figurative words that form the basis of artistic speech, and synonymous words that express emotional expressiveness.

According to G. Keldiyorova, the attention to the study of artistic works language has increased since the 30s of the 20th century, and serious researches have been created in this regard in the world and Russian linguistics, and later in Uzbek linguistics. For example, on the initiative of V. Matezius and R.O. Jacobson, the Prague Linguistic Circle was founded in 1926, one of the main issues of the circle was the functional approach to language, the researches of Czech scientists K.M. Dolgov, V. Matezius devoted to the study of language, artistic language and poetic language, stylistic problems.

There are large amount of studies devoted to the study of artistic language by Russian linguistics. Remarkable ideas about the basics of the language of the artistic work and its specific features were revealed in them. L. Dolejel and K. Gauzenblas

from the Czech scientists believe that "the core of literary stylistics is linguistic stylistics, which studies the language style of literary literature."

N.P. Potatskaya believes that "the aesthetic task of the fiction language and the aesthetic task of the language and the task of the expressive-stylistic means of the language are not fundamentally different, so it is inappropriate to separate them in the science of the fiction language."

It is known that the importance of the national literary language in the development of the stylistics of a certain language is great, and the theoretical and practical issues of studying and analyzing the language of artistic works attract researchers. Because the development of fiction is important in the development of the literary language, it serves to show the richness of the language and the means of expression of the national language.

These concepts complement each other and feed off each other at the same time. The following characteristics are noted in theoretical sources:

1. Literary language is a language that has strict pronunciation norms subordinated to grammatical norms, and brings the diversity of living folk language to uniformity;

2. The rules of grammar and orthography are not always followed in the language of live conversation or common language, emotional lexicon and phraseology, elements of dialect, professional lexicon. slangs, vulgarisms and others are widely used;

3. The artistic language is based on the living spoken language, closely connected with the literary language, understandable to everyone, "a poetic language polished and polished by the master of words." Russian linguist L. V. Sherba is one of the first in his research to raise the issue of learning the language of artistic works as a separate problem.

In the last quarter of the 20th century, a new turn in world linguistics, that is, the study of the text from an anthropocentric position, is evaluated as a fundamental turn in linguistics and is reflected in the works devoted to the study of the text. The anthropocentric study of speech structures, which are the product of linguistic

activity, shows the nationality of the people, the mentality of the nation through language units. Anthropological linguistics is inextricably linked with the factors of the direction of "anthropocentrism", and the human factor is placed in the center of the research object of anthropocentrism. Therefore, it is appropriate to research the emotions that are important in the feeling of the environment and existence that surrounds a person and the emotive linguistic units that participate in the correct selection of synonyms in the language, directly depending on the criteria of anthropocentrism. From the point of view of linguistics, the phenomenon of synonymy is in accordance with the anthropocentric direction of modern linguistics, in which the text is considered not only from the position of the speaking and thinking subject, but also from the position of the feeling person. Because the incorrect use of synonyms of the linguistic units expressed in the text leads to the emergence of a concept that does not correspond to the context in the perception of the perceiving person. Anthropocentrism requires the need to study the emotional linguistic tools of the language, because emotional and mental processes play an important role in human life, and without them, life activities cannot be fully realized. In our imagination, human emotions are a complex type of internal emotional reaction, which includes feelings, behavior and psychological elements, focused on the important aspect of a particular life situation.

The Uzbek linguist A. Gulomov emphasizes that the completeness of the thought in a sentence is relative, and the completeness of the content in a work is understood from the whole text. ) is not limited to the scope.

Prominent researchers of this field, who were amazed by the "working mechanisms" of language units in the process of creating an aesthetic goal in the poetics of the literary text, came to the conclusion that there is no poetics without linguistics. For example, R. Jakobson in his lecture "Linguistics and Poetics" (USA, 1958) even put forward the thesis that "poetics can be considered as a component of linguistics." Linguistic approach to the poetics of artistic text, that is, linguopoetics, does not negate other approaches, but only shows the leadership of this approach. But some researchers say that linguopoetics belongs only to linguists, that it should

be studied only by linguists because only linguists have the relevant experience and necessary tools to study artistic speech. But such strict requirements caused serious scientific objections.

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