



LINGUOPOETIC FEATURES OF THE COMMAND UNITS USED IN THE LITERARY TEXT

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Abstract

The article discusses the artistic-aesthetic, linguopoetic features of imperative units used in prose works.

Keywords: imperative units, aesthetic task, communicative task, linguopoetics, language units.

Introduction

РЕЗЮМЕ:

мақолада насрий асарларда қўлланилган императив бирликларининг бадиий-эстетик, лингвопоэтик хусусиятлари ҳақида фикр юритилади.

Таянч сўз ва иборалар: императив бирликлар, эстетик вазифа, коммуникатив вазифа, лингвопоэтика, тил бирликлари.

РЕЗЮМЕ:

в статье рассматриваются художественно-эстетические, лингвопоэтические особенности императивных единиц, используемых в прозаических произведениях.

Ключевые слова и выражения: императивные единицы, эстетическая задача, коммуникативная задача, лингвопоэтика, языковые единицы.

The first scientific views on the language of literary works in world linguistics were expressed in the work of the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle, "Poetics". This work of Aristotle is the first special study devoted to the role of the word in the society in which people live, the fact that literature is an art of speech, and its broad possibilities.



It "remains the only monument devoted to the systematic presentation of the issues of the art of speech or the theory of poetry."¹ Many studies have been carried out in European linguistics on the issues of the language of works of art, in particular, in the works of scientists such as V. Vinogradov, G. O. Vinokur, A. A. Potebnya, L. V. Shcherba ² Serious attention began to be paid to the analysis of language units.

In Uzbek linguistics, scientific research was conducted on the functional-semantic and stylistic features of imperatives. Interest in this area of linguistics began in the middle of the 20th century. In recent times, the linguist M. Yuldashev, who has been conducting worthy research in this area and continuing the work of scientists who have contributed to the development of this area, has expanded the scope of scientific research in the field of studying the linguistic features of each linguistic phenomenon existing in our language.

In textbooks and study guides created until now, more attention has been paid to the main communicative function of imperatives in the text. Large-scale research has not been conducted on their subsequent aesthetic function in speech.

Imperatives used in our speech express not only the meanings of orders, wishes, requests, but also a number of meanings such as advice, exhortation, encouragement to some activity, invitation, proposal, surprise, threat, anger, coercion, warning. We can witness the great potential of language, its aesthetic characteristics by observing the linguistic units used by writers in literary texts. In particular, when we study the linguopoetic characteristics of the works of the talented writer T. Murod, we see that the creator tried to reveal the rich possibilities of the Uzbek language by creating beautiful, unique works of art from the means of artistic expression and linguistic phenomena in our language. In the works of the famous writer Tagay Murod ("The Fields Left by My Father". Novel. –T: "Sharq", 1994), one can observe various forms of imperatives:

The oppressed believer bows to the mosque. Believer-oppressed land is squatting. The oppressed believer puts his forehead on the ground - an example is praying.

- Let the drums beat!

The drummers beat the drums.

¹ Петровский Ф.А. Аристотелнинг поэтик санъат ҳақидаги асари. Бу ҳақда қаранг: Аристотель. Поэтика. Тошкент: Фафур Ғулум номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 1980. – Б. 79.

² Виноградов В.В. О языке художественной прозы. – Москва: Наука, 1980; Винокур Г.О. О языке художественной литературы. – Москва, 1991; Потебня, А.А. Мысль и язык. – Москва: Лабиринт, 2007. – С. 241; Щерба Л.В. Языковая система и речевая деятельность. – Ленинград, 1974; Потебня А. А. Мысль и язык. – СПб., 1862.



- Let him shoot! Three balls are fired one by one. It roars. The mosque is covered in thick smoke.

- Get up!

The believer and the oppressed get their heads off the ground. The believer and the oppressed stand hand in hand.

- Let him shoot!

Balls are fired in a row.

- Let him sleep! The believer and the oppressed will rest their foreheads on the ground.

Believer-oppressed tagine grabs the ear-temple.

- Let him shoot! (page 9)

The mosque will be a black cloud.

In this work, the writer was able to create the intention, inner world, and character of General Skobelev by describing the bloodthirsty and aggression he committed in our country in the past by listing the command units in his speech. By using the verbs of command “Let the drums beat!”, “Let them shoot!”, “Let them rise!”, “Let them choose to shoot!”, “Let them lie down!”, “Let them shoot!” in the indefinite article, he revealed the arrogance of the Russian general Skobelev, his capture of unarmed ordinary people, his destruction of mosques, and his repeated orders, proud of what he was doing, revealing his despicableness, his subversion, his nationalism, and his entire intention.

— I know, sir, I know! — the general will be angry. — Now... you will worship in the church! We will destroy the mosques - we will build churches! Here are the Nogais of Tokhtamysh Khan! The Nogais are being baptized in the churches of the Great Russians! Otherwise, who are you, the descendants of Tokhtamysh Khan! Now we will baptize you! (p. 10)

The imperative units used in this speech fragment are also given as an important means of revealing the inner world of the “hero”. As it is said that the inner world of a person is revealed in his language, who Skobelev is, his goals, destructive ideas, and the purpose for which he came to our country are expressed in the imperative units and means used by the writer. The writer's skillful use of language units, appropriate to the psyche of the characters, and the pictorial tools used to illuminate their character and nature serve to ensure the perfection of the essence of the artistic work in terms of form and content. The formal and substantive compatibility of the work indicates the artist's skill, intelligence and talent.



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