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## Linguopoetic Features Of The Category Of Respect In English And Uzbek

**Kadirova Marguba Burievna**

Lecturer Department Of World Languages And Literature Uzbekistan State Institute Of Arts And Culture, Uzbekistan

**Sodikova Mukaddam Islamovna**

Senior Lecturer Department Of World Languages And Literature Uzbekistan State Institute Of Arts And Culture, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

In this article, linguopoetic features of the category of respect in English and Uzbek languages have been considered theoretically. In particular, it examines the category of respect in a specific place of poetry, and its linguistic and poetic significance in the poetry of English And Uzbek. Based on the examples, the author analyzes the services of syntactic repetition in the field of linguopoetics, artistic and stylistic possibilities, syntactic function, the contribution of the work to the content of expression, and its role in ensuring the individual style of the writer.

### KEYWORDS

Linguopoetics, philology, linguistic units, artistic content, aesthetic effect, poetry, respect, linguistic component.

### INTRODUCTION

According to Lipgart linguopoetics is a branch of philology that researches stylistically marked linguistic units used in a text of verbal art in terms of their functions and relative value in rendering the artistic content and creating

an aesthetic effect. So, according to V.V. Vinogradov's classification, stylistically marked linguistic units are linguistic units that fulfill the function of impact, or the aesthetic function - one of the three main functions of language.

Vinogradov's theory has been elaborated further by scientist Lipgart who explains in one of his articles the distinction between these functions in the following way. The communicative function is observed in the situations of non-specialized and non-artistic communication and is associated with the notion of the linguistic norm. /.../the intellective function is performed in situations of specialized communication and is characterized by more restricted use of linguistic elements, while the aesthetic function/.../ is connected with artistic communication and with linguistic units displaying their metaphorical potential to the utmost, one way or another violating or playing upon the norm. If we analyze the meaning of Linguopoetics -"linguo" means that a tongue or an organ resembling a tongue, and "poetics" is indicated in a characteristic of poetry, as in being elevated, sublime.

#### LITERATURE AND METHODOLOGY

In fact, the theory of linguopoetics developed by A.A. Lipgart and his disciples is in fact a consistent assessment of the ideas of outstanding Russian philologists: V.V. Vinogradov, G.O. Vinokur, V.P. Grigorjev, R.A. Budagov, O.S. Akhmanova, and V.J. Zadornova. And also this branch has been learned by Uzbek philologists: M.Yuldashev, M.Yokubekova, M. Kurbonova, and others.

It has as well incorporated some of the notions of the Prague Linguistic Circle. Lipgart recognizes linguopoetics as a full-fledged philological discipline that has its own goals and object of study. Thus, it has its own methods of research. These methods have been elaborated and effectively applied by Lipgart and his disciples and include the

linguopoetics of an artistic device, linguopoetic confrontation or contrast, linguopoetic caste, and the linguopoetics of narrative types.

The linguopoetics of an artistic device is a comparative study which discovers invariable linguopoetic peculiarities of artistic, poetic, device. For this kind of linguopoetic research to be conducted, the implementation should be a linguistic unit fulfilling the function of impact and it should be used regularly in a fairly large number of texts.

Linguopoetic worth is the extent to which the semantic and meta-semiotic potential of a stylistically marked linguistic unit is realized in the given condition, and state. The category of linguopoetic worth consists of three categorial forms: automatization, linguopoetically valid use, and foregrounding or forefront. The linguopoetic function is stylistically marked element, it plays important role in creating the aesthetic affect that the text makes upon the young learner. Thus, the category of linguopoetic function is constituted by the objection of three categorial styles: the articulate (eloquent speech), the gnomic and the associative linguopoetic functions. The linguopoetic function of a stylistically marked linguistic unit depends on its linguopoetic worth and on the type of notion in which it is used. The categories of linguopoetic worth and linguopoetic appearance being accepted, the enact of stylistically marked linguistic units in composing the aesthetic effect can be assessed more objectively and not in a form of subjective impressions.

Linguopoetic contrast is accomplished for the objective of identifying the relative value of stylistically marked linguistic elements used in the texts under analysis. The linguopoetic method is dependent on comparing and

contrasting two or more literary texts which are the same in terms, expressions of their content, and formal, functional-stylistic characteristics.

Linguopoetic caste(stratification) goals at singling out various thematic-stylistic classes in a literary text and through reveals linguopoetic difficulties of the text as a complete. The method can be applied only to texts which are characterized by all thematic and stylistic dissemblance and diversity.

Narrative types of linguopoetic amalgamate the principles of contrastive and typological research and are dependent on the theory of narrative types. These types can be understood the meaning of rendering this or that artistic content. They vary in terms of their hypothetical characteristics, and this distinction is cogitated in their linguistic features: namely, in the variant of stylistically marked linguistic components and in the expansion to which their linguopoetic perspective is realized.

Lipgart has also set up a connection among linguopoetics and linguostylistics frankly and between linguopoetics and literary criticism on the other as various branches of philology. A linguostylistic investigation goals at differentiating between stylistically marked and stylistically unmarked elements in a text.

## DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Linguopoetic investigation can be addressed to literary texts purely, and to those literary texts which comprise stylistically noticeable linguistic components. Literary criticism largely debates the structure of a literary text. A linguopoetic investigation assumes the study of a literary text as a unity of artistic structure and its formal linguistic expression. It depends

on the consequences of the linguostylistic analysis and may take into consideration attainments in the field of literary criticism. However, these three should not be confused. Nor should linguopoetics be approached as a mere «combination» of linguostylistics and literary criticism, for such an approach does not appear to add much to the growth of linguopoetics and most lamentably influences the outcomes of investigation.

If we analyze linguopoetic features of the category of respect in English and Uzbek languages. Respect an emotion of unlimited admiration for someone or something obtained by their skills, qualities, or accomplishments. Thus, respect is interpreted as a passion, or display of esteem or honor for someone or something. For instance, respect is truly listening to focus on someone speak. Receiving respect from others is necessary since it helps us to feel safe and to show ourselves. Being respected by significant people in our lives develop teaches us how to be respectful toward others. It means that we receive somebody for who they are, even when they're various from us or we disagree with them. Respect in relationships creates feelings of mutual trust, safety, and wellbeing. Respect doesn't have to come naturally – it is something we learn. In the process of greeting, the peoples of Europe do not pay so much attention to the category of respect, that is, they greet and ask the same to both adults and children. Greetings are a sign of rationality and mutual respect. It also serves to reveal the respect in their nation, as well as the national mentality. In the Uzbek language, the category of respect is another nation that requires much more attention than other languages.

In Uzbek, words are always used to express forms of evaluation (mutual respect and

esteem) between the speaker and the listener. When the speaker is older and the listener is younger, he is treated with respect. That is, a word is chosen that means something lower than its position. However, when addressing a large number of people (position, age) in all respects, no matter how old the position and age of the speaker, a form of respect is used. For example, as for the extralinguistic features of the category of respect, the Uzbek people have always differed from other Eastern countries in terms of respect for adults. From this point of view, respect for extra linguistics is more common among Uzbek poetry than for linguistics. First of all, if we talk about the origin of the word extra linguistics, the place of its use, the word "extra linguistics" means non-linguistic, except in linguistic terms, such as facial expressions, gestures. "communication" in this case. Hence, in Eastern countries, it is appropriate to analyze the extralinguistic features of the category of respect, as it is necessary to respect adults even through facial expressions or gestures. Indeed, in our nation, when you see an adult, you put your hand on your chest and say, "Assalamu alaykum," to help those in need, not to speak or bow your head when an adult speaks, and so on. The term extra linguistics is also used not only in linguistic fields but also in other fields. For example, in psychology, the word extra linguistics refers to the process of speech, that is, a psychologist evaluates a person psychologically based on his extralinguistic point of view.

In Uzbek literature internal excitement in the psyche of the heroes, joy, sadness, consent, surprise, begging, amazement, sarcasm, pitching, cut, applause, questioning, emphasis, protest, wish, support phonographic means are used to express such cases in writing. After

the suffix -lar,-jon are added to the names of kinship and intimacy, the meaning of respect is expressed: grandfathers, brothers, uncles. If the -s affix is added before the possessive, such nouns can have plurals as well as other modal meanings. Comparison: my brothers, my uncles, my fathers.

The meaning of respect is also understood when the affix -s is added before the possessive suffix to some possessive horses, which are connected by conjugation with horses used in the sense of respect: Gifts of grandparents, shirts of brothers, houses of uncles. In English literature, we analyze the prefix self-respect, suffix – respectful indicated respect. In the English language, these words indicated respect meaning: account, admiration, appreciation, esteem, estimation, favor, regard.

A cultured (or scientific, research-based) discipline in any field of knowledge, comprehension various from only practical understanding and daily speculations on this or that subject in that it has its own object of study, research methods, notional apparatus, and expressions, terminology. Applying adequate methods of research with the use of the appropriate notional types of equipment and terminology provides the objective character of the achieved consequences.

## CONCLUSION

In short, the task of linguopoetic is to study these areas separately and to shed light on their interrelationships. A language is a powerful tool for influencing the listener, the science of linguistics is inextricably linked with literature, and this gave rise to the science of linguopoetic. Linguopoetic is the study of the

artistic and aesthetic functions of linguistic units used in works of art, the connotative function of language. Literary language, as a comprehensive object, has the ability to be divided into functionally hierarchical parts. In practice, however, only a few fragments of this object are given to the analysis of artistic speech. So, artistic speech is a broad concept, and the language of a work of art is a form, a fragment of artistic speech. Because it includes the expressive function of language, it covers the artistic and aesthetic function of all levels of the language system. Learning linguopoetic features of the category of respect in English and Uzbek languages improves learners the connotative function of language from cognitive skills and artistic and aesthetic functions of linguistic units used in works of art.

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