

The reflection of modern trends of linguistics in Uzbek poetry

Kamolova Sadoqat Jabbor qizi

O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti Jurnalistika fakulteti O‘zbek filologiyasi fakulteti 2-kurs magistranti

Boymurodova Marjona Bahodir qizi

Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti o‘zbek tili va adabiyotini o‘qitish fakulteti 1-kurs talabasi

Annotatsiya: This article describes the pragmalinguistic foundations of modern linguistics using anthropocentric trends, how modern approaches to linguistics are reflected in Uzbek poetry

Keywords: anthroposentrizm, pragmalingvestica, tendensiya, paradigm, oxymoron, lingvokulturologiya, discipline, dominant paradigm, fonologiya, semantica, sotsiolingvestica, psixolingvistika, tilshunoslik cognitive, ethnolingvistika, paralinguistics, neurolingulistika, lingvokulturologiya, bimultilingvizm, isomorphic, stereotype, retrospective, polyglot, paremiya, intonologiya

Linguistics is very closely related to a number of other subjects that have obtained his data, which they present to them. The boundaries that distinguish these disciplines are not always clear.
F. From Sossur

Premeningitic is one of the subjects that determines the formation of a new anthropocentric paradigm in the field of linguistics. "As a special principle for the study of anthropocentrism, scientific objects are being studied for their own purposes, primarily for man, according to their responsibilities for the development of human identity." Studying the paralinguistic foundations based on anthropocentric trends in modern linguistics, activating science integration processes will help a beginner philosopher develop a new worldview, revisit the achievements of critical linguistics and achieve a new level of understanding of language events. Theoretical rules are characterized by an analysis of a particular state of speech of the threat. Its uniqueness allows us to demonstrate the need for pragmatic data to conduct complex linguistic research. Focus on a person's attitude towards the characters recorded in the language, as well as the choice of the units most suitable for creating a statement in which the speaker achieves certain goals.¹

The comparative pragmatics department demonstrates the hallmarks of intercultural dialogue, and its practical part helps to develop skills for semantic-pragmatic analysis of speech status. In linguistics, there are two types of pragmatics: task and functional. Studying ethics, aesthetics, functional type deysis, speech acts, metaphors, oxymorons, and so on will be studied. We can see what the poet Ryan Parfi used in his poem:

*And'ushimda zangori sezgi,
Liquid excitement in my cypriot.
A rounded love in my eyes,
Salomatman but him, evil!*

Pragmatic elements metaphor: *rusty sensitivity, liquid excitement, round love*; individual deysisi-onajon; In addition to the appropriate use of such tools, even when studied in a scientific way that is evident in pragmatic interpretation, the eyes were proven to be in a round shape and cover fluid when a person was very excited, using such a visual finding to make the hero's feelings more evident to the reader. This is a clear proof that the poet's level of knowledge is higher in other areas

¹ Kubryakov 1995: 112

*Summer night, the sky is in the sky
The book of the day has been read,
Tars yorildi qovun palakda,
Golden peaches poured out.*

Metonyms (Greek, "give a different name") means and is interconnected with its appearance or internal characteristics, but it is characterized by symptoms that do not resemble each other. Metonyms is referred to as a major in classical literature and refers to a moving expression based on intimacy between the two concepts. Example:²

*Read Asta Nebuchadnezzar?
Men boshingda bag'rim shivirlab?
Or do I myself weaning poems?
No! The heart did not pour into the paper,
Bayoni shuncha qiyinmi heart?*

The combination of "Read Nebuchadnezzar?" which illustrates the relationship between metonymia. Sinekdoxa is considered a form of majoz. It reflects on a whole thing, an event, and a person's incomprehensible part, a piece, or, in other words, the use of the whole in place of the part or part in its entire place. In most cases, unity in English comes in place of abundance or in the whole part:

*I made you white, "the world said,
Oqardim, oqarib ketdim.
I flowed to your feet.*

Epithelium (Greek, "interpreter") is also referred to as quality in English. Epithelium is a poetic identifier and is an additional word that is cited before such words to show a special assessment of something, event, or concept:³

*Great villain, great hero,
If you see it in our great age, . . .
He will not orphan me before he believes,
Sobit orzularim aytur hukmini.*

Similarly, events, things that have the same commonality as the other, work by comparing them to events and concepts, and by making a similarity. It has been referred to as propaganda in classical literature.

Similarity occurs with the participation of three elements: (a) a likened person or element; b) the basis of likening; c) likening tool.

There are two types of tools that produce similarity:

- a) linguistic tools, (b) grammatical tools. For example:

*Wedging songs to the dignity of summer,
Chigirtkalar chirillar chunon.*

Rain, goose oils

Coral on hot soil.

*Qarsak gurilladi, qandillar titrar,
A man trembling as if sprinkling cold water,
Like a duck eating bullets stands up
So the man who is lost in his eyes.*

Animation is diagnostics, personality, and depiction of inanimate things as humans. Life in poetry is used to describe events figuratively. Example:⁴

² Safarov Sh. Pragmalingvistika. – T, 2008

³ Hakimov M. O'Uzbek account pragmatikasini study. Fergashe, 2011

⁴ Safarov Sh. Pragmalingvistika. – T, 2008

*Memories words every stone,
The heavens will fall in memory.
Witness of survival Sun
Eslamakdan tinmaydi hamon.
Oh, Burma, To Turkmenistan.*

In fact, true poetry always sings a person's pain. And pain requires reassessment. Grief cleanses a person. It cleanses his heart of ills and ills. That is why grief takes the lead in all the works of Neb·u·chad·nez'zar. Regardless of what He pens, Ryan Parfi makes it his main goal to describe the human spirit. The poem "Mother Turkmenistan" shows both the image of our national hero, writer Abdullah Almighty, who is an unequal talent, and Cho'lpon, an unprecedented talent and courageous man who looks at death for the husband of his language, his people. The poet does not count their work. Perhaps it does not count the work of these great artists. Perhaps it describes the pure feelings and nightmares of these great people:

*His heart is steadfast— the world,
He is sad for his child or for himself.
He went to my heart, but
Nechun sig'dirmadi, nechun, Vatanim?*

Words and poetry are the great kingdom of a poet. "The dictionary meaning of poetry is a feeling, and it refers primarily to artistic words that result from emotion and partial thought, in short, pleasure. But the word poet refers to a person with a special virtue who has terrestrial content from the point of view of his statement." The main weapon of linguistics is the vocabulary. Modern linguistics includes the emergence of such subjects as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, ethnolinguistics, pragmalinguistics, paragvistics, neurological, linguistics, and so on.⁵

Sociolinguistics (social linguistics) is developing at the intersection of linguistics, sociology, social psychology and ethnography, and a wide range of studies on problems related to the social nature of the mechanism of influence of language, its social functions, language, and the role of language in society.

*Who doesn't like praise, your heart fills,
Praise is a sweet mouth, it kills sweet.*

In this Egyptian, sociolinguistic aspects, that is, the influence of society on humans. He also made it clear how people were bound by falsehoods. And you proclauded the throne and the almightate from the earth, praising the hypocrite, and they drowned in arrogance, Satanic temptations, and strayed. The element of pragmalinguistics has benefited most from oxymoron: *it kills sweet*.

A fan who studies the processes of psycholinguistics-speech formation, as well as the understanding and formation of speech in its relationship with the language system. Psycholinguistics develops models of speech activity and human psychophysiological organization and examines them through psychological experiments. Psycholinguistics on the subject of research is close to psychology, linguistics in research methods. The purpose of this science is to "explain the characteristics of language activities as a spiritual event, including the complex interaction (learning and the first and second language, including) many external and internal factors for the initial introduction of a socio-cultural interaction into the definition and the account."

Cognitive linguistics is "the main direction of the language," which focuses on its representative (coding) and systemic characters that play a role in changing information." ⁶Some researchers portray cognitive linguistics as a new scientific paradigm.

The Center for Cognitive Linguistics has a category of knowledge, problems of knowledge and their language knowledge methods. Language is the main means of detection, storage, processing, and knowledge transfer. This is the language that allows the most natural access to mind and thought processes, because the structures of the mind are known in any of the natural languages because of the language that allows them to be described. The goal of linguistics is "to understand how the processes of understanding, classifying, classifying and understanding the world are carried out, how the accumulation of knowledge is carried out,

⁵ Rustamov A. Suz hususida suz. –T.: Yosh Guard, 1987

⁶ Safarov Sh. Pragmalingvistika. – T, 2008

and which systems provide different activities with information." The possibility of expressing the mystery of the human heart in poetry is limitless. This is the story that has become art. A poem that places the eyes of fate in the eyes of fire. From his first poems, Ryan Parfi demonstrated himself as an artist whose worldview, spirituality, and spiritual beliefs were formed:

*So 'zning gulxanida ruhim isindi,
Great star, I read the words of the months.
Lablarim yorildi, tishlarim sindi,
I poured out a golden cage in my mind.*

Written in a spirit of choir, the poet writes: "I have wept a golden cage out of my mind," by his teacher, who witnessed the earth, the word, and the faith of the nation. If the artist expresses his meaning in the world of poetry, his feeling free in it, his free expression of his thoughts as in the house of his heart, "My spirit warms up in the fireplace of the word"; And then his world was so high that he could even read the words of the stars, as if he were talking to the moon. But the lack of freedom in the expression of thought in his life: "My lips are cracked, my teeth are broken," he illuminated in his illustration, but no one can stop the dignity of fantasies, and he represents it through a beautiful finding that I can turn captivity into gold in my own world. Such findings encourage the reader to think and further enhance his philosophy. For example:

*For years, he'd snored bahorimni, chalqib,
Muzlarga ko'chirdi o'tloq yozimni.
Axtardim muhitda xas kabi qalqib-
Men o'z Yulduzim, o'z quyoshimni.
You are the star, you are the sun, you are my people to him,
Sen uchun sindirdim sinmas sozimni.*

In this paragraph, synonyms are skillfully used through the words spring-summer, yuduz-sun. Creative poems quickly catch hearts, bind them to themselves without a rope. But finding a way into the poetic world created by the poet is not easy. The lyrical hero in the poem is a man who is proud to be the true child of his people, ready to give his life for the land and the land. A vigorous image that sees itself as involved in the good and bad things around it and, once upon a time, does not even separate itself. Thus, the anthropocentric paradigm includes new goals for learning the language, new approaches to analyzing new basic concepts and methods, its units, categories, rules.

At the current stage of the development of science, the idea of anthropocentricity of the language is now publicly recognized and key: for many language structures, human idea serves as a natural reference point. The formation of anthropocentric paradigm led to the replacement of linguistic problems with man and his place in culture.

Available publications:

1. Safarov Sh. Pragmalingvistika. – T, 2008
2. Hakimov M. Study of Uzbek language pragmatics. Fergana, 2011
3. Aleksandrova Sh.M. A form of communication of the Uzbek speech habit. Samarkand, 1993
4. Mo' amino acids, S. Speaking manners. Fergana, 1997
5. Maslova A.Y. Vvedeeniye pragmalingvistika. M. 2010
6. The foundations of ethnosotsiopragsmatic analysis of speech by Safarov Sh., Toirova G. Samarkand, 2007
7. Leech G. Principles of Pragmatics. – London: New York, 1983
8. Parfi R. Tavba. - T.: Yozuvchi, 2000.
9. Parfi R. Ona Turkmenistan. - T., 2007.
10. Parfi R. Sakina. Don't count. -T.: Editor, 2013.
11. Rustamov A. Suz hususida suz. –T.: Yosh gvardiya, 1987