

IDIOLEKT AND IDIOUSLUB'S ANALYSIS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF LITERARY GENRES

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Annotation. This article covers the issues of idiolekt, which is a comprehensive direction in modern literature, and its giving in poetic text, raises the issue of idiostilistic bilingualism and considers the main characteristics of each of these methods of organizing speech.

Keywords: idiolekt, idiouslub, literary genre, image, prose text, literary analysis, projection, composition, grammatical characteristics.

Currently, there are differences in the views of idiolectism in linguistic circles. For example, some linguists say that one artist, one author, may have several idiouslubs or idiolents at the same time. One of the most vivid examples of such idiostilistic bilingualism can be cited in his writings, such as Osip Mandelstam and Marina Svetayeva, Abdulla Oripov, Shakespeare, etc. How likely is it to isolate key characteristics specific to the author by analyzing different types of text? It is also necessary to mention the phenomenon known as the "author's translation".

From such a point of view, S. Adopted by Gindin I as a controversial issue, he stated that one author's "creativity-shaping core" can always be seen behind a wide range of different speech reynecarnations [1]. So, we need to talk about the need to create a generic model of the idiom. A linguistic personality should be considered in all its manifestations without resorting to any conditional dominant ones.

In particular, the nazmiy and prose works of one author, in fact, form a single space, regulated only by the poet's "reflection in the language" [30]. He is now involved in idiostilistics with the study of idiolect and idiouslub. The problems of this science, as the author of a certain text, are growing in the process of approaching a linguistic person and are based on functional linguistics data.

What is the author's idiolecti and idiouslubi? These questions have attracted the attention of many writers and linguists. Among them are Uzbek scholars B. Valixo'zadeh, Sh.Safarov, M.Scandinavia, and G. Karimov, A.E.Mamatov, B. Yo'laq, N. Maxmudov, N. Turdiyeva, A.Nurmonov, D.Lutfullayeva, etc.; Russian scholars - I. V. Arnold, M. M. Baxtin, N. S. Bolotnova, N. N. Bolshakova, M. P. Brandes, Ye. A. Goncharova, V. V. Grigoryeva, A. I. Yefimova, Yu. V. Kazarina, Yu. N. Karaulova, Yu. M. Lotmana, M. Yu. Skrebneva, A. N. Sokolova, Yu. N. Tinyanova, N. A. Fateyeva, A. V. Fyodorova, A. V. Chicherina, R.



Yakobson; Of the English scientists - V. Croft, D. Cruz, R. Kreyms, E. Sepir, B. Vorf, P. Griffins, R. Griffins [9, 11].

Raising the issue of idiostilistic bilingualism based on prose and nazism, it is important to consider the basic characteristics of each of these methods of organizing speech.

The subsequent development of medieval and bureaucracy led to the development of prose genres. Novels, stories and later novels appeared. Over time, the prose squeezed out poetry that occupied the dominant position in literature, and in the 19th century, novel writers became more important and influential figures in literature than poets.

Speaking of idiocy in novels, we refer to the system of conceptual important principles for the author of the conceptual organization of text conditioned by a communication purpose, as well as the selection and adaptation of linguistic units and stylistic methods. Of course, first of all, the idioslub is the realization of the linguistic identity of the author, to reflect the individual landscape about the world using his language. The uniqueness of the author's perception is reflected in all linguistic and content levels of the text.

According to literary analysis, the poem is viewed as a system of events based on the interaction of heroes and the development of the system, revealing the concept of ideas and authors. Composition is a sequence of images of events in the text of a particular work, in accordance with the duties of the writer. The author's artistic opinion is reflected in the characteristics of the development of events [4].

Grammatical characteristics of the text do not have to be distinguished by the scope of use, although this feature is unique to them. They are the same text [69] "symptom" and are distinguished in quality, not quantity. Text grammar consists of language units that work in the text. The text function of a linguistic unit, as a rule, refers to the ability to convey a variety of content characteristics. Thus, always grammatical characteristics are the characteristics that make up the concept of text.

The lexicon level cannot be considered separately from the stylistic methods employed by the author. A complete analysis of the current lectures and tropes further expresses the specifics of a writer's perception, even more detail than composition and grammatical characteristics.

The prose text is a surprisingly fertile basis for studying its specificities, because its structure is relatively bright, unlike poetry, and does not fall into the exact range of illustrations and coconutions. Poetry, in turn, has a wide range of linguistic parameters of idiostil.

Idiolekt and idioslub in poetry. Poetry still belongs to art fields that are incomprehensible to science, so it is important to realize that many of the problems of poetic text remain beyond the bounds of modern scientific approaches. By analyzing such types of text, a person cannot rely solely on empirical material [5].

In modern culture, poetry is usually accepted as a form of art, but it is important to know that non-artistic poetic texts earn a remarkable level in our daily lives. For example, promotional texts. Historically, texts of any content and purpose, up to scientific papers and medical brochures, can be poetic. Such texts, which have a poetic shape, have moved away from everyday speech and have become of great value and importance.

Poetry, as a genre of literature, lies in its core "ideal figurative poetic durables achieved on the basis of a combination of original form and new content in harmony with color" [12]. Many poets and linguists who study poetic texts believe that there are not enough official characters to call their poems a nazm. Thus, they emphasize that the coconu, rhythm, imagery, construction techniques and other characteristics observed in the works they have created do not yet guarantee its high quality.

In the "Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" under the auspices of A.Madvaliyev, you can find the following explanation for nazism and descendants:

Nazm came in Arabic— kneeling and picking; write poetry; meaning poems. In literature: Poetry; poetry, poetry genre. Example: Despite being completely deprived of his poetic talents, he wrote corrupt, thought-provoking, colorless nazisms to "awaken the nation" [11].

Nasr is derived from Arabic, which means scattering and pouring out. In literature: Projection; a product of speech that does not have weight and coconu. To illustrate: He gave Nazm his incompetent descendants. He wrote down all the where I showed him.

Nazareth is written with prose. It belongs to the projection genre, written in the projection, projection. Example: In the stories of your prose, there are bright, linguistic, and beautiful satirical lines [11, 245]

Thus, poetry is a unique method of organizing nazmiy speech, not largely determined by the requirements of poetry, everyday speech, has a number of distinctive features and has artistic value and freedom of speech.

Poetry is a world created by people for their own spiritual development and enrichment. This is a treasure trove of real language that allows you to maintain the individuality, historical characteristics, social movements of the people. Since ancient times, poetry, along with gymnastics, music, and mathematics, has been included in the course of education and training. We can observe that the poetic genre has experienced rise and decline, and that poetic creativity is becoming increasingly popular among young people today. Novels and works of descendants can be distinguished as both poets and listeners, regardless of their age or professional acclaim [7, 76].

Of course, often an individual who is creative and creatively valued is one person, but the growing interest and creative potential that is growing alongside it is a vivid symbol of how poetry returns "did" to its native language. Do poetic and prose idiolects have their own characteristics? First, it is important to remember that poetic works have a number of characteristics that are not unique to prose. These are rhythm, weight, size and coconu. Size, as the most striking of the structural features of the poem, may be typical of a certain group of poets or authors. For example, yamb is a feature of poetry in a number of languages. As one of the highlights of World Literature and Poetry, the works of A.S. Pushkin, V. Shakespeare, and A. Navoi served as a topic for a number of scientific studies [10,137].

The structure of the V. Shakespeare sonets is also interesting from an idiolect point of view: as a rule, it used a yamb pentameter. Despite the fact that sonets have a special stable structure, the work of Shakespeare V. stands out among others.



Second, poetic text is a special tool that differs from prose text. Poetry can be the basis for further creativity, which can be linked to music in the form of a song. The song is an element of popular culture. Often we put the meaning of "singing" in the concept of "music." As the most convenient type of art, music and poetry sometimes have immeasurable influence [3, 147].

The giving of idiolects and idiosyncrasies in prose. What is Prose? Prose is called oral or written discourse, which is not divided into proportional segments. Since this research is conducted in the field of fiction on the merits of the author, we discuss more prose writers' idioms.

As the first novelist, the name of the ancient Greek cosmologist and mythologist Siros Ferekid is mentioned. Popular works, such as "Theodonia" and "Cosmogonia", belong to his pen. Ancient Greek fantasy consisted of myths, myths, fairy tales, comedies.

The word prose is derived from the Latin word *prosa*, meaning oral or written discourse aimed at the goal. The subsequent development of medieval and bureaucracy led to the development of prose genres. Stories, novels and later novels appeared. Over time, the prose squeezed out poetry that occupied the dominant position in literature, and in the 19th century, prose writers became more important and influential figures in literature than poets [8, 48].

Speaking of idiosyncrasy and idiolect in Prose, we refer to a system of conceptual principles for the author of communicative purposes, as well as the organization of text conditioned by the selection and coordination of linguistic units and stylistic techniques. Of course, first of all, the idiolect is the realization of the linguistic identity of the author, its reflection of the individual world view of the world using the language. The uniqueness of the author's perception is reflected in all linguistic and content levels of the text.

According to literary analysis, the poem is viewed as a system of events based on the relationship between characters and the development of their characters, revealing the concept of ideas and authors. Composition is a sequence of images of events in the text of a particular work in accordance with the duties of the writer. The author's artistic opinion is reflected in the characteristics of the development of events [4, 29].

Grammatical characteristics of the text do not have to be distinguished by the frequency of use, although the frequency is still specific to them. They are rewarded not by quantity as a text "as a sign", but by quality. Text grammar consists of units that perform a particular task in the text. The text function of the unit, as a rule, refers to the ability of the content to convey different content jellyfish. Thus, superior grammatical characteristics are the characteristics that make up the concept of text.

The lexicon level is not considered separately from the stylistic methods employed by the author. A complete analysis of the current lectures and tropes conveys more detailed than composition and grammatical characteristics of the writer's perception. The prose text is a surprisingly convenient basis for studying the author's idiolect and idiosyncrasy, since its structure is relatively free, unlike poetry, is not included in the specific scope of illustrations and coonua. Poetry, in turn, has a broader linguistic parameter of the idiolect [6, 382].



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