

ISSUES OF POETICS AND STYLISTICS IN LITERARY
STUDIE

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Annotation: this article analyzes the issues of poetics and stylistics, which are important areas of literary studies. Poetics is aimed at studying the structure, plot, system of images and artistic means of a literary work, while stylistics analyzes the author's language, expression and methodological approaches. Attention is also paid to such modern theoretical approaches as structuralism and intertextualism. This article aims to illuminate a comprehensive approach to literary text analysis by combining the theoretical foundations of poetics and stylistics with practical examples.

Keywords: literary studies, poetics, stylistics, literary text, image, plot, style, poetic language, analysis, aesthetic thinking.

Аннотация: в данной статье анализируются вопросы поэтики и стилистики, которые являются важными направлениями литературоведения. Поэтика направлена на изучение структуры, сюжета, системы образов и художественных средств литературного произведения, а стилистика анализирует язык автора, выражение и методические подходы. Также уделяется внимание таким современным теоретическим подходам, как структурализм и интертекстуализм. В данной статье ставится цель осветить комплексный подход к анализу литературного текста, объединив теоретические основы поэтики и стилистики с практическими примерами.

Ключевые слова: литературоведение, поэтика, стилистика, литературный текст, образ, сюжет, стиль, поэтический язык, анализ, эстетическое мышление

Literary studies is a science that scientifically studies elements such as the literary process, work, author, style, genre. Within this field, the issues of poetics and stylistics are considered important scientific directions. While poetics studies the internal structure of a work, artistic means and aesthetic properties, stylistics analyzes the features of the author's language and style, forms of expression. Both concepts are inextricably linked and constitute an indispensable methodological basis for a complete analysis of a literary text. The term "poetics" was first used by the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle in his work "Poetics", which was initially aimed at studying the structure, genres, and dramatic rules of a work of art. Aristotle sees poetics as an art, in which action, plot, characters and composition play a central role. In Eastern literature, the issues of poetics are mainly expressed in the terms of the art of poetry, art, and artistry. Alisher Navoi in his work "Muzakkir al-ashob" discusses poetry, rhyme, and artistic means. In the treatises and treatises of writers such as Rashididdin Vatvot, Sakkokiy, and Husayn Voiz Kashifi, poetics issues were one of the main topics.

In modern literary criticism, poetics includes the following main issues:

- Plot and composition - the development of the story and its internal structure;
- The system of images - the character of the heroes and their artistic load;

- Artistic time and space - the means of place and time depicted in the text;
- Symbols (symbols), symbols - the internal ideological layers of the work;
- Poetic language - lexical, syntactic and semantic means;
- Poetic form – meter, rhyme, rhythm, genre (ghazal, rubai, masnavi, etc.).

For example, Alisher Navoi's epic poem "Layli and Majnun" has a poetically perfect structure. In it, the plot stages are based on classical dramatic rules, and the symbols are combined with Sufi ideas.

Stylistics is a field of science that stands between linguistics and literary studies. It studies the author's style of using language, the spiritual and aesthetic significance of stylistic means. Stylistics includes the following areas:

1. Literary stylistics - studies the artistic features of the language of a literary text.
2. Functional stylistics - studies the differences between scientific, journalistic, oral and artistic styles.
3. Expressive stylistics - analyzes the level of emotional expressiveness of means of expression.

Stylistics mainly studies the following elements:

- Lexical means: vocabulary, synonyms, antonyms, metaphor, metonymy, phraseologisms.
- Syntactic means: sentence structure, repetitions, inversion, arrangement of parts of speech.
- Phonetic means: alliteration, assonance, melodiousness.
- Morphological means: word formation, enrichment of style through means of form.

Poetics and stylistics rely on each other. For example, a poetic image is built using stylistic means. Symbol, epithet, metaphor - these are considered stylistic solutions of a poetic device. Therefore, in modern literary criticism, stylistic analysis is considered the basis of poetic analysis when analyzing a literary text.

For example, in Erkin Vohidov's poem "Breath of Morning" a metaphor ("a dewy morning breath in my heart") is used as a stylistic means to symbolize spiritual renewal. This strengthens the poetic image.

In today's literary criticism, new theoretical approaches are used in the analysis of poetics and stylistics:

- Structuralism - analyzes the internal structure of the work, the system of signs.
- Poststructuralism – searches for complex relationships between the author, text, and reader.
- Intertextual analysis – shows the connections between texts.

For example, in Cholpon's novel "Night and Day", the idea of national awakening is presented through poetic structure, while stylistically the text is enhanced with such means as monologues, inner speech, and stream of thought.

Example of poetic-stylistic analysis: Abdulla Qodiri's work

In the works of Abdulla Qodiri, we see vivid examples of the harmony of poetics and stylistics. In the novel "O'tkan kunlar":

- Poetic aspect – plot, dramatic conflict, historical images;
- Stylistic aspect – folk proverbs, poetic expressions of the old Uzbek language, stylistic differences in the characters' speech.

This harmony has led to the novel being appreciated not only as a historical work, but also as a model of artistic thinking.

In conclusion, poetics and stylistics are the most important approaches to understanding a literary work from an artistic and aesthetic perspective. While poetics reveals the structure and artistic content of a work, stylistics illuminates the aesthetic significance of the author's style and means of expression. Together, they serve to provide a deeper understanding of the literary text. These two approaches are in constant development in Uzbek literary studies, paving the way for new scientific research. In the future, through poetic-stylistic analysis, the opportunity to study the text not only in artistic, but also in social, cultural, and psychological layers will expand..

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