

INOMJON RASULOV'S VIEWS ON STYLISTICS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FIELD

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Annotation

The field of stylistics is a linguistic branch specializing in the study of the aesthetic and expressive capabilities of language units, and scientific research conducted in this direction plays an important role in the study of language capabilities. Stylistics studies not only the stylistic capabilities of language tools, but also the issues of analyzing their functional role in the text, the level of impact.

Keywords

stylistics, exclamation, stylistic function of the introduction, stylistics of the compound sentence, syntactic stylistics, metaphorical images.

One of the main tasks of stylistic analysis is to deeply study the figurative, emotional, and aesthetic aspects of language in fiction. "Along with the study of the internal structural features of the Uzbek language, since the 1950s, attention has also been paid to the study of its methodology. Ayyub Gulom and Sh. Shoabdurakhmonov were at the forefront of such movements. A. Gulom, in his work "Uzbek tilida ashelyklar" published in 1941, extensively discussed the specific features of the use of ashelyklar in folk epics, while Sh. Shoabdurakhmonov's candidate dissertation on the topic "The language and style of the Ravshan epic" (1949) is considered the first monograph devoted to this problem. Since then, dozens of works have appeared on the monographic study of various functional styles of the Uzbek language. Among them are I. Kuchkortoyev's "Badiiy nutq stilistikasi" (1975), A. Shomaqsudov, I. Rasulov, R. Kungurov, H. Rustamov's "Uzbek Works such as "Stylistics of the Uzbek Language" by R. Kungurov (1982) have greatly contributed to the improvement of the stylistics of the Uzbek language.

Although the formation and development of the syntactic stylistics of the Uzbek language in the second half of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century is associated with the names of a number of scientists, the role of Professor Inomjon Rasulov in creating the theoretical and practical foundations of this field is of particular importance. He put forward the connection of the science of stylistics

with the syntactic level, the existence of a branch called syntactic stylistics, the stylistic possibilities of various functional styles, the stylistic characteristics of types of speech, views on syntactic figures and tropes, and enriched them with new theories. This section of the dissertation study examines Inomjon Rasulov's views on stylistics, the practical significance of the theoretical ideas put forward by the scientist in the process of stylistic analysis. Also, analytical considerations are made about the methods applied by the scientist to stylistic analysis, the criteria for determining the level of imagery and expressiveness of language means, as well as the influence of the scientific school he created. The content of the field of stylistics is style (style). Style is formed in speech. The specific features of style are well manifested in syntactic units. A sentence, which is considered a syntactic whole, demonstrates stylistic aspects as the main unit of speech. The order of speech itself creates various shades of meaning. In particular, in the Uzbek language, the order of speech is free, and the main emphasis is placed and emphasized on the unit that comes first in the sentence. As a result of expressing opinions on I. Rasulov's theoretical views on stylistics, his contribution to the development of Uzbek linguistics, in particular, the science of stylistics, is highlighted.

find the stylistic views of the scientist in the work "Uzbek language stylistics", written in collaboration with a number of scientists for higher education institutions. The author of the two main parts of this manual, which still serves as the only detailed source on general issues of stylistics, is Inomjon Rasulov. Here it is also clear that one of I. Rasulov's significant contributions to the history of our linguistics is his stylistic enrichment of syntax. Although at that time various problems of stylistics were studied in detail, general applications of stylistics were very few. I. Rasulov expressed syntactic stylistic views based on the specific laws and nature of our language. The scientist's thoughts on syntactic stylistics are still relevant today. In this regard, he expresses his views on the general issues of syntactic stylistics, their purpose, function, stylistic possibilities of syntax, issues of syntactic stylistics in speech styles, syntactic synonymy, stylistic features of sentence types according to the purpose of expression, stylistic features of single-complex sentences, the stylistic function of word order in a sentence, the stylistic function of the imperative, the introduction, the stylistic of compound sentences, and stylistic figures, and substantiates them with examples. The core point of stylistic expression is embodied precisely in syntax, in particular, in the uniqueness of the sentence structure. Inomjon Rasulov is one of the scientists who enriched Uzbek stylistics with his profound scientific views in this regard. In his views, he pays attention to the expressive possibilities of sentences and comprehensively covers the role of syntactic means in creating style.

Inomjon Rasulov considers the science of stylistics to be one of the most important areas of linguistics. According to him, language is not only a means of communication and information transmission, but also a figurative means of human thinking, manifested in an aesthetic form. These features of language are clearly manifested in sentences. I. Rasulov showed that through the stylistic nuances of syntactic units, one can see the expression of human emotions, mental states, and aesthetic worldview. In addition, the scientist advocated the study of stylistics on the basis of the text. In this regard, he advocated studying the semantic and expressive functions of language units in the text as a whole, rather than isolating them from the text. From this point of view, I. Rasulov studied in detail the internal structure of the literary text, its composition, the choice of language means in creating an image, the structure of the sentence, and the expressive aspects of syntactic units. He linked stylistic analysis with the “art of words” and focused on analyzing the aesthetic impact of figurative means in the language - metaphor, metonymy, epithet, litotes, hyperbole. Through this approach, stylistics is shown as a field focused not only on grammar or syntax, but also on the study of the aesthetic possibilities of language.

Inomjon Rasulov is known as one of the scientists who introduced the functional-stylistic approach into scientific circulation in the development of the science of stylistics. He considered stylistics not only within the framework of artistic style, but also as a science that covers all functional areas of the language. That is, stylistics is not only related to literary studies, but is also an important tool in analyzing the language means of scientific, official, journalistic and oral speech styles. I. Rasulov evaluates each functional style of the language as a stylistic system formed in accordance with the situation, environment and purpose. For example, while in the scientific style, clarity, logic, and comprehensibility are the main criteria, in the journalistic style, expressiveness and imagery are stronger. Emphasis is also placed on the analysis of scientific literary texts. The main task of stylistic analysis is to study how the figurative power, emotional impact, and symbolic and figurative meanings of linguistic units are expressed in the text. I. Rasulov relies on the following criteria when analyzing the text: the compositional structure of the text, the aesthetic significance of linguistic units in the text, stylistic means in creating an image, stylistic colorfulness, and emotional tone. In his analyses, the harmony of image and language is considered the main principle in studying a literary text. I. Rasulov also considers it necessary to determine the author's position in stylistic analysis, that is, to study the author's indirect participation in speech. Through a literary text, the author's spiritual world and attitude to society are revealed, which is achieved with the help of linguistic means.

Inomjon Rasulov identifies the study of the figurative and aesthetic aspects of a literary text as one of the main directions of stylistics. In his scientific research, poetic stylistic means are considered important tools that enhance the figurative power of the text and effectively convey the author's thought to the reader and listener. I. Rasulov explains each of these means as elements that have their own stylistic power and have an emotional and aesthetic impact. According to the scientist, one of the main tasks of artistic language is to create an image and revive the images contained in the text. In I. Rasulov's view, stylistic means are not only a means of demonstrating the aesthetic and figurative level of the language, but also express the author's attitude to the language, the world and the method of expressing thought. Metaphorical images make the language colorful, lively and expressive. At the same time, their emotional impact expands the logical and aesthetic scope of the text. Through metaphors, the author attempts to convey a deeper meaning to the immediate details of life and nature, which creates richer imaginations in the reader.

Through his stylistic analysis, I. Rasulov, in particular, demonstrates the subtle aesthetic approach to such means as epithets and lithotes, and studies their role in increasing the expressive power of the text. With the help of epithets, the author of a literary text presents the characteristics of an object or event in a richer and more figurative way. At the same time, I. Rasulov also presents the narrative and dialectical analysis of stylistic means as a unique method. By discussing the intrinsic and extrinsic (internal and external) images of the text, he achieves a deeper understanding of the emotional and aesthetic dialogue between the writer and the reader.

Inomjon Rasulov's stylistic views are of great importance for Uzbek linguistics and, in particular, for the methodology of stylistic analysis. He understood and put forward stylistics not only as a science of classifying stylistic means, but also as a scientific method of analysis that deeply reveals the content, aesthetic load, and author's intention of a literary text, capable of identifying the different aspects of various functional styles. Inomjon Rasulov, one of the scientists who developed the theoretical foundations of Uzbek language stylistics, stated that stylistic analysis is not only a list of literary devices, but also reveals the aesthetic and semantic aspects of language units in the text. Such analyses can be likened to today's linguopoetic approach. Inomjon Rasulov's views on syntactic stylistics are not only theoretically based, but also practically applicable. He offers an approach that can serve as a scientific basis for Uzbek language stylistics by providing a deep stylistic interpretation of simple syntactic units. The fact that the scientist's views have not lost their relevance today can be seen in the research work entitled "Syntactic

synonymy and syntactic variant". I. Rasulov was one of the first in Uzbek linguistics to note the existence of a distinction between syntactic synonymy and variant. In his opinion, syntactic synonymy is also one of the stylistic possibilities. It allows you to express the same idea in different ways using different syntactic forms, thereby adding variety and expressiveness to the text. With the help of syntactic synonyms, the writer or speaker enriches his style, and helps the reader to understand complex ideas more easily.

Conclusion. One of the aspects in which the scientist's views on syntactic stylistics can be continued is the syntactic elements of the style of journalistic and official business documents. The study of the syntactic features of the religious style, which is considered the sixth style today, can also be a topic for many studies.

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