

LINGUISTIC AESTHETICS AND RELATED CONCEPTS**Marifat Khusanova****Senior lecturer of Ferghana State University,****Doctor of philosophy (PhD) in philological sciences**

Abstract: When it comes to the aesthetics of language, it is important to consider the extent to which these concepts are directly and closely related to it in artistic speech, in terms of the hierarchical system of language. This article describes the views on the aesthetics of language and related concepts. It also reflects a comparison of the affective (expressive) and aesthetic functions of language, as well as the approaches of linguists to this topic.

Keywords: artistic speech, functions of language, individual approach, aesthetics of language, emotionality, artistic speech, affective function of language, aesthetic function of language.

Introduction

One of the first scholars to study linguistic aesthetics in detail was the Italian philosopher and politician Benedetto Croce, who in his book published in 1902 theoretically equated linguistics with aesthetics, the “science of beauty.” B. Croce believes that linguistic categories are as individual as aesthetic categories are individual.

Access

Later, the German philologist Karl Fossler tried to continue and develop the ideas of B. Croce. Fossler also considered language as a creation of individual individuals and approached language from the position of subjectivism.

In these years, the Swiss linguist Charles Balli, in his book "French Stylistics", sharply distinguished between the affective (expressive) and aesthetic functions of language. In his opinion, this aesthetic aspect of language should be studied by aesthetics and literary theory.

The great French linguist Antoine Mayet, in a review written in 1925, emphasizes the absolute importance of a deep study of the aesthetics of language for a general theory of language.

Reform analysis and methods

The question of what constitutes the concept of “aesthetics” in language, first of all, and how it is characterized, is natural and justified. In this regard, the following opinion of the great linguist R. A. Budagov is very important: “Esthetics” in relation to language and speech should

be understood as the conscious attitude of the speaker or writer not only to what he is saying and what he is writing about, but also to how he is saying and writing.”

Often, when talking about the aesthetics of language, one thinks only about the language of a particular writer. It is wrong to think that aesthetics is inherent only to the language of literary works, and that it is impossible to talk about the aesthetics of language outside of them. Because the basis of the aesthetics of language is based on the quality and nature of speech. In live speech, attention is often paid to how thoughts are expressed. With this attention, language, along with its communicative function, also manifests its aesthetic function. Therefore, language can participate with its aesthetic function not only in a work of art, but also outside it.¹

Results and Discussion

"A literary text, unlike any non-fiction text, performs a special function - an aesthetic function, which is manifested in a complex interaction with the communicative function and is considered a decisive factor in the specific construction of the text."² M. Yuldoshev says this about this: "In works devoted to the study of the language of a work of art, along with the term "expressive function" of language, terms such as "poetic function of language", "artistic function of language", and "aesthetic function of language" are also used.

However, it should also be said that the term "aesthetic function of language" is used relatively often in philological literature. This is natural, because the concept of aesthetic function can generalize a number of concepts, including expressiveness, artistry, poetics. In other words, the scope of the concept of aesthetic function is much wider than these concepts.³

"All that makes speech brighter, more expressive, more impressionable is expression. Hence, speech expressiveness is the means that make speech bright, expressive, pictorial impressionable"⁴.

What conclusions do the above points allow to draw about these two terms? Maybe synonymous terms? At the same time, we found it necessary to reflect on the terms "aesthetic function" and "expressive function" of the language.

¹ Abdurahmonov X, Mahmudov H. So'z estetikasi.- Toshkent.: "Fan", 1981. b. 4.

² Гореликова М. И., Магомедова Д. М. Лингвистический анализ художественного текста. – Москва. «Русский язык», 1989. s-5.

³ Yo'ldoshev M. Badiiy matnning lisoniy tahlili. – Toshkent.; 2008. bb.7-8.

⁴ Галкина-Федорук Е. М., Горшкова К. В., Шаиский Н. М. Современный русский язык. Т,1962.с.99.

First of all, when we pay attention to the lexical meaning of both terms, it helps to distinguish opinions. Expressionism is a French “ expression”. In addition, there is also the meaning of “ the power of expression of expressiveness“, that is,” speed”. A.I.Yefimov said:” the main sign of the artistic style, which stands out from other styles , is its aesthetic function, image and expressiveness, " referring to this meaning of the word. Aesthetics means “feeling” in Greek.

Therefore, both terms do not represent other-other concepts in relation to the function of the language. They reflect two sides of one concept. More precisely, expressiveness refers to the speaker, i.e., the means by which the lison reflects the owner's purpose, and more to the means by which he uses it with that purpose, while aestheticism refers to the desired, generated result in the listener, i.e. expressiveness serves to evoke aesthetic pleasure. Both together mean the same task, so that it would be more appropriate to use the term “aesthetic” in relation to the task of the language, and “expressiveness” in relation to the means of performing the same task. It is appropriate to say that the term “expressiveness”, which is used to refer to the function of language, is metonymically derived. At this point, we think that it will not be inappropriate for us to mention our opinion about another term used in Stylistics. Touching on the term expressiveness and emotionality also helps to express the feedback we want to say.

“Some linguists suggest that language has an emotional lexicon in its vocabulary, but no expressive lexicon. In their opinion, expressiveness is created on the basis of the special application of language units. Emotionality is only available in the language. Expressiveness, on the other hand, is evident in gestures, facial expressions, and in one's act, even in labor activity.

Expressiveness occurs when any word and other language units come out of their encirclement, are applied specifically for another purpose. Expressiveness is usually classified into two groups: expressive-emotional and expressive-subjective assessment meanings. Given that the signs of expressiveness are not identical in meaning, it was customary to divide the meaning of words into such types.”⁵

Expressive-emotionality is not isolated phenomena. In one of these phenomena, expressiveness is dominant, in the other, emotionality is dominant, and in another, both can be

⁵ Галкина-Федорук Е. М., Горшкова К. В., Шаиский Н. М. Современный русский язык. Т. 1962.

equal. Accordingly, it is advisable to call the first expressive, the second emotional, and the third expressive-emotional.

Conclusion

Expression of emotion in language is always expressive, but expression in language is not always emotional. In other words, the relation of emotionality to expressiveness is the relation of the private state to the general state. Some scholars note the above cases, writing: "any emotionality is expressiveness. Therefore, the term "emotional-expressive" is used in science. The supplement states that the first meaning of" expression "is" expressiveness", while the second meaning is "the power of manifestation(of emotions)". The double term "emotional-expressive" also indicates a strong manifestation of the speaker's emotional attitude towards the concept in which the word expressive is meant in addition to expressiveness, that is, the term emotional-expressive serves to fully reflect the essence of the linguistic phenomenon.⁶

"Expressiveness means gaining the power of influence of thought expression. All that makes speech brighter, more expressive, more impressionable is expression. Hence, speech expressiveness is the means that make speech bright, expressive, pictorial-impressionable." From this point of view, one can see the infinite possibilities of expression of expressiveness at all levels throughout the hierarchical system of language.

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