

LINGUISTIC AND STYLISTIC FEATURES OF POETIC SPEECH

Eshboyeva Tursuntosh Soxatmamatovna

Acting Associate Professor (PhD), Department of Second Foreign Languages, Samarkand State
Institute of Foreign Languages.

Nizomiddinova Rayhona

Student, Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19642233>

Abstract. *This article analyzes the linguistic and stylistic features of poetic speech. The study examines, on a scientific basis, the specific characteristics of poetic language at the phonetic, lexical, morphological, and syntactic levels. The results show that poetic speech is a complex and multi-layered system that emerges from the purposeful aesthetic organization of language units. The research has significant theoretical and practical importance for the linguopoetic analysis of poetic discourse.*

Keywords: *poetic speech, poetic language, linguistics, stylistics, rhythm, metaphor, imagery, expressiveness.*

1. Introduction

Language is the primary means of expressing human thought, and in the course of social development, it manifests itself in various functional forms. Among these forms, poetic speech stands out due to its aesthetic orientation, high degree of imagery, and expressive potential.

Unlike ordinary communicative speech, poetic speech not only conveys information but also produces an aesthetic effect on the reader, evokes emotional experiences, and interprets reality through artistic imagery in a unique way.

In modern linguistics, the study of poetic speech has developed at the intersection of linguistics and stylistics, and this field is recognized as linguopoetics. The linguopoetic approach makes it possible to analyze poetic text not only as a literary work but also as a complex linguistic system.

This, in turn, helps to better understand the internal structure of poetic speech and its aesthetic and functional capacities.

Previous studies have extensively examined specific aspects of poetic language—such as expressive means, stylistic figures, metaphor, and other tropes. However, the comprehensive analysis of poetic speech across all levels of language remains one of the pressing issues.

The main aim of this research is to systematically study the linguistic and stylistic features of poetic speech and to reveal its aesthetic essence. The study includes the following objectives:

- to identify the phonetic features of poetic speech
- to analyze specific characteristics at the lexical level
- to study the functional role of morphological means
- to demonstrate the expressive potential of syntactic structures

2. Methods

In this study, a number of scientific methods were employed to investigate poetic speech.

These methods made it possible to conduct a comprehensive analysis of different levels of poetic text.

Descriptive method

This method was used to identify the general features of poetic speech and to explain the use of linguistic units.

Linguopoetic analysis

Through the linguopoetic approach, aesthetic devices, imagery, and mechanisms of artistic expression in poetic texts were examined.

Stylistic analysis

The stylistic method was applied to determine the functional role of expressive means, tropes, and figures used in poetic speech.

Comparative method

A comparative analysis was carried out to identify relationships and differences between various language levels.

Samples of Uzbek poetry were used as research material. During the analysis, phonetic, lexical, morphological, and syntactic units were examined in their interrelation.

3. Results

The results of the study show that poetic speech possesses specific features at all levels of language.

3.1. Phonetic features

In poetic speech, the sound system performs an important aesthetic function. In particular, repetition of sounds creates melody and musicality.

- Alliteration — repetition of consonant sounds
- Assonance — harmony of vowel sounds
- Rhythm — forms the structural basis of the poem

These devices contribute not only to the sound of the poem but also to its emotional impact.

3.2. Lexical features

In poetic speech, word choice is of particular importance. Words are often used not in their direct meanings but in figurative ones.

- metaphor
- metonymy
- synecdoche

Through these devices, new semantic layers are created, and the depth of meaning in the text increases.

3.3. Morphological features

In poetic speech, grammatical forms are used more freely. This is reflected in:

- interchangeability of parts of speech
- unusual use of affixes
- deviation from grammatical norms

As a result, subjectivity and expressiveness of speech are intensified.

3.4. Syntactic features

Syntactic structures in poetic speech also acquire specific characteristics:

- inversion (change in word order)

- ellipsis (omission of certain elements)
- repetition (anaphora, epiphora)

These devices enhance the rhythmic and emotional impact of speech.

4. Discussion

The analysis shows that poetic speech fundamentally differs from ordinary speech. This difference is primarily manifested in the functional reinterpretation of linguistic units. In poetic speech, every element—sound, word, grammatical form—performs an aesthetic function.

Deviation from norms plays an important role in poetic speech. This phenomenon reveals new possibilities of language and enriches artistic expression. As a result, poetic text becomes a multi-layered and open system for interpretation.

Furthermore, cognitive and pragmatic factors are also significant in poetic speech. In the process of perceiving a poem, the reader interprets meaning based on their own experience, knowledge, and emotional state. This leads to the subjective and polysemantic nature of poetic speech.

The findings confirm that the study of poetic speech requires not only a linguistic approach but also stylistic, cognitive, and semiotic perspectives.

5. Conclusion

Poetic speech is one of the most complex and aesthetically rich forms of language. Based on the results of the study, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. Poetic speech is formed through the special selection and organization of linguistic units.
2. Phonetic devices ensure the melody and musicality of the poem.
3. Lexical units create imagery through figurative meanings.
4. Morphological means enhance expressiveness.
5. Syntactic structures increase the rhythmic and expressive characteristics of speech.

Therefore, the study of poetic speech remains one of the important scientific directions in linguistics and literary studies.

References

1. Karshibaeva, U. D. (2022). *Germena de Stael and French romanticism*.
2. Eshboyeva, T. S. (2023). *Linguopoetical analysis of poems translated from Uzbek into French*.
3. Eshboyeva, T. S. (2023). *Linguopoetic analysis of translations of Alisher Navoi's ghazals*.
4. Eshboyeva, T. S. (2023). *Linguopoetic analysis of translations of Shavkat Rahmon's poems*.
5. Eshboyeva, T. S. (2023). *Issues of translation in modern Uzbek poetry*.
6. Ergashev, M., & J.J. Gaté (2007). *Alisher Navoi. Ghazals*.
7. Abduvalieva, D. (2017). *Lexicon of Alisher Navoi's works*.
8. <http://e-adabiyot.uz>