

Synecdoche, the literary device where a part is used to represent the whole or vice versa, is also present in Yusupov's work. This technique deepens the emotional and poetic meaning of his verses:

- *Cholga salom bersam o'sha so'qmoqda,*
- *"Kimsan?" deb tanimay menga qaradi. (Qadirdon so'qmoqlar)*
- *I greeted an old man on that same path,*
- *He looked at me and asked, "Who are you?"*

Here, the "old man" represents not just an individual elder, but an entire generation—a symbol of historical memory. The poet reflects on themes of humanity, forgetting, and the passage of time.

Another image:

- *"Ko'ngil - yo'l bo'yida o'sgan bir eman."*
- *Tuyg'u - buloq aytar shan rivoyatlar. (Qatarlar)*
- *The heart – an oak growing by the roadside.*
- *Emotion – a spring that tells sacred legends.*

In this example, the "oak" tree metaphorically symbolizes a person's patience, endurance, and strength. The "heart" is likened to a plant, with human virtues being artistically expressed through imagery from nature.

In conclusion, the poetry of Ibrayim Yusupov demonstrates the deep and unique expressive power of language. Through the skillful use of metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche, he vividly conveys national values, folk imagery, and life's truths with sincerity and depth. His poetry reflects the intrinsic connection between language and culture and highlights the aesthetic significance of linguistic and poetic tools. Through Yusupov's verse, we experience not only the beauty of the art of words but also the spiritual richness of our people.

REFERENCES:

1. Yusupov I. O'mir, sag'an ashiqpan... Saylandi shig'armalari. -Nukus: Qaraqalpaqsatan, 1999.
2. Temirxanova Q.A. & Sadullaeva A.N,. (2024). Ajiniyaz shig'armalarin ingilis tiline awdarma islegende milliy-madeniy ozgeshelikler. *Hamkor Konferensiyalar*, 1(7), 458–460. Retrieved from <https://academicsbook.com/index.php/konferensiya/article/view/878>
3. Sadullaeva, A. (2022). "Terbenbes" romanında 'muhabbat'túsinigi. *Science and innovation*, 1(B8), 1957-1961.
4. https://uzpedia.uz/kitob/adabiyot_6sinf_ii/qadrdon_soqmoqlar
5. <https://vostoka.ucoz.com/publ/3-1-0-1075>

LINGUO-SYNERGISTIC FEATURES OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH POETRY

Absamatova Mariya Mardon Kizi
1st year student of Jizzakh State University
Khayriniso Bakhtiyarovna Ganiyeva – PhD

Abstract: The purpose of this article is to examine in detail the social, cultural, psychological and linguistic categories of future and modality in English-speaking countries through the study of poetry. The methodological basis consisted of elements of theoretical and comparative, conceptual, fundamental, functional-semantic, structural and synergetic analysis. Communicative conditions of implementation with the help of Linguosynergy, semantic and cognitive mechanisms of forming a conceptual picture of the world from the perspective of the future, and aspects of interaction of temporal categories with other text parameters were revealed. English and Uzbek poetic works were comparatively analyzed in terms of general mood, themes, ideological concepts, and aesthetic features.

Keywords: linguo-synergetics, poetic discourse system, synergetic analysis, chaotic oscillations, self-organization

In linguistics, theoretical paradigms are broad theoretical frameworks that provide a general approach to understanding and analyzing language. There are many different theoretical paradigms in linguistics, and different linguists may favor different paradigms depending on their research interests and goals. The relevance of the work is related to the cognitive and discursive researches carried out in modern artistic speech, including literary-poetic speech, and the importance of conducting research according to interests in linguosynergistic aspects. Language, as an open system, can be a study object of synergetics. In this article, we need to explain the brief history and prospects of the synergetic approach to the language. Linguistics, based on the interdisciplinary direction that studies the theory of self-organization of systems, is of particular interest in modern language science. Manifestations of systematic relations between language and reality have been revealed, so it seems appropriate to describe them from the point of view of linguistic synergetics. The analysis showed that synergy refers to the categorical features of the studied poetic texts and is manifested in the joint operation of all constituent components. From the point of view of linguosynergistic approach, researchers consider any type of speech a complex open dynamic nonlinear self-organizing system with characteristic features of multidimensionality, internal heterogeneity, structural hierarchy. Similar the system is in a state of conditional equilibrium regulated by certain order parameters. The coordinated interaction of the system components is focused on the attractor, provides the largest layout area and the most convenient mode of operation.

However, the system ensures constant interaction with the external environment, which, in turn, contributes to the emergence of chaotic oscillations (oscillations) and leads to a transition from equilibrium. Synergetics (from the Greek *sunergeia* - cooperation, harmony) is considered a theory of self-organization and self-management of a certain system, and it can be usefully used in the study of the nature of complex systemic processes in which there is an open, exchange of energy or information with the external environment. In this, with the help of several terms of synergetics, such as disorder, instability, nonlinearity, chaos, the deviations of the studied object from certain conditions and its causes, gradual evolution and changes in the situation are studied. Poetic discourse is an important part of communicative practices of modern people; besides it is an integral part of cultural and linguistic reality. Exploring poetic discourse as holistic phenomenon is a great interest both in terms of understanding its own poetic nature and in terms of clarification of the related laws of the existence of communication, language and culture. Edgar Allan Poe was an American writer, poet, editor, and literary critic who was considered part of the American Romantic movement. Poe is famous for his poetry, and his poetic style is distinguished from other poets by its length and uniqueness. From this poem we can see some word came from by meaning self-organization it means synergetics.

*Sancta Maria! turn thine eyes –
Upon the sinner's sacrifice,
Of fervent prayer and humble love,
From thy holy throne above.*

The meaning of *prayer and humble love* invokes the lexeme of the divine *throne* to show that the content of the divine love is to ennoble the *holy throne*.

*At morn; at noon; at twilight dim –
Maria! thou hast heard my hymn!
In joy and wo; in good and ill –
Mother of God, be with me still!*

Depicting the symbol of divine love for *Maria* in the form of the mother of God is metaphorically interpreted as bringing stylistic brightness and metaphysical views and the harmony of meaning and content. Poetic communication is seen as purposeful social action. According to him, art is social action, social technique of feeling, and the instrument of society, through of which it involves the most

intimate and most personal aspects of our being. Initially individual feeling through a work of art becomes public or generalized. Linguosynergy anylyses is represented by emotional speech in which the most pronounced subjective-emotional attitude of the author to the events, views and images. Emotion in poetic speech reaches so high intensity that emotional load is reported every single word, every pause and «overtone» of poem. Information transmitted through the poetic text can be divided into two categories: semantic information is information contained in the text, allowing to establish its correlation with some segments of reality, with some extra-linguistic situation, that is, as a system of denotes. The semantic information is materialized in the text by a system of verbal signals aimed at causing the recipient to relate this text to the extra-linguistic situation. Furthermore, aesthetic information can be called that entire complex of information, which is transmitted in the process of poetic communication in addition to semantic information.

Topmay, sabri tugab bo‘ron bo‘ldiyu,

Jarliklarga olib ketdi boshini.

Farhod tog‘laridan daraging izlab,

Soylarga qulatdi tog‘ning toshini.

Analyzing the following poem by the Uzbek poetess Zulfiyakhanim, we can see that the poetic lines are enriched with meaning and the words that come across suddenly give meaning to the poem, possible the lexeme that gives meaning to the poem and is inextricably linked with social life and culture. Poetic speech is a sequence of code symbols that cannot be output directly from the symbolism of a “practical” language. All these metamorphoses occur with speech due to its organization according to the models of special poetic structures: metric-rhythmic, phonic, metalogical (that is, structures that ensure the polysemantic nature of the poetic word) One can note the ambiguity in the name poetic language. In the direct meaning of words, this is the language of poetry alone. In fact, it means language in its artistic application, regardless of whether it concerns poetry, prose or drama. If we cite examples mainly from poetry, and not from prose, it is only because a poetic speech, as a rule, is distinguished by an exceptional concentration of expressive means. In contrast to the usual (practical) language, whose basic is the communicative function, the aesthetic (poetic) function dominates in poetic language, the implementation of which focuses more attention on the linguistic representations themselves (phonetic, rhythmic, structural, figurative-semantic, etc.), so that they become self-valuable means of expression. Poetic language is closely connected, on the one hand, with the literary language, which is its normative basis, and, on the other, with the national language, from which it draws various characterological language means, for example, dialectisms in the transmission of speech characters or to create a local color of the portrayed. The poetic word grows out of the real word and in it, becoming motivated in the text and fulfilling a certain artistic function. Therefore, we can say that any sign of the language can be aesthetic this, she exclaims: “Love” in Zulfiyakhanim’s poetry is a deeply dramatic feeling, filled with longing and hopelessness. Love emphasizes the poet’s loneliness even more. Only in nature and through nature it is possible to connect lovers. She is the mediator between them.

We analyzed how the poets themselves record the state of poetic inspiration in their poems, instinctively resorting to the introspection method. In this case, the poet simultaneously acts in two ways: 1) experiencing some unusual physical and mental state; 2) The poet - the creator, fixing this state in rhythmic-sound formulas. It was revealed that the state in which the poet creates verse forms often proceeds painfully and is associated with rhythmic-sound sensations, which he seeks to fix.

REFERENCES

- 1, Герман.И.А “Лингвосинергетика”- Барнаул : Алт. акад. экономики и права, 2000. — 166 с <https://rutracker.org/forum/viewtopic.php?t=726>
2. Пищалиникова В.А. “Лингвосинергетика: проблемы и перспективы/ред”. – Барнаул, 2000 – С. 120.

3. Cherwitz A. R. Creating a Culture of Intellectual Entrepreneurship. Academe 91. July/August 2005. Vol. 5
4. А.Мухторов; Ш.И. Мустафакулов “Таълим соҳаларини ривожлантириш буйича хориж тажрибалари” -“Иқтисодиёт ва инноватсион технологиялар” илмий журнал 2012 й №4 май.
5. Асаул, А.Н. Модернизация экономики на основе технологических инноваций.— СПб: АНО ИПЭВ, 2008. – 606 с.
6. Захидова Ш.Ш. Олий таълим хизматлари бозорининг амал қилиш механизми самарадорлигини ошириш (Ўзбекистон материаллари асосида). И.ф.н. дис.автореферати.- Т.: ЎЗМУ, 2012. 26 б
7. Низамов А.Б. Рахматов Ш.А. Замонавий олий таълим муассасалар шаклланишига таъсир кўрсатган асосий шарт-шароитлар ва омиллар. // Педагогика ва психологияда инновациялар журнали №SI-2/2020-7. 2020 847-851 бетлар

IMPORTANCE OF SYNERGISTIC ANALYSIS IN LINGUISTICS

Absamatova Mariya Mardon Kizi
1st year student of Jizzakh State University
Khayriniso Bakhtiyarovna Ganiyeva – PhD

Abstract: The article is devoted to the consideration of synergetics as a new scientific approaches in linguistics.. Synergetic analysis in linguistics is essential for a comprehensive understanding of language as a complex, dynamic system. It allows for deeper insights into language structure, function, acquisition, processing, and evolution, benefiting both theoretical research and practical applications.

Keywords: Synergetics, linguosynergetics, self-organization, expressiveness of speech, stylistic features, comparative analysis.

Synergetics is a multidisciplinary field that studies systems and processes that exhibit self-organization. It was introduced by Hermann Haken in the 1970s and has since found applications in a variety of disciplines, including physics, chemistry, biology, sociology, and economics. Synergetics (from the Greek synergetikos - joint action, interaction, etc.) is a new interdisciplinary direction in the study of systems consisting of a large number of components or subsystems that interact in a complex way. As a result of such interaction, processes arise that lead to the self-organization of the system. Linguosynergetics, a branch of linguistics, applies the principles of synergetics to the study of language. This interdisciplinary approach explores how linguistic structures and patterns emerge, stabilize, and evolve through the interactions of simpler linguistic elements. It offers a framework for understanding the self-organizing properties of language systems. Exploring how meanings and pragmatic norms develop and stabilize through communicative interactions. Investigating the dynamic nature of semantic fields and pragmatic usage. Viewing language learning as a process where learners acquire linguistic structures through self-organization. Understanding how interaction with the environment and social context influences language acquisition.

Language is formed under the influence of various linguistic and non-linguistic factors, possessing various functional capabilities, it gives rise to various incarnations and reincarnations. When studying the process of self-organization in language, it is necessary to take into account the following parameters: 1) geographical factor - spatial factor; 2) chronological factor - time, time axis; 3) sociological factor - social environment, culture, religion, nationality, age social signals, such as Here is the process of linguistic dynamics and organization of words, based on these three factors. In the language system, the order parameter is determined relatively. In this regard, H. Haken wrote: "In