

## TECHNIQUES AND METHODS OF LITERARY TEXT ANALYSIS IN LINGUISTICS

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**Abstract:** The article examines modern methods of linguistic analysis of literary texts, including morphological, syntactic, stylistic, and lexical approaches. Special attention is paid to identifying the author's individuality, expressive means, and their role in creating a literary image. Examples of analysis based on Russian literary works are provided.

**Keywords:** literary text, linguistic analysis, stylistics, morphology, syntax, expressive means

ТЕХНИКА И МЕТОДЫ АНАЛИЗА ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОГО ТЕКСТА В  
ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ

**Аннотация:** В статье рассматриваются современные методы лингвистического анализа художественного текста, включая морфологический, синтаксический, стилистический и лексический подходы. Особое внимание уделяется выявлению авторской индивидуальности, средств выразительности и их роли в создании художественного образа. Приводятся примеры анализа на материале русской художественной литературы.

**Ключевые слова:** художественный текст, лингвистический анализ, стилистика, морфология, синтаксис, выразительные средства.

A literary text is a complex, multifaceted system in which vocabulary, grammar, syntax, and stylistic devices interact to form a coherent artistic image. Linguistic analysis allows the researcher to view the text not only as a means of conveying the plot, but also as a complex semiotic structure, where every word, every grammatical form, and every stylistic figure carries a specific semantic load.

Morphological analysis plays an important role in a literary text, as it reveals patterns in the use of parts of speech, their forms, and functions within the context of the work. For example, the extensive use of participles, adverbial adverbs, and complex verb forms in the works of A.S. Pushkin creates a dynamic narrative and enhances the expressiveness of descriptions. Analysis of morphological devices also reveals the author's individuality: the choice of word forms, the frequency of use of certain parts of speech, and their distribution throughout the text reflect the author's style and their preferences in constructing the artistic world [4, p. 78].

Syntactic analysis complements morphological analysis by examining the structure of sentences, their typology, and the interactions between clauses. Complex syntactic constructions such as syntactic inversion, antithesis, repetition, and parallelism enhance the expressiveness of a text [5, p. 43]. In F. Iskander's novel "Rabbits and Boas," such syntactic devices are used to convey the psychological tension and inner state of the characters, creating the effect of lively speech and an emotional response in the reader. Syntactic analysis also allows us to identify the rhythmic organization of a text, which is especially important when studying poetry, where melody and rhythm are closely linked to the emotional impact of a work.

Stylistic analysis studies the artistic and expressive devices of language, including tropes (metaphors, epithets, hyperbole, similes), phraseological units, and other figures of speech. These devices form the figurative system of a work and help the author convey emotions, the

psychological state of the characters, and the author's position. For example, in the works of A.P. Chekhov, epithets and metaphors often serve a psychological function: through the description of external characteristics, the inner world of the characters is revealed, creating the atmosphere of the work. An analysis of stylistic devices allows us to identify the characteristics of the author's language, his expressive devices, and his unique artistic style.

Lexical analysis examines the text's vocabulary, word frequency, semantic fields, and connotative load. It allows us to determine which words and expressions are key to understanding the text, which create a specific emotional and cultural atmosphere, and which reflect the characters' particular ways of thinking and worldview. In the works of Chingiz Aitmatov, words with a national connotation create a cultural and ethnic context, revealing the characters' mentality and the traditions of their society. Word frequency analysis, identifying repetitions and key lexical units, allows us to systematically evaluate the text's structure and highlight its main semantic centers.

The integrated use of morphological, syntactic, stylistic, and lexical analysis ensures a comprehensive understanding of a literary text. [7, p. 55] The integration of various methods allows us to identify the interrelationships between textual levels and demonstrates how grammatical forms, vocabulary, and stylistic devices combine to create an artistic effect. For example, in the analysis of A.S. Pushkin's poem "Winter Morning," the combination of epithets, syntactic inversions, and grammatical forms forms a holistic image of nature and the emotional state of the lyrical hero.

Of particular importance is the study of contextual connections and the interaction of expressive devices with the plot and idea of a work. For example, the repetition of key words in certain sections of the text creates a rhythmic structure, enhances the dramatic effect, and emphasizes the central motifs of the work. Comparative analysis of texts by different authors or different works by the same author allows us to identify patterns in the author's style and individual linguistic characteristics.

Linguistic analysis of literary texts is also important for the teaching of literature and philology, as it helps students and researchers gain a deeper understanding of the structure and meaning of works, develop analytical thinking skills, and the ability to work with texts at different levels. The use of analytical methods promotes the development of interpretation skills, the identification of artistic devices, and an understanding of their role in creating an artistic image.

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