Poirot picked up the Classical Dictionary and immersed himself once more in classical lore. He did not intend to follow his prototype too closely. There should be no women, no shirt of Nessus... The Labours and the Labours only (A.Christie).

Conclusion. Thus, the analysis demonstrates that mythological precedent texts function in modern literary discourse not as static narrative sources, but as dynamic conceptual structures capable of multiple transformations. The case of Agatha Christie's *The Labours of Hercules* illustrates that the actualization of a mythological precedent text involves not only explicit allusion, but also complex processes of metaphorical reinterpretation, conceptual integration, and semiotic transformation. The myth is preserved in the reader's cognitive memory as a structured set of conceptual relations, which allows it to be recognized even when its narrative components are substantially modified. Consequently, the transformation of a precedent mythological text appears inseparable from its conceptualization, while the mechanisms of allusion, metaphor, and symbolic substitution ensure both the continuity of cultural memory and the creative renewal of myth within contemporary literary discourse.

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ARTISTIC MEANING AND IMAGERY IN PROSE THROUGH COMPARATIVE LINGUAPOETIC ANALYSIS

Annotation. *The article explores the process of linguapoetic analysis, identifying poetically activated linguistic means that are of great importance in comparative literature. Studying the linguistic devices of a literary work helps to reveal how the essence and meaning of the literary text are formed. The principle of identifying poetically activated linguistic means involves analyzing language units individually. Therefore, any linguistic unit arranged in authorially skillful combinations within a literary text may perform an important aesthetic function in the creation of imagery. In such cases, additional artistic meanings – that is, supplementary connotations may emerge within the semantic scope of a single word or independent word combinations.*

Keywords: *linguistic unit, author's intention, a literary text, aesthetic value, connotation, independent word combinations.*

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QIYOSIY LINGVOPOETIK TAHLIL ORQALI NASRDA BADIIY MA'NO VA TASVIRLAR

Annotatsiya. *Maqolada qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslikda katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan poetik jihatdan faollashtirilgan lingvistik vositalarni aniqlashga qaratilgan lingvopoetik tahlil jarayoni yoritiladi. Badiiy asarning lingvistik vositalarini o'rganish badiiy matnning mohiyati va mazmunining qanday shakllanishini ochib berishga yordam beradi. Poetik jihatdan faollashtirilgan lingvistik vositalarni aniqlash tamoyili til*

birliklarini alohida-alohida tahlil qilishni nazarda tutadi. Shuning uchun badiiy matn doirasida muallif tomonidan mahorat bilan uyg'unlashtirilgan har qanday lingvistik birlik obrazlilikni yaratishda muhim estetik vazifani bajarishi mumkin. Bunday holatlarda bitta so'z yoki mustaqil so'z birikmalari semantik doirasida qo'shimcha badiiy ma'nolar, ya'ni, qo'shimcha konnotatsiyalarni yuzaga keltirishi mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: *lingvistik birlik, muallif niyati, badiiy matn, estetik qimmati, konnotatsiya, mustaqil so'z birikmalari.*

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ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ И ОБРАЗНОСТЬ В ПРОЗЕ ЧЕРЕЗ СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЛИНГВО-ПОЭТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ

Аннотация. *В статье рассматривается процесс лингвопоэтического анализа, направленный на выявление поэтически активизированных языковых средств, имеющих большое значение в сравнительном литературоведении. Изучение языковых средств художественного произведения помогает раскрыть, каким образом формируются сущность и смысл литературного текста. Принцип выявления поэтически активизированных языковых средств предполагает анализ языковых единиц по отдельности. Поэтому любая языковая единица, мастерски организованная автором в пределах художественного текста, может выполнять важную эстетическую функцию в создании образности. В таких случаях в семантическом объёме отдельного слова или самостоятельных словосочетаний могут возникать дополнительные художественные значения, то есть дополнительные коннотации.*

Ключевые слова: *лингвистическая единица, авторский замысел, художественный текст, эстетическая ценность, коннотация, самостоятельные словосочетания.*

Introduction. It is important to carry out a comparative linguapoetic analysis of the thematic layers of prose texts. It is feasible to determine the significance of free word combinations and linguistic units within the work in reflecting the author's intention and ideological concept through stylistic features. In particular, the essence of lingua-poetic analysis lies in analyzing stylistic and linguistic material while taking into account the artistic-compositional and plot-related features of the work.

It is clear that comparative lingua-poetic analysis enables the reader to perceive the emotional and aesthetic impact reflected by the author of a literary work, as well as to understand how combinations of diverse linguistic means at different levels participate in the creation of imagery.

Literature review. Moreover, the excessive use of stylistic devices in a literary text is not always a sufficient indicator of the author's true mastery; it should be emphasized that even a prose text devoid of overt stylistic devices may be rich in imagery. Therefore, any linguistic unit arranged in authorially skillful combinations within a literary text may perform an important aesthetic function in the creation of imagery. In such cases, additional artistic meanings – that is, supplementary connotations may emerge within the semantic scope of a single word or a free word combination.

In the process of lingua-poetic analysis, identifying poetically activated linguistic means is of great importance. Studying the linguistic devices of a literary work helps to reveal how the essence and meaning of the work are formed. The principle of identifying poetically activated linguistic means involves analyzing language units individually.

In the following excerpt from Abdulla Qahhor's novella "Sinchalak", the artistic meanings of certain words and expressions serve to convey expressiveness and aesthetic emphasis:

"*For a long time, Qalandarov lay awake, lost in thought: 'This girl is the kind who harbors resentment in her heart – and worse than that, it turns out she is capable of such deeds! Yet, after doing all that, one cannot help but admire how she chirped innocently at the station like a harmless chick. Oh, my goodness, how can such a tiny body contain so much cunning, so much deceit and trickery! Even if she excels at nothing else, when it comes to slyness, she truly has a spark capable of lifting the sky.*" [1]

In this passage, through the lexeme *"harmless chick"*, the author expresses a lexical meaning characteristic of Saida – a young, intelligent, hardworking girl with a pure heart. This word not only realizes its lexical meaning but also acquires a unique artistic meaning.

Research methodology. Comparative lingua-poetic analysis, when examining the ideological and artistic significance of a particular work, is not limited solely to the principles of literary theory, but is carried out on the basis of specific linguistic and stylistic materials or their combinations, which constitutes one of the major achievements of modern lingua-poetics.

[1] A.Qahhor. Sinchalak. Toshkent, Global books, 2021, 100-bet.

It is obvious that in recent years interest and attention toward the language of literary works and their lingua-poetic norms have been steadily increasing. It is no secret that readers perceive and evaluate the literary works they read on the basis of their own personal taste and experience. Such an approach by readers, in turn, necessitates continuous scholarly attention to literature on the part of specialists from various branches of philology. Consequently, the lingua-poetics of literary works is aimed at making our understanding of literature more objective.

The philological analysis of a given text should not be limited only to the study of artistic and stylistic devices, since it is natural for literary works that an author may create diverse connotations through various combinations of stylistically neutral units.

Analysis and results. Naturally, in a literary work, the author conveys artistic intention in a concealed manner through various images, devices, and figurative expressions. In world literary criticism, the value of a literary work is determined by the extent to which the author's intention is presented implicitly.

Furthermore, the effectiveness of lingua-poetic analysis does not depend on identifying the number of stylistically marked units used in a text, but rather on examining the author's mastery in employing them. For instance, in certain literary texts, an author may use a coordinated set of specific stylistic devices to reflect a particular thematic content, while employing a different set of linguistic units to develop another theme.

Lingua-poetic analysis of a literary text may be based on various aims and methods. In our research, we examined the lingua-poetics of prose literary works as an integrated whole by means of the comparative lingua-poetic analysis method. The analysis was conducted using the following approaches: identifying the thematic and semantic layers of prose texts, key words, associative layers that determine motifs, various combinations of linguistic units, and layers of stylistically marked text.

Lingua-poetics studies not only individual linguistic or stylistic aspects of a literary work, but also examines them integrally in relation to the work's artistic and ideological theme. To conduct a more objective and detailed lingua-poetic analysis of a literary work, it is often necessary to go beyond a single text fragment or even the boundaries of the entire work and to turn to the author's complete body of creative work and biography or to compare the work with stylistically similar literary texts.

Conclusion. Through lingua-poetic analysis, the researcher examines in an integrated manner the relationship between the essence of a literary work and the poetic nature of its language. Lingua-poetic analysis makes it possible to identify the artistic and ideological orientation of the distinctive features of a literary text's linguistic structure, such as artistic devices, imagery, metaphors, and combinations of neutral or stylistically marked words. This, in turn, helps to reveal the aesthetic value of the literary text and to understand its artistic characteristics.

Research conducted using analytical methods such as thematic layers, keywords, associative layers determining motifs, various combinations, and other approaches defined within the methodology of comparative lingua-poetic analysis allows for deeper insight into the theme and ideological essence of a literary work within the framework of its holistic structure. In particular, when determining the position and significance of various characters within a literary work, it is advisable to apply the method of thematic categorization – that is, to examine the characteristics of the main thematic layers of the characters' speech.

Since comparative lingua-poetic analysis is carried out integrally, encompassing all aspects of a literary work – such as plot, genre, composition, period, vertical context, textual and stylistic features – it significantly expands the possibilities for a more detailed interpretation of literary images. In lingua-poetic analysis of a literary text, the researcher alternates between moving from content to form and from form back to content; therefore, this method may be likened to a 'shuttle-like' approach."

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