



## PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF POETIC TEXTS

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### Abstract

In this article, the artistic features of the syntactic-semantic-pragmatic relations of the content created through the relation of the components of the poetic text are described. Every word, phrase, expression, and sound in a poetic work is a means of expressing the poet's feelings, thoughts, and mood, as a form, it affects the reader, means of expression of a poetic work, the color of the image, the harmony of form and content. The expressive possibilities of the words and other linguistic tools used in it are analyzed.

**Keywords:** Pragmatic relations, artistic-aesthetic level, receptor, communicative intention, psychological, emotional and spiritual activity, inversion, character language, individualization, poetic expressions.

The linguist scientist K.N. Batyushkov, who studied the poetic text linguistically, in his article "Nechto o poete i poezii" said: "Poetry is a heavenly fire that conquers the human heart, it is a combination of imagination, sensitivity, and dreams." 'rif gives. In his research, he identifies the connection between the language system and the text system, and recognizes the need to feel the relationship between the language and the poetic text. "Poetry is the translator of the soul, the poet is the singer of the folk language. His weapon is his mother tongue. In the land of this language, inspiration flows and creates the art of poetry. "What is poetry?" the question arises.

"Poetry - (a. verse, poetry) a collection of poetic works; poetry; the art of writing poetry, and in moving music something that fascinates and evokes a higher feeling; "extreme beauty, sophistication". A lot of scientists and creative people expressed warm opinions about the poem and its essence, artistic-aesthetic level, impact power in their works. Poetic works are the result of the intellectual thinking of the poet saturated with the "people's spirit", a product of creativity. Any poetic work, regardless of which system it belongs to, is a product of romantic thinking. Each poetic system is considered a unique way of describing life, a special way of thinking in the perception of existence. That's why the great German writer Goethe said that "a





perfect work of art is the reflection of the human spiritual world" and literary scholar D. Kuronov said that "an artist does not only see something else that reveals the essence of an artistic thing, but uses it to express his feelings and thoughts." recreates accordingly, and this process of re-creation is creativity. In the moments of creation, which is a special and unique state of the soul, the essence that he is looking for becomes clear to the artist, that is, the need for knowledge is satisfied only in the process of creation. They described that the state of the artist in the moments of creation, his hard-working mind, and his beating heart, are sealed in the text of the work.

The poetic text is a product of this creation. Creativity is a very complex psychological phenomenon. "Talent, inspiration, influence, reaction, theme, freedom of creativity, desire of the heart, commitment, desire for reward, modernity, and dozens of similar factors need to be considered." So, the goal of creativity is to understand the world, the way to achieve this goal is language, and the tool is thoughts and feelings. The object that shows these things is a poetic text. People's poet of Uzbekistan Khurshid Davron says about the poem: "A poem is, first of all, a feeling, a human feeling that appeared out of nowhere and made the heart (poet's heart) jump, made us cry, and made us happy. 'usi. The poet's talent is measured by how well he can accept this feeling, preserve its authenticity and transmit it to other hearts. If a small "talent" is suitable for raising a small feeling, a great talent is able to receive huge feelings from the unseen, without spilling a single leaf, a single drop of it, and giving it to the hearts of the world, keeping its quivering flower. will be able to receive."

According to the possibility of expression, the poetic text has its own characteristics: wholeness (full expression of the poetic text - prosody, strophe, rhyme, internal intonation, gesture, tone, rhythm, musicality, etc.); completeness//completeness: formal (formal), semantic (ideal), musical-intonational, etc.; idiomatic (when accepting poetic content, it is based on integrity, not multivariate); characteristic of culture (creative direction, diachronic and synchronic appearance of national poetry); individuality (uniqueness, subjective variant of poetic expression, one or another poetic form); characteristic of a certain language system and structure; Optimism (formal structure and intellectual self-sufficiency); regeneration (form and content ability of poetic text imitation, tautology and information); openness (poetic text has a variety of meanings and many interpretive content); perfection (the stability of the author's idea in terms of form and content). [7. 10]

In a poetic text, the creator does not create new objects, but gives them a new and unique denotative expression. Therefore, the poetic text is a multidimensional phenomenon, it is the result of intellectual, psychological, emotional and spiritual





activity of a person. Its manifestation is evident in its dependence on language units included in the text and objective factors outside the text. The intellectual world of the author is revealed in the poetic works. It is notable for its unique features. Issues specific to the poetic text are connected with the concepts of language and thinking, poetic thinking serves as the main criterion. In the poetic text, the communicative intention of the author, who is influenced by emotions, is expressed with unique poetic clothes, and through this, the aesthetic function of the language is revealed.

In the poetic text, the mental state of the author, his attitude towards the given information is expressed by influencing the reader and encouraging him to take a certain action. The poetic text is created by the author, but at the bottom of it lies the information that the author conveys to the reader. A reader who reads a poetic text develops a communicative attitude towards the transmitted information or its transmitter.

In determining the main units of the poetic text, the concepts of the author and the reader who choose the language tools, their social positions, and the conditions of the communicative act come to the fore. The communicative purpose of the author is expressed linguistically in the structure and content of the poetic text as a deliberately created communicative intention, and the events and aesthetic informational complexes related to the content of the text have a communicative effect on the receptor.

In poetry, the word is an element of the general text, the words are placed in the verse, the verses are placed in the stanza, and the stanza is placed in the general texture of the poem, forming a meaningful whole. Without words, without the participation of phonetic, morphological, syntactic tools expressing expressiveness, it is impossible to accurately describe objects and events in objective existence. And poetry wraps even a simple word in the linguistic dress of the genre. The expressive forms of the word are filled with poetic spirit and stand out with poetic dress. In the reader's imagination, the lyric serves to express the hero's feelings. About the power of the word, Jalaluddin Rumi: "The word is the shadow of the Truth... The more the shadow attracts the person, the more the truth attracts him." The root of everything is the word... The word is the fruit of the tree of action"<sup>1</sup>, Abdurahman Jami in the epic "Silsilatu-s-zahab" ("The chain of sects") about the art of poetry: "how many in the world - as many spells as there are, the word is its key", emphasizing the emotional-expressive power and influence of the word by saying "the rust of the heart is washed away by the sound of words"<sup>2</sup>. The poet fulfills this artistic burden of the word with his skill and the requirements of the poetic genre. That is why: "The art of poetry is harmony of the highest level. Poets are creators of spiritual harmony," says Alexander





Blok3. Each component of the poem - word, structure, verse, allusion, expression of lexical units - is a product of the poet's destiny, mental anguish, and spiritual experiences.

Every word, phrase, expression, and sound in a poetic work affects the reader as a means of expressing the poet's feelings, thoughts, and mood. Therefore, the means of expression of the poetic work, the color of the image, the harmony of form and content are inextricably linked with the expressive possibilities of the words and other linguistic means used in it. Through this linguistic system, the poet expresses the mental experiences and state of his character and thereby achieves his pragmatic goal. In a poetic text, the author can give poetic color to any linguistic means to express his inner goal in speech. Under the concept of linguistic means, firstly, any unit of level is meant, and secondly, the forms of expression specific to various functional styles are artistically and stylistically saturated due to the skill of the poet. In the reader's imagination, it becomes easier to see the meaning given by poetic expressions. In the poetic text, the meaning structure of the word expands with the intentional intention of the author and the demand of the context and begins to serve to express the meaning. The famous French linguist J. Vandries wrote about the realization of peculiarities in the construction of the meaning of a word: "A word never enters our mind alone. Even when only one word is involved in our consciousness with its meaning, that word is connected by thin threads, but many other concepts and emotions that remain in the shadows are ready to invade our consciousness at any moment. Words perceived through thinking are inextricably linked with our mental and emotional life"<sup>4</sup>. It should be noted that the artistic language shows its possibilities, first of all, due to the writer's skill in using words. Assessment of the level of art of using words is first of all related to the clear perception and understanding of the word, its meaning and the structure of this meaning. That is why, when an artistic word in a poetic speech enters into a syntagmatic relationship with other words, the interaction of various stylistic colors and nuances of subtle meaning specific to the poetic genre serves to form a pragmatic meaning. Pragmatic features of poetic speech are that pragmatics deals with the communicative function of language, while poetics is the use of words based on artistic possibilities. In the poetic context, lexical units that have received artistic color and serve for the expression of various meanings expand the possibilities of expression, create contrasting situations, serve for the perfection of the plot, and the expression of meaning comes to the fore.

In the language of a work of art, the attitude of the writer to the word, the originality of the choice of words and the use of words occupy an important place. Indeed, the writer's unique style is manifested in the use of words and language tools in general.







In the poems of Anvar Obidjon, who has a unique style in Uzbek poetry, under the lines that complement each other like a necklace drawn on a string based on the rules of language, an inner meaning is hidden that draws the reader to think, observe, and analyze. . For example:

In this world, you have a great deposit,  
The stone deposit in your castle,  
Joyful deposit, the main deposit,  
Goodness never dies, friendship never dies.

(A. Abidjon. Selected poems. p. 320)

As the words change the place of their functional use in the context, the meaning of the expression, which describes the concrete attitude of the speaker, takes the first place in the place of the term. In this case, the "lexical" meaning of the word serves to determine the content of the expression, while the contextual meaning indicates the intentionality of the symbol expressed by the material, that is, it is directed to a certain goal. The reader who reads this poem, without a doubt, understands the author's private emotional relationship, inner feelings, mental state and main goal directly from the content of the words expressed in the verses of the poem. Poems reflecting the author's private emotional relationship, inner feelings, and mental state can also be seen in the work of the children's favorite poet Quddus Muhammadi:

If I take a look at myself,  
I myself am a long puzzle.  
Between my eyes and ears  
I am far from myself.

(Quddus Muhammadi. Let me take a look. p. 25)

The poet used language units in the artistic expression of the poem in this way and assigned various artistic and aesthetic meanings to them based on the linguistic and artistic laws. In fact, as the poet said, man himself is an enigma, the human mind is not enough to understand the secrets of this world. Consequently, the semantic-syntactic construction of the thought generally reflects the pragmatic experience of the author, which includes cognitive knowledge and communicative goals. In poetic texts, the author's transmission of information that is important for the recipient, conveying it to the recipient is manifested in language units.

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