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EXPRESSION OF PRAGMAPOETIC SYMPTOMS IN POETIC TEXTS

Abstract: The article examines the expression of the conceptual and linguistic worldview in poetic texts and the cognitive-pragmatic approach to its study, the author's ideas and worldview of being, the problem of pragmapoetic symptoms expressing a different attitude to the events of that period in a poetic perspective.

Key words: semiotics, pragmatics, pragmalinguistics, poetic vision, symptom, linguistic phenomenon.
Language: English

Introduction

The semiotic study of language is also becoming more complex due to the expansion of the communication process in the world community. This process is based on the study of text linguistics in world linguistics based on anthropocentric principles, the creation of theoretical literature to determine the pragmatic structure of texts of all styles, as well as the mental and conceptual, cognitive-pragmatic, linguopoetic and social aspects of poetic texts appears.

One of the most important issues in world linguistics is the cognitive-pragmatic approach to the study of poetic texts in understanding the conceptual and linguistic landscape of the world. The contextual reflection of socio-political processes in society and the communicative relationships that arise through them, the transmission and reception of information, its processing, its use for specific purposes, as in all stylistic texts, the study of poetic texts from the intersection of different disciplines necessitates.

The main part

Today, in Uzbek linguistics, "a systematic approach to the study of the components of text and speech communication," increasing the role and prestige of the state language in the international arena, the development of foreign cooperation in this area "[1, https://www.google.com/search] As a result of theoretical research, a number of fields of linguistics have developed, such as text linguistics,

pragmalinguistics, lingvopoetics, pragmapoetics, prosodics, poetic text linguistics, cognitive poetics and others. In particular, the linguistics of poetic text, which emerged as a result of the stage of development of text linguistics, ensured the continuity of research in this area and identified opportunities for cognitive-pragmatic study of poetic texts. The interdependence of language and consciousness, the role of language in understanding and comprehending the world, the individual's individual cognitive abilities and experiences, and the cognitive processes inherent in thinking have been recognized as cognitive-pragmatic studies.

Today, the integrated development of science has reached such a level that it is characterized by the inclusion of symptoms and similar terms in the linguistic terminological dictionary. We know that the system of governance of any state in the world analyzes the events related to the development of the state and society. It examines the attitude of the citizens of that country to the reforms and ideology carried out by the government. In countries where democracy is weak, the opposition of the population to politics and ideology is secretly expressed. The creators, who are considered to be the intellectuals of the society, describe the people's objections to the ideology in the society as the medical workers identify the symptoms of the disease, diagnose and treat it. In particular, in A. Kadyri's novel "Last Days" the whole nation's objection to Azizkhan's tax on the people at

32 tenge was expressed by Yusufbek Hoji: "Let your house burn, Muslims! Azizbek, who died on the way to goodness, today he wanted to return your kindness to you with a tax of thirty-two coins. Now you have two options: to pay thirty-two coins to Azizbek's treasury, even if you sell your son or daughter, or to lift Azizbek by closing his skirt ... Your house is on fire, Muslims! "[2,125] is expressed as a linguopoetic symptom. Such people's protest against politics and ideology is reflected in the literature as the main idea of the works of writers and poets.

In the formation of speech and other types of linguistic structures in poetic texts, first a system of thought and judgment is formed in the human mind, and this inner system consists of categories of abstract character. In a poetic text, the author creates a holistic, holistic linguistic and pragmatic system that expresses a particular content, giving a poetic color to the formal and semantic construction of linguistic means to express his inner purpose in speech. In the emergence of this system, the forms of expression of the word, the units of language are saturated with a poetic spirit, evoked by a poetic dress. Any poetic text is complete and gives information about an event. This information is manifested in the author's individual approach, subjective attitude to reality in a particular language system and structure. This is seen as a specific cognitive-pragmatic direction.

Issues related to poetic pragmatics are related to the concepts of language and thinking, and the term poetic thinking serves to generalize the directions of pragmatics and poetics. Russian linguist I.R. Galperin shows that in the process of determining certain structural, ontological and functional features of a text, the author's ability to compose, create and understand texts should be taken into account. He scientifically substantiates that the structure of the text depends on the background knowledge of the creator, a|rgtb4Fhow he can see the world, the essence of the text lies in the symptom of the creator.

In poetic texts, the linguistic view of the world is characterized by the author's imaginations and worldviews behind the lines, his ability to make poetic expressions from the linguistic vocabulary, to paint the linguistic medium poetically, to describe the colorful linguopoetic symptoms that express different attitudes to the events of the period. In poetic texts, as I.R. Galperin points out, categories such as continuum and cohesion, retrospective and prospect, modality are the main grammatical categories that give rise to the content of a text. These categories are interrelated, they always complement each other, ensuring the logical-semantic integrity of the text. For example, in the poem "Vafo" by E.Vakhidov, the ideas are consistently expressed, and the pragmapoetic expression of a certain message is clearly expressed:

Qabristonda kecha yoqqan qor
Mildir-mildir erib yotibdi.
Go'r ustida bir it ingrab zor,
Loyga bag'rin berib yotibdi.
Kecha tobut ko'tarilgan dam
U beorom yukurgan-yelgan.
Quvsalar ham, tosh otsalar ham,
El ortidan mozorga kelgan.
Otasidan ayrilsa agar,
Yolg'on edi kecha yig'ilar,
Rost edi shu itning nolasi.
Sovuq tunda qotib, diydirab,
Qabrga u qo'yib yotdi bosh.
Erigan qor kabi mildirab,
Qo'zlaridan tinmay oqdi yosh...
Biz insonmiz, sohibi dunyo,
Qudratlimiz, mag'rurmiz, to'qmiz.
Sadoqatda, mehrda ammo
Shu bechora bir itcha yo'qmiz. (E.Voidov. Vafo)

In this poetic text is a report of the devotion of a self-sacrificing dog. These are the signs that the author has reached with the normative attitude of people towards each other in a clear statement. The title of the poem is in keeping with the content of the text, and the title itself forms a poetic text dexterity as a guide to feelings of humanity, such as helping and losing faithfulness of people who do not have it. This is referred to in pragmalinguistics as the term cognitive poetics [3,252-263]. According to R. Tsur: "The ability of man to create a poetic structure and the Englishization of the products that give rise to them, that is, poetic competence to serve as an object of cognitive poetics" [6, https://studref.com/409282/literatura/ kognitivnaya_poetika]. Also, the pragmatics of the poetic text is first seen in the poetic dexterity of the creator; from the second, the relationship of the image is seen by the shape. Such a poetic symptom is associated with semiological understanding to pragmatics.

Poetic texts are works of art that embody beauty, sophistication and spirituality. It reflects the psyche of man, his attitude to the outside world. Performing the function of language expression in poetic texts, the speaker's speech determines the symptom of his attitude towards reality. It is also appropriate to describe this function of language as the speaker's attitude or reaction to being. The expressive function of language is, in many cases, determined in terms of the position of its author [7, 1692-1697]. For example, the poet E.Vakhidov wants to see the women of his time in the image of an imaginary woman, expressed in the verses of Zavkiy "Yuzingni bir qaray desam, Qo'lingni pardalar qilding (If I want to see your face, you have covered your hands)" and in his poem " Qo'lingni pardalar qilding (You made your hand curtains) ..." expresses a poetic symptom of the behavior of modern women:

Yor yuzini bir ko'rmoqqa zor,
Faryod ketdi o'tdi ustozlar.
Zamon o'zga endi, o'zga yor,
Na parda bor, na ishva-nozlar.

Mumtoz shoir qaytsa tirilib,
O'zga baytlar aytib ketardi.
Qo'lni yuzga pardalar qilib,
Zamoniga qaytib ketardi. (E.Vohidov. Qo'lingni pardalar qilding...)

Poetic texts reflect the national traditions accumulated over the years in the author's thinking, the rules of the process of interaction, his attitude to the events that he thought were good and bad. The author expresses his attitude to the events of social life. We can see this in the following example:

Har berk yo'lning bitta ochik yo'li bor,
Unda nafsning uzatilgan qo'li bor.
Ҳар берк йўлнинг битта очиқ йўли бор,
Унда нафснинг узатилган қўли бор. (E. Vohidov. "Sochilgan baytlar")

Through this text, the author condemns the worst evil in society - corruption, bribery, encourages people to live honestly and correctly. This is a reference function of language. Accordingly, the message about the subject of the speech acts as a signal to the receiver or addressee. According to K. Buhler, a symbol as a symbol is related to the situation and the object.

With the help of the sign, the speaker can not only understand and comprehend the events taking place in the objective world, but also express their inner state, feelings. In the following poetic text we see the individual pragmapoetic symptom of the artist in relation to the events of the time:

Yasharkansan, yonib, kurashib,
Yuragingni chorlar yiroqlar.
Yo'llaringda yotar shaharlib,

Mayda-chuyda qizil chiroqlar.
— Ketdik!..
ammo militsioner...
— Ko'rmaysanmi, ukam, berk eshik.
 —Mana, qalbim, mayli, teshaver...
Yuragimda sanoqsiz teshik. (Usmon Azim. Mangu yo'l.)

We know that the colors of traffic lights, which regulate traffic, are recognized as symbolic signs [5,6]: "green" - means the road is open, "yellow" - means a warning, "red" - means the road is closed. In this poetic text, the object-object, events in the objective world are named in relation to traffic signs on the basis of the author's own individual approaches. red lights in chuy ". Just as the "green light" always means the way is open, the author wants the way of life to be wide, smooth and open.

Conclusions.

In conclusion, it can be said that the artistic expression of the linguistic landscape of the world in poetic texts is associated with the author's cognitive knowledge, imagination, worldview, through the colorful pragmapoetic symptoms that express different attitudes to the events of the period. The processing of existing information in the author's mind into a synthesis of poetic thinking, its manifestation as a product of cognitive knowledge, as well as the study of pragmatic symptom issues play an important role in the development of cognitive-pragmatic field of linguistics today.

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