META-COMMUNICATIVE PROPERTY OF POETIC TEXT

Hakimov Muhammad Xoʻjaxonovich
Professor at Ferghana State University, Doctor of Philological sciences (DSc)

Nosirova Umidaxon Ikromovna, PhD
Associate professor at Fergana regional center for retraining and advanced training of public educators Doctor of Philosofy in Philologi

Eshonqulova Nigoraxon Farhodjon qizi
1st year Master of Linguistics (Uzbek language) at Fergana State University

Abstract: *This article discusses the functional side of language, the poetic text and its metacommunicative features, figurative thinking and metaphorical meaning.*

Keywords: poetic text, pragmatics, functional features, metacommunicative function, thinking, subtext.

Introduction

Language is not only a means of communication between people, but also a powerful means of transmitting their knowledge of the world to future generations, arousing aesthetic and emotional feelings in people. Speech can make people excited, make them laugh with one word, make them happy with another, and make them cry with another. So, to know a certain language, it is not enough to know the content of the dictionary, the rules of connecting words. You also need to be able to use them appropriately in your speech.

The main part

The evolution of society is constantly evolving from simple to complex. For this reason, the history of any science consists of certain stages, and a new stage is born in the bosom of the previous one as its successor. The previous step is to critically evaluate the shortcomings and seek research methodologies and techniques to help address them[1]. In language, too, over time, old terms are replaced by new ones.

Jamiyat taraqqiyoti doimiy ravishda oddiydan murakkabga qarab oʻsib-oʻzgarib boradi. Shu sababdan har qanday fan tarixi muayyan bosqichlardan iborat boʻlib, yangi bosqich avvalgisining bagʻrida uning vorisi sifatida dunyoga keladi. Avvalgi bosqich yoʻl qoʻygan kamchiliklarga tanqidiy baho bergan holda ularni bartaraf etishga yordamlashadigan tadqiqot metodologiyasi va metodlarini qidiradi. Tilda ham davrlar mobaynida eski atamalarlar oʻrnini yangilari toʻldirib, mazmunan egallab boradi.

In the scientific literature, theories of pragmatism are, in part, based on the concepts of semiotics and are scientifically based through the analysis of artistic sources. The essence of pragmatics is also practically proved by the methodological functional functions of language. The direction of poetic mant pragmatics is based on the harmony of fields, at which point the issues of poetic text pragmatics are supplemented by theories of poetic text functions.

Poetry reflects the author's intellectual world. This is seen as a kind of cognitive-pragmatic approach. Issues related to poetic pragmatics are related to the concepts of language and thinking, and the term

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[1]Nurmonov A. Lingvistiktaʼlimotlartarixi.Tanlanganasarlar.III jildlik.II-jild. −Toshkent: Akademnashr, 2012, 4-bet.

poetic thinking serves to generalize the above-mentioned areas of pragmatics and poetics. In the poetic text, the communicative intention of the author, whose emotions are mixed, is expressed in a unique poetic dress, which reveals the aesthetic function of language. In a poetic text, the author's state of mind, his attitude to the information conveyed, is an act of influencing the reader and motivating him to a certain act[2]. For this reason, semantic meaning in poetry serves to reveal the functional aspects of language. Each word in it creates a different picture in the mind.

In defining the main aspects of pragmatics in the poetic text, the concepts of the author and the reader who choose the means of language, their social status, the conditions of the communicative act come to the fore. "The first element of language functions is a specific linguistic phenomenon, which is a complex linguistic sign, expression or speech product. The second element is the subject. The third element is "sender" and the fourth is "receiver"[3]. The realization of this process is connected with the functional-semantic aspects of poetic texts. Based on the above idea, expressing each piece of information in the text in speech, considering what the word is about, and studying the relationship between the sender and receiver of information reveal another feature of language.

As far as we know, the text was studied by representatives of the Prague School of Linguistics of Western Linguistics in the functional-semantic aspect of language levels[4]. Representatives of this school are R.O. Jacobson, B.Trinka, I.Bahek, B.Gavranek, N.S.Trubetskoy, S.I.Kartsevsky and others "each of the linguistic units has a certain function, they put forward the idea that language (speech) performs a certain function. According to them, language is a system of purposeful means of expression. In linguistics, the emergence of ideas related to the study of the functional properties of the elements of the linguistic system became the basis for the development of various fields. They studied linguistic phenomena from different angles, analyzed the text as a unit of language, and emphasized the need to approach the analysis from a synchronous and diachronic point of view, on the basis of which it is necessary to distinguish between linguistic and speech phenomena.

Research on the functions of the linguistic system was initially conducted on the basis of psychological and linguistic principles. Psychologist and linguist K.L. Buhler[5] explains language based on the understanding of being and its elements, the impact of events on the participants of communication and its expression in speech, the psychological relationship between the participants of speech:

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based its functions on psychological principles. These functions have a special place in the language. K.L. Buhler's scientific views on language units and the theory of speech act are complemented by R.O. Jacobson of the Prague School of Linguistics. In his article "Linguistics and Poetics"[6] he noted that any speech movement, any poetic text has a specific purpose, is based on certain linguistic units, and that the poetic text is a linguistic material, in its expression language units and their meaning Emphasizing the importance of structure, linguistics is a general science of speech structures, and argues that poetry can be considered an integral part of linguistics. , recognizes that it applies to all types of speech activity, and classifies language functions as follows based on linguistic principle
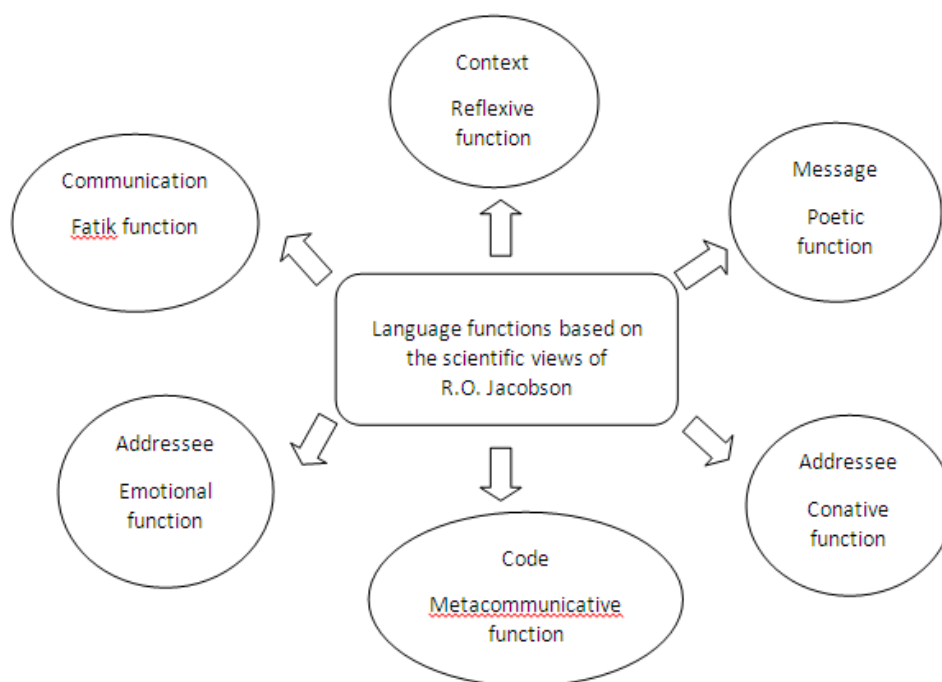
[2]Nosirova U. Poetikmatnlarningpragmatikxususiyatlari .Monografiya. -Farg'ona: "Classic", 2020, 44-bet.

[3]https//repozytorium, uwb, edu.pl.baj-13-Zaika(3)pdf/murojaatsanasi: 22.04.2022.

[4]Zilberman A. Lingvisikateksta I obucheniechteniyuangliyskoynauchnoyliteraturi. –M., 1989. –C.13.

[5]Byuler K. Teoriyayazika. Reprezintativnayafunksiyayazika. –Moskva:Progress, 1993.-501 s.

[6]Yakobson R.O. lingvistika I poetika//Strukturalizm "za" I "protiv".-M.,1975.

The functions of the linguistic system are distinguished by their accuracy and consistency in R.O. Jacobson's classification, including the separation of speech communication components such as the addressee, the addressee, the context, the message, the code, and the specific tasks they name. It is based on the fact that the addressee-emotive, addressee-conative, context-referentative, message-poetic, communication-fatic and code-metacommunicative function[7]. The scientist's theory was significant in that it took into account not only the language itself, but also its user and active observer.

Metocommunicative function in a poetic text. In poetry, each function has a function and a specific place. In particular, the code in the speech communication components is distinguished by special features. Code (French "code", Latin "codex") - each specific message is represented by a specific character. The metacommunicative function of the code is related to the concept of national concept and serves to reflect the national specifics of the context. As a collection of concepts related to this code, it is the object of research in the field of cognitive poetics. According to R.O. Jacobsin, the metacommunicative function of code is "to determine the meaning of a word by describing its word structure."

In poetic texts, the participation of each person or subject in the process of communication is important in the study of the linguistic features of the individual's social status, its meaning, level of nationality and the metacommunicative function of national identity. The author describes the code of each nation in different ways. In explaining the nature of the metacommunicative function of our article, we turn to the work of Muhammad Yusuf:

Ko'rdim suluvlarning eng faranglarin,

Yo xudbinman men yo bir sodda kasman men-

Parijning eng go'zal restoranlarin,

Bitta tandiringga alishmasman men. (M.Yusuf "Iqror")

An image created in any work of art or poetry reflects the artist's attitude to existence. In poetic texts, it is important to determine the meaning of a word by describing the word structure in the expression of ethnicity. The above poem has been skillfully used by the writer to express the identity of each nation. By not being able to match the restaurants of Paris to a single Uzbek tandoor, he tried to reveal the national metacommunicative function of the word in his thinking. The "tandoor" that reveals the

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[7]https://ru.wikipediya.org/wiki/Функции _языка_(Якобсон)#Функции_в_модели_Якобсона

meaning of a poem exists in other nations, but its lexical meaning and function are not unique to that nation. Each nation has its own meaning.

Conclusion

In particular, in my opinion, Berezen and Golovin's "communicative sign-language sign consists of the relationship of material and ideal parties-two aspects, and serves to convey information to society. The psycho-ideal aspect of language is one of the manifestations of the objective reality of the world of objects and events in the human mind. The metacommunicative function reflects a specific message in any poetic text. These include pragmatics in relation to the text and the author, cognitive linguistics based on conceptual paradigms, and psycholinguistics in relation to personality traits. In this way the spirit of each nation is expressed and interpreted in code. This is especially important in distinguishing between interdependence and individuality.

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