



Functional Units of Poetic Speech

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Abstract: In addition to providing information about the semantic-structural features of poetic speech, the article highlights the syntactic signs of periods and binary devices, which are considered the main functional units of poetic speech.

Keywords: poetic speech, semantics, structural sign, function, rhythm, syntactic device, syntactic unit, syntactic connection, semantic relation, period, binary device.

Poetic speech is a multifaceted object of investigation, because all units of the language system participate in it and are specific for poetic speech. It is this feature that requires its evaluation from different angles. Poetic speech, first of all, differs from prosaic speech according to two main features: its form and its own rhythm. The formal aspect of poetic speech is the parallel connection of syntactic units that make up poetic lines,

This situation is clearly visible when the poetic speech is realized as a text, i.e. when it is seen in the superimposed arrangement in the writing, the rhythmic specificity is characterized by the fact that these sentences have the same metric measure and are spoken in the same rhythm.

In terms of form, poetic speech is a complex syntactic whole. Its signs as a whole can be seen in its intonation, syntactic and intellectual aspects. As a whole, it is formed on the basis of grammatical laws of speech construction [1, 30], that is, syntactic communication and all means of syntactic communication participate in its structure.

Semantically, the lexical units that make up the poetic speech unite around a common semantic field and serve to reveal the general content of the speech. On the basis of lexemes entering into a syntactic relationship, a semantic relationship with other words in the structure of the poetic speech, meaning combinations are formed, they are functionally characteristic for the poetic speech, and in this way a semantic center with dominance in the speech is formed. Through the semantics of poetic speech, a poetic image of reality is created in the mind of the author of the speech and the reader (listener), that is, a poetic world is created. In the creation of this poetic world, not only the units of the language system, the highly formed units of the speech system serve as a tool.

In addition, a cultural, aesthetic and psychological space is created. The poetic world is a cultural, aesthetic and poetic image of the world, which is a product of artistic creation, created through poetic speech [2, 67]. The semantics of poetic speech means a system of images. Poetic speech, from the outside, is a sequence of words, which is formed as a result of a logical chain connection of the themes expressed by these words. The fact that the poetic speech is a syntactic whole is observed in the existence of its constituent parts, in its division into fragments and compounds. Its fragmentation leads to the formation of poetic lines (lines) in terms of rhythmic measure, syntactic and intonation. Completion of poetic speech as a syntactic whole is expressed by a special intonation completeness. There are syntactic units that are specific to poetic speech and are used only in poetic speech. Based on this feature, they can be called poetic speech units. Such units are distinguished by the fact that they

are formed on the basis of a specific internal rhythm and have organized parts, and the participation of emotional and affective means. Two types of syntactic units with such properties can be indicated:

1. Periods.

2. Binary syntactic devices.

1. Periods. The study of periods in Uzbek linguistics dates back to the 70s of the 20th century.

A. Mamajonov is a scientist who specially studied this syntactic unit. In his candidate's dissertation entitled " **Period and contemporary Uzbek literary language** " [3,22] he emphasizes that the periods used in the Uzbek literary language are the main unit of the poetic speech style and shows that folk proverbs and stereotyped expressions, which are widely used in folk oral poetic works, are expressed by means of periods. According to the author, the study of periods started from the time of Aristotle and was interpreted as a form of expressive speech of the art of oratory.

The term "**period**" means "syntactic wholes or certain groups of them, which have content and intonation completeness, consisting of several organized parts" [4,246]. For example:

Ҳайрон бўлма, турна кишинаса,

Қаҳратонда олма гулласа,

Аммо сенинг севиб қолишинг,

Алдаб нима қиласан мени. (М.Юсуф)

In the form of the above poetic speech, five predicative units are combined to form a single syntactic unit - a period. As you can see, the idea is expressed figuratively and impressively by means of the period.

Periods often consist of two parts, sometimes three or more parts. If the period consists of two parts, one part of it is combined. Sometimes both parts can be organized [5,43]. For example, consider the following example:

Куйдирмажон эди қургур, шўх эди,

Кўнглим унда эди, кўнглим тўқ эди,

Қош терганда йиғлагани йўқ эди..,

Тугунчагин тугиб қўйган тайёр қиз,

Ёлгон йиғлаб эрга борар айёр қиз. (Иқбол Мирзо)

In this example, the period consists of two parts, the first part contains four interconnected predicative units, and the second part contains two interconnected predicative units. Due to the mutual association of predicative units, the internal rhythm in the lines is fully ensured by the emotional-expressive way of meaningful expression. From this it can be concluded that periods are syntactic units specific for poetic speech, through which the effectiveness, imagery and imagery of poetic speech are increased.

Predicative units that make up periods are interconnected in two different ways - by equalization and by subordination.

When the parts of a period are connected by equality, each of the parts does not depend on the other. Participles are fully formed in the person-number, and can independently express a relative complete meaning:

Бизнинг бўстон қайда бор,

Шоҳимардон қайда бор,

Сўлим Сурхон қайда бор,

Самарқанднон қайда бор,

Ўзбекистон қайда бор (М.Юсуф)

In the above fragment of poetic speech, five predicative units are interconnected, forming one complex syntactic whole - the appearance of periodic speech. Predicative units are connected to each other by equivalence, and each of them has a relatively independent content. All the predicative units united around one common topic (Uzbekistan) and served to convey the given idea to the listener expressively and effectively.

When the parts of a period are connected by subordination, the subordinate parts are connected by following one another in sequence:

Созимда шашмақом – ялла янграса,

Кўнгил қўшигимни ёрим тингласа,

Арғувон бўй бериб шўх жарангласа,

Ғазалга айлонаман. (Ф.Шохисмоил)

It can be seen from the example that three predicative units are combined in the same syntactic position in the main sentence (I will become a ghazal) and form a compound sentence with several adverbial clauses. As a result, the idea is conveyed to the listener through a figurative and effective expression.

2. Binary syntactic devices. Wholes formed as a result of semantically and grammatically connecting two syntactic units formed in poetic speech are binary syntactic devices.

Any syntactic unit used in poetic speech can be combined to form a binary device. They are combined and serve to form a larger syntactic whole. Accordingly, binary syntactic devices can be studied in the following order:

a) binary phrases. They are used consecutively in the structure of speech, form a simple sentence and serve to increase the expressiveness and imagery of the sentence.

The use of binary word combinations is widely used in folk poetry and is considered a productive tool in terms of effectiveness. Usually folk proverbs consist of such syntactic devices:

Ақлли иш – қанотли қуш. (Мақол)

From the above example, we understand that a simple sentence with imagery is formed based on the semantic and syntactic connection of two word combinations.

The formation of simple sentences on the basis of binary word combinations of the same pattern is an active tool that provides the same dimension in the rhythm of poetic speech:

Бу дунёда хатоим – у дунёда зарарим. (Иқбол Мирзо)

In this example, it is possible to observe the above situation, that is, paired word combinations with the same structure play an important role in the effective and figurative conveying of the idea by creating a unique parallelism in the formation of simple sentences.

b) binary simple sentences. Such simple sentence types are formed in the same syntactic patterns, are paired with each other and, in turn, create compound sentences. Such simple sentences are characterized by the fact that the verbs come in the same tense and person-number form, and the nouns are expressed by words belonging to the same category:

Қиз йўқ уйда саррин сабо эсмайди,

Қиз йўқ уйда жамбил, райҳон ўсмайди. (М.Юсуф)

In this example, two simple sentences are interconnected based on the binary law, and the organized sentence forms a type of compound sentence as simple sentences. The main tool that organizes them is the formation of participles in the same person-number and tense.

Or we can take the following example:

Бу дунёга келганим – у дунёга сафарим,

Бу дунёни енгганим – у дунёда зафарим.

(Iqbal Mirza " Сизни куйлайман " www.ziyouz.com -2007, page 74)

This example is considered a very unique type of binary devices, which includes both binary phrases and simple binary sentences. That is: in the first simple sentence "I came to this world" is the first phrase, "I traveled to that world" is the second phrase; in the following simple sentence, I have conquered this world is the first phrase, and my victory in that world is the second phrase. All of them together form a compound sentence consisting of two binary simple sentences.

c) binary conjunctions. The syntactic entities formed on the basis of the pairing and syntactic connection of two clauses with the same structure in terms of form construction are called "binary clauses" [6,18]. Four-line poetic stanzas in poetic speech usually consist of syntactic devices of this type. For example:

Борган сари баҳор тансиқ туюлар,

Борган сари атиргуллар хушбўйроқ.

Борган сари кўз ёш равон қуюлар,

Борган сари ой тиниқ ва хушрўйроқ (Иқбол Мирзо)

This part of speech is a complete binary sentence. The first and second lines form one compound sentence, and the third and fourth lines form a second compound sentence. On the basis of their semantic and syntactic connection, a complex form of a compound sentence is created - a binary compound sentence. And the mental expression was conveyed to the listener in an expressive way.

Binary conjunctions are the main unit of poetic syntax, defining the style of poetic speech, ensuring its artistry, and increasing its emotional expressiveness.

Because the effectiveness and expressiveness of such syntactic units are very high, their use in poetic speech becomes a necessity, because it has been proven today that poetic speech is the most effective and attractive speech among speech forms:

Кунлар ботар, сендан дарак йўқ,

Тонглар отар, сендан дарак йўқ (М.Юсуф)

This binary conjunction, formed on the basis of structural parallelism, was also used in poetic speech in order to increase the impact of thought:

Қиз бор уйнинг файзи бўлак, дейдилар,

Жаннат йўли – қиз бор йўлак, дейдилар. (М.Юсуф)

The above example shows the high artistic skills of M. Yusuf. In the example, the binary compound sentence formed on the basis of the repetition of a simple sentence [they say (they say) the simple sentence is repeated in both parts] served to convey one philosophical idea to the listener attractively and effectively by creating a binary syntactic device as a whole.

The following poetic clause is also composed of a binary clause:

Сен ўзинг кулбамсан, сен ўзинг – олам,

Сен ўзинг отамсан, сен ўзинг – болам. (А.Обиджон)

In this poetic passage, a binary clause is a combination of two semantically and syntactically paired clauses. According to these characteristics, it is sufficient reason for us to conclude that binary conjunctions are the main unit of poetic speech.

So, there are syntactic units that are specific for poetic speech and play an important role in the formation of poetic speech.

They increase the emotional-affectiveness, artistic coloring of poetic speech and ensure the effectiveness of poetic speech by creating an intonation uniqueness with equal emphasis. Studying them once again confirms that the Uzbek language is rich in unlimited expressive possibilities, various ways and means of expressing thoughts.

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