

**A DESCRIPTION OF THE PRAGMATIC SITUATION IN POETRY**

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**ABSTRACT:**

It is well known that a person's words determine his ideology. Through his speech, a person expresses his attitude to the objective world, as well as his national identity. Human worldview, consciousness, feelings, perception, knowledge, life experience, faith, political, ideological, philosophical, moral, religious and aesthetic views reflected in human social activity in general. The analysis and pragmatic interpretation of speech is important in determining the place of people in the hot fronts of today's national independence. M. Hakimov says about this:<sup>1</sup>

*Keywords: anthropocentrism, semantics, syntactic units, pragmatics, paradigm, addressee, perlocutia, speech, text, linguistic means, illocutive act, macrocontext.*

**INTRODUCTION**

“Linguistics, such as semantics, syntax, and pragmatics, has not developed as well as science. Semantics and syntax have been studied in detail, and pragmatics has been neglected by researchers. As a result, while the interpretation of the semantic and syntactic sciences inherent in language has been perfected in all respects, the pragmatic direction of linguistics specific to the real speech process involving a speech subject related to a specific situation has not been thoroughly studied. These issues, especially in Uzbek linguistics, have been largely ignored by linguists in general.”<sup>2</sup>

The study of text (syntactic units) in the direction of pragmatic theory is the best way to correctly interpret the perception of a being in the objective world as a form of speech.

In modern linguistics, which is formed on the basis of an anthropocentric paradigm, the semantic aspect of syntactic units such as speech and text is studied in depth and in detail, various forms of hidden content complicating the semantic structure of the text are studied. Some issues related to the semantic and pragmatic study of syntactic units are also addressed in Uzbek linguistics. Elements of pragmatic content, which are not directly expressed in the formal structure of syntactic units (speech, text), but are always involved in one way or another in its semantic nature, attract the attention of linguists. The study of the pragmatic features of the literary text is also gradually evolving. The linguistic features of the literary text have also been studied from different angles.<sup>3</sup> Based on this, a brief analysis of the linguistic features of the poetic text. Pragmatic situations can be described in two different ways in poetic texts.

**MAIN PART**

The first is that a particular word or phrase refers to a pragmatic situation on which the text is based. Let's take a look at the following poem by Alisher Navoi, one of the brightest representatives of our classical literature:

<sup>1</sup> E.V. Paducheva About syntax semantics. -M., 1974.

<sup>2</sup> Hakimov M. Pragmatic interpretation of the literary text in the Uzbek language. The dissertation submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philological Sciences. T.:2001.

<sup>3</sup> Hakimov M. Pragmatic interpretation of the literary text in the Uzbek language. The dissertation submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philological Sciences. T.:2001. Khudoiberganova D. Anthropocentric study of the text. T. : 2010. Yuldashev M. Linguistic analysis of the literary text. T.:2007.

*Kimki bir ko'ngli buzuqning xotirin shod aylagay,  
Oncha borkim, Ka'ba vayron bo'lsa obod aylagay.  
... Beshla ichra maqtuli ichra o'lsin ey pari,  
Gar Navoiy yona azmi **Astrobod** aylagay.*

The key word in this poem is Astrobod. So why? It is known that the black forces, who did not see Navoi working as a prime minister in the palace, condemned him to Hussein Boykaro and finally in 1487 he was sent to rule the ruined city of Astrobod, far from the capital. A year later, the king summoned him to the capital again. The poet's ghazal is based on this very situation. In other words, Navoi complained about his condition at the beginning and said that if the insidious forces in the capital had not disappeared, he would return to Astrobod. In understanding this poem, the reader, of course, is aware of this situation in Navoi's life, and his pragmatism is in place.

In the second case, the whole poetic text describes in general a certain pragmatic situation that led to its creation. For example:

#### **ISHONMA**

*Senga mendan xabar bersalar,  
«U yiqildi charchab», - desalar,  
Yo'q, ishonma jonim!  
Bu so'zni -  
Do'stlar aytmas, yaqin ko'rsalar.  
...Tuproq ko'mar tanni, ko'molmas  
O'tli qo'shiq to'lgan ko'nglimni.  
«O'lim» deyish mumkinmi axir,  
Yengib o'lgan bunday o'limni?<sup>4</sup>*

This poem, included in the Book of Moabit by Musa Jalil, was written on November 20, 1943, just two months before his death. Each of his poems reflects the fate of the poet in recent years. The first and second verses reflect the experiences of a warrior who does not want to give up, despite the fact that he is exhausted from his body, trying to break through the enemy's encirclement, not to be severely wounded in a heavy battle. In fact, the pragmatic situation that led to the creation of this poem is as follows:

When Musa Jalil was captured by the enemy in June 1942, his correspondence with his family and friends suddenly stopped. At the time, the soldier's relatives had been sent a telegram saying they were "missing." Some were powerless to spread the rumor that the soldiers who had suffered such a fate were "sold to the enemy anyway." The poet, aware of this situation, wrote this poem while in prison. The highest point of the work is, of course, the last lines. Musa Jalil, a creator with a deep understanding of the events of life, could not help but think that he could not easily escape from the hands of the Nazis, but that his life would be ruined in this captivity. He also knew that the enemy was not an ordinary man in his grip, but a sharp-witted artist with a deep understanding of the essence of fascism. As a result, the Nazis secretly planned to assassinate the poet. Musa Jalil, realizing their intentions, bravely welcomed death and did not kneel before it. Knowing this part of the author, reading this poem will have a different effect on the addressee.

The following verse by Abdulla Aripov also describes a certain pragmatic situation as a whole:

<sup>4</sup> [www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz)

*Deydilar, it hurar-o'tadi karvon,  
Ranj-u balolarrdan o'lmasin joning.  
Lekin alam qilar bir umr giryon,  
Itlar orasida o'tsa karvoning.*

Shoirning o'zi bu to'rtlikni davr sitamlaridan bezor bo'lib yozganini aytadi.

Yana bir xuddi shu ruhda yozilgan she'riy matnga e'tibor beramiz:

**MIRRIX YULDUZIGA**

*Go'zal yulduz, yerimizning eng qadrli tuqq'ani!  
Nega bizdan qochib muncha uzoqlarg'a tushibsan,  
Tuvg'aningga nechun sira gapurmasdan turibsani?  
So'yla, yulduz, holing nadir? Nechuk topding dunyoni?  
Bizning yerda bo'lib turgan tubanliklar, xo'rliklar,  
So'yla, yulduz, sening dag'i (sening ham) quchog'ingda bo'lurmi?*

In conclusion, pragmatic situations in poetic texts are often implicitly expressed by the author. A specific word or sentence acts as a key for the reader to understand the hidden expression. And when you find that key and read a poetic text, perlocutia occurs. As modern linguistics develops on the basis of a new paradigm, the anthropocentric paradigm, the science of pragmalinguistics has also taken its place in this direction. Therefore, an in-depth study of the pragmatic aspects of linguistic units and their presentation to the general public will make a worthy contribution to the development of applied linguistics.

**CONCLUSION**

In linguistics, the text should be studied not only from a purely linguistic point of view, but also from a pragmatic point of view, to determine its semantics and structure. Because the text, as a kind of communicative unit, is a linguistic phenomenon with a constant pragmatic content. It is also necessary to analyze the text in a pragmatic way in order to study the general content of the literary text and to know how it will react to the listener-reader. In creating the text, the author, of course, sets himself a certain illusory act, that is, a goal. It uses a variety of linguistic tools and methods to convey the goal to the student. Only when these tools and techniques are properly understood can text perlocution be achieved. The authors incorporate the pragmatic situations that led to the creation of the text, sometimes in one word, sometimes in whole macro contexts. Communication between the speaker and the listener is successful only if the addressee correctly understands the pragmatic situation that led to the creation of the text.

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