Syntactic-Composition Parts in Poetic Speech

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information about the syntactic-compositional parts and their main features, which play an important role in the formation of speech, interpreted as a logical and linguistic category.

Keywords: communication, communicative unit, linguistic factor, semantics, structural analysis, composition, syntactic integrity, super syntactic integrity, paragraph, and hierarchical relationship.

The difference between complete speech appearances and other communicative units is seen primarily in the complete expression of thought. The idea expressed through them is characterized by its breadth in the image of a particular object or in the expression of a particular information, and the complete transmission of all details. In this process, logical and linguistic factors such as the sequence, order, consistency of information on the topic, the provision of a certain organic connection by the author determine the integrity, comprehensibility of speech and the artistic and aesthetic value of expression. It is this coherence and logical sequence that determines the syntactic composition of speech.

The issue of syntactic composition has long attracted the attention of scholars in the fields of philosophy, logic, rhetoric, philology. According to the Russian linguist MN Nikonova, the first information on the syntactic composition of speech can be found in the works of the ancient philosopher Cicero. Cicero made a number of comments in his instructions on how to correctly create its syntactic composition and what to look for in expressing an idea in a certain order and logical sequence. In our modern linguistics, too, a number of studies have been conducted on the relationship between the content of speech and the composition of speech, and this process continues. "The integral connection between the content of speech and and its structure forms the syntactic composition." In world linguistics, including Russian linguistics, remarkable work has been done on the compositional-syntactic structure of poetic speech. In Uzbek linguistics, the composition of the text is studied in the study of supersyntactic integrations, which is the largest unit of prosaic speech (text).

The study of the compositional-syntactic structure of speech means its semantic-structural and functional evaluation. " it is understood to be used for artistic expression. " Compositional-syntactic content is formed as a result of the use of linguistic units in several ways. Linguists use the author's methods of repetition, reinforcement, processing (in this case, the return to the previous idea, the development of thought) to create the compositional-syntactic structure of the work of art. The compositional-syntactic structure embodies the poetic form of the work. In linguistics, the composition of speech, that is, the words, compounds, sentences, phrases that form the text of the work, other units in which methodological tools are involved as a building material and their functional functions are

studied. Compositional-syntactic analysis of speech is important in evaluating speech by linguistic categories.

The compositional-syntactic structure of speech is formed on the basis of the orderly arrangement of its constituent parts, syntactic-stylistic figures, sentences and other means of image formation in a particular space and time unit. Syntactic composition regulates the ideas that are "scattered" in the author's mind, and their expression by means of language creates a complex syntactic device - speech. The composition forms a whole from individual parts. The theme, title, title, epigraph, first and last sentence of the speech play an important role in this.

The semantic-structural fragmentation of speech is always inextricably linked with the volumetric-pragmatic and compositional syntactic fragmentation of another category. In all of these approaches, there is one law - the consistent development of thought, the presentation of facts and information in a certain logical sequence. The most basic principle in the compositional-syntactic analysis of speech is the principle of systematicity. This principle is based on the hierarchical relationship of different level units in the compositional-syntactic structure of speech. This systematization is carried out by analyzing the composition of the thought sequence and composition-syntactic structure into specific parts-elements.

We encounter different views on the composition of the compositional-syntactic structure. Marcu Fabio Quintilian, one of the founders of the art of rhetoric in antiquity, first developed the theory of syntactic composition of speech and states that the syntactic composition of speech consists of eight parts, emphasizing the formation of figurative and impressive speech as a result of sequencing these eight parts. The parts of syntactic composition shown by him were later used in the practice of rhetoric. Below we consider the parts of the syntactic composition suggested by the scientist:

1. An appeal is a piece of income used to attract the attention of an audience. In our opinion, the Uzbek folklore is equivalent to the part that begins in the form of a fairy tale in the form of a fairy tale.

2. Topic Definition - The part that identifies what (what topic) the speech is dedicated to. A section that allows the listener to be reminded of known events and thus choose the direction of the topic.

3. Reminder (informing) - a part of recalling or informing the initial information about the object or subject of speech.

4. Describe - to give information about the current state of a particular event or subject of speech. The problem is also announced in this section.

5. Evidence is the part that describes the evidence, facts, and arguments for solving a problem, and provides a logical basis.

6. Rejection is the rejection of information that is inconsistent with the views of the author of the speech. In doing so, the author of the speech logically states his point of view, which contradicts the existing views, and proves his point of view.

7. Claim (complaint) - in this section, the author of the speech asks "Is that so?" and in this way examines the feelings and attitudes of the audience. In this case, the author (speaker)

is emotional, taking into account the emotional state of the listener and prepares the listener for the conclusion. In this case, information has a secondary value, and emotion has a primary value.

8. Conclusion - All the ideas stated above are summarized and the topic is summarized briefly.

Apparently, Quintilian is based on the art of oratory, that is, the laws of oral speech, in defining the compositional-syntactic parts of speech. Therefore, this classification does not meet today's requirements. First, the author of a written speech (text) cannot observe the feelings of his readers, he can only imagine. Second, there are also concepts of journalistic, scientific, artistic text, in which not all of the above compositional-syntactic parts are involved or they can be combined and harmonized. Given these circumstances, it can be said that the application of the passages pointed out by Quintilian to the modern forms of speech in the present day of information technology is not justified.

Based on this need, the interest in the study of the compositional-syntactic parts of speech in linguistics increased in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. Russian linguist E.A. Referovskaya concludes that when a syntactic composition is called, the speech should consist of parts such as introduction, development of thought, and conclusion, emphasizing that the orderly arrangement of the main parts-elements should be understood. emphasizes that it consists of three main parts, such as thought flow and completion. Opinions about the compositional-syntactic parts of speech can also be found in the works of other researchers. Researcher N.A. Yushina applies such passages only to the paragraph.

In Uzbek linguistics, MT Abdupattoev, based on the views of the above researchers, concludes from the example of poetic speech: -Particles of the syntactic structure (beginning, thought flow, completion) are clearly visible. After all, a poetic stanza means a single supersyntactic whole. "

Apparently, in recent years, when it comes to the syntactic composition of speech, showing the beginning, thought flow, and completion as parts of it has become somewhat popular.

Thus, these parts can be linguistically defined as syntactic compositional parts of speech, noting the beginning, development and ending.

1. The beginning - formally defines the topic of the speech, equivalent to the sentence that forms the first line of the speech, the title or the speech without the title (text). Acts as a semantic center. Defines the space and time area of speech. It subjugates all the syntactic devices that come after it in the text, both semantically and syntactically.
2. Development of thought - develops the dynamics of the topic or thought identified at the beginning. The image expands, interprets the image of the object defined by the initialization in the speech type. Expressed in a few sentences, it is a part that develops the idea, as well as explains the beginning, clarifying its content.
3. Completion - The last sentence (paragraph) of the speech, sometimes the last paragraph of the poem. The introduction to large-volume lyro-epic works and the system of linguistic and verbal means of expressing it. Concluding remarks. The preceding sentence is the part that concretizes the content of the fragments.

Our research shows that the above-mentioned syntactic-compositional parts can be applied to any type of speech, that is, in any type of speech, these parts are placed and arranged in the

same sequence. At the same time, speech plays an important role in the consistent development of thought and in conveying information to the listener (reader) in a certain order.

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