

# IMPORTANCE OF SEMIOTICS IN POETRY

## Norova M.B.

Norova Mekhri Bakhtiyorovna - ESP Teacher,  
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN NATURAL DIRECTIONS,  
BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY,  
BUKHARA, REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

**Abstract:** digressive issues are remembered for the scope of issues of semiotics, the undertaking of which is to contemplate the assortment of sign frameworks and correspondence measures created by these frameworks. Language in the semiotic sense is "any between emotional arrangement of sign methods, the utilization of which is dictated by syntactic, semantic and even minded principles received in a given social local area of individuals. "Discourse is defined through the purposeful and rule-governed use of language; therefore, discourse and semiotics (the process in which something functions as a sign) are partly synonymous.

**Keywords:** semiotics, poetry, language, discourse, text, content, syntactic equivalents.

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The semantic highlights of lovely lexical units are critical in the arrangement of a wonderful idea, in light of the fact that lexical units' name things and marvels in presence, and in lexemes they produce nominative just as obvious. The capability of a current language can't be surveyed by having more than one jargon, which considers the significance and size of the words. The capacity to utilize and pick words in a lovely content contrasts from different kinds of text in that unadulterated graceful words are picked. It is realized that the semantic scale, the degree of enthusiastic expressiveness, the elaborate job of lexemes in the interchangeable arrangement are considered. Content is in amicability with workmanship just if the author picks the correct choice that suits his creative taste.

Poetic morphological units are frequently clear in the utilization of word frames that have a particular linguistic significance, while syntactic equivalents with coloring or rehashed structures have complex worth; chronicled variations of affixed morphemes are the pioneers in the statement of the idyllic content, showing independence, inventiveness.

The semantic and complex improvement of analogies is a marvel identified with the lexical design of the language. The construction of a language word reference is described by the way that it is the most quickly evolving part. Certain words or ideas are broadly utilized at a specific time, or around then they appear to be interminable. Throughout the long term, words and ideas identified with that period have showed up in the pages of history. Regardless of how factor and flimsy its lexical design is in the language, it holds some lexical units, semantic-expressive gadgets, in which the custom and congruity proceed.

Taking all things together tedious expressions, words, sentences, or stanzas are not rehashed in a similar frame however can be rehashed by changing the situation of words and, in certain spots, their structure to communicate semantic connections in various faculties. [3]

A necessary and sufficient sign of poetism is its artistic and poetic stylistic coloring, that is, its distinct traditional correlation with the sociocultural context of poetic writing - a publicly available poetic discourse - and the typical communicative role of a writer ("I am a poet"). These are, in particular, lexical and phraseological markers of poetry: boundless, silence, wandering, past, gaze, chains, again, wondrous, face, unforgettable, pilgrim, this (local); and now, in the twilight of the night, for a moment, darkness has thickened, a series of days to come, etc. The actualization of CO as the main semantic component of poetry can be found, for example, in the constructions: She has not a gaze, but a gaze; We were not talking about the past, but about the past; The day was not amazing, but wonderful.

The rest of the features in the semantic structure of poetry are additional, reinforcing its status. LCS allows observing their activity as indicators of poetic contexts. We are talking about the presence of specific semes in the denotative-significates core of poetisms, which characterize the thematic constants of poetry, about their connotative semantics, as well as about the cluster interaction of poetry COs with other types of poetry. [6]

Semantic issues were presented and examined by philosophical idea effectively in old occasions. Such are the debates about the starting point of the implications of words and their connection to being and thinking, which were pursued by analogists and anomalists in classical times and nominalists, pragmatists, conceptualists from old times; such is the regulation of assumptions, that is, about changes in the significance of a word contingent upon the unique circumstance and a particular circumstance, created by archaic scholasticism; such are the issues of the amplexness of the phonetic articulation of reasoning and the cause of the inconsistencies between them, the issues of the advancement of reasoning and language set forward by the way of thinking of the seventeenth eighteenth hundreds of years. In any case, every one of these issues were examined without association with the advancement of semantic orders appropriate, for instance, syntax. On the etymological level, until the nineteenth century, comprehensively, just one control - historical background - addressed the issues of

semantics, since, clarifying the development of certain words from others, it had to both enroll and clarify changes in the implications of words.

A conventional language can be given with no understanding. This is cultivated by indicating a bunch of characters (likewise called a letter set) and a bunch of derivation rules (additionally called formal sentence structure) that figure out what character strings are all around framed recipes. At the point when you add change manages and acknowledge a few sentences as maxims (which is aggregately called a deductive framework), a coherent framework is shaped.

The conditions for the reality of different sentences that might be available in contentions rely upon their significance, in this manner principled researchers can't totally manage with no depiction of the importance of these sentences. The semantics of rationale portrays different ways to deal with comprehension and characterizing those pieces of implying that are of interest. When in doubt, according to the perspective of rationale, it isn't simply the sentence that is of interest, however it is in a propositional, glorified structure reasonable for consistent changes.

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