

ADDRESSINGS IN POETIC SPEECH

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Representatives of various scientific disciplines have dedicated their works to the research of fiction text. In particular, V.V. Vinogradov specially considers text on making up the theory of poetic speech. [2, page 55] Multiple studies in search for the definition of poetic language for fiction text have been conducted by G.O. Vinokur. [3, pages 25-26] In the process of linguistic interpretation of lyrical works, an academician L.V. Sherba gave special priority to the lingual peculiarities of text through which the ideological content of literary works are expressed [8, page 97]

According to Y.M. Lotman, texts are thought to be not only fixed signs, but are to be kept formations which are “brought into the collective memory of culture”: “...not all types of messages should be noted. Every note gets special priority becoming a text”. [6, page 284-286]

According the definition made by M.M.Bakhtin, a text incudes primary reality and destination point of any humanitarian science: “The disciplines are not thought be humanitarian if they do not study human being and if anything does not depend on it” [1, pages 282-285]

Thereby, according to M.M. Bakhtin and Y.M. Lotman, a text can be characterized as a cultural phenomenon which includes a responsive speech action considered thoroughly by its creator. It concentrates on a significant potential of speech-cognitive experience of an individual.

Analyzing a poetic text, Y.V. Kazarin highlights its following features: [4, page 23]

completeness – a sign which is interconditioned with an aesthetic impact of a poetic text which contains reason, processes, realization and results and the author’s linguistic skills in the shape of a subject of the society, ascetics and a language. On a poetic transition and poetic nomination, such units of a poetic text, which fill semantic and sign lacunas in a language;

experimentalness – a sign conditioned with the presence in the structure and system of a poetic text of speech genres;

hermeticity – a sign which is characterized by the presence of stable formal-semantic individual-author’s units maintaining the possibility of interpretation of a poetic text;

reproductivity – a sign which facilitates reproduction of a poetic text;

integrally statefulness and idiomaticalness – signs which are expressed in formalization of a poetic text and combination of its three forms: graphic, discourse and linguistic;

vitality – a sign containing semantic, psychologic and aesthetic tension of a poetic text and also its expressiveness.[5, page 5-6]

It should be noted that lyrics is one of the forms of functioning of a poetic text which differs with its peculiarity and content. Lyrical feelings, mood and state of soul are on its basis. Conciseness serves as a characteristic feature in the aspect of compositional and speech structure of a lyrical text. Another distinctive feature of lyric poetry is self-value of a lingual genre for it and also for form of expression. As V.A. Maslova states, word “behaves itself” in poetry as poetry is such a way of formal arrangement of words on which semantically occurs extraordinary multiplication and complication of almost each word, its growth with additional meanings, connotations, thus frequently generating new senses which are not inherent for the given word in

an ordinary language. Poetry is the method of enhancement of semantic space of that language. Having analyzed the peculiarities of lyrics, V.A. Maslova concludes that for understanding a lyric poem, it is extremely important to pay attention to the following fictional means such as rhythm, phonetic tools, words selection and their position, poetic syntax, composition of those sources and examples in a poetic text.[7, page 30-36]

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