

ANALYSIS OF POETIC DEVICES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LITERATURE

Zaripov B.P*; Rahmonova U**

*Associate Professor,
Navai State Pedagogical Institute,
UZBEKISTAN
Email id: zarifpulatov4@gmail.com

**Student,
Navai State Pedagogical Institute,
UZBEKISTAN
Email id: Urahmonova953@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Since ancient times, poetry has been the most important means of expressing people's feelings, thoughts and experiences. The poetic work is impressive and serves to express the current event. After all, as Oybek (1975) said: "Emotional tools of lyrics are strong; sometimes a small poem can leave a stronger and more lasting impression than a long novel or various writings full of facts." This effect is manifested through poetic devices.

KEYWORDS: *Ilmiaruz, Ilmi Bade', Ilmikafiya, Alliteration, Anaphora, Ellipsis, Irsolimasal, Exaggeration, Tabligh, Igrakh, Guluv.*

INTRODUCTION

In Eastern literature, the science of poetry has been studied in three directions, such as the science of poetry, the science of bade, and the science of rhyme. *Ilmiaruz* checked the of the poem. *Ilmi bade'* (science of art) studied the means of creating a poetic image. *Ilmikafiya* dealt with melody in poetry. Iranian scientists called these three sciences "Ilmhoyiseqona" ("The Trinity of Knowledge"). Until the first half of the 15th century; all books on these sciences were written in Persian.

Ahmad Tarazi's "Fununul-balogha" ("Science of literature") is the first Turkish work dedicated to the science of aruz. Alisher Navoi's "Mezonul-Avzon" and Babur's "Mukhtasar" are classic works dedicated to the science of aruz.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Means of expressiveness and happiness in literature are called literary devices. The concept of poetic devices in Eastern literature used in the sense of literary devices. Poetic devices are divided into two types:

1. Poetic devices related to **form**.
2. Poetic devices related to **meaning, content**.

There are poetic devices that relate to both content and form.

Alliteration - is the device of matching sounds in speech, i.e. the art of placing words that start with the same sound. Alliteration applies to both vowels and consonants. For example, alliterative “tongue twisters” are useful for encouraging language learners, generally children, to hear similar sounds repeated at the beginning of several words. A well-known alliterative tongue twister in English language is:

- *Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers. A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.*
- *Tyanshantog 'iningtagidatog 'amningtraktorituribdi.*

However, though alliterative tongue twisters are associated with children, they are useful for practicing and improving pronunciation, fluency, and articulation.

Anaphora - is the repetition of words or phrases in a group of sentences, clauses, or lines of poetry:

Birzummaysalargaonabo 'lsin u,

Birzumzaminbo 'libyashasinzamin. (A. Oripov)

Shag 'irlaydiosmonvahavo,

Shag 'irlaydibutunkoinot. (H. Olimjon)

“It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness...”

“A Tale of Two Cities” (by Charles Dickens)

Through repetition of the phrase “it was,” Dickens reinforces to the reader that the time he is describing is a past filled with oppositions and extremes.

Ellipsis - (from the Greek "elipsis" - omitting, lacking) is a means of providing brevity and compactness in an artistic work, and means that a word in a sentence is omitted depending on the situation. This type of stylistic device is mainly used in dialogues, sometimes it can be found in proverbs, wise sayings.

Harso 'zningo 'zjoyibor,

Harnuqtaningmakoni ... (bor)

Yaxshidanbog ' qoladi

Yomondandog '(qoladi)(Uzbek proverbs)

This passage is an example of how ellipses are used in English modern literature:

“Come to lunch someday,” he suggested, as we groaned down in the elevator.

“Where?”

“Anywhere.”

“Keep your hands off the lever,” snapped the elevator boy.

“I beg your pardon,” said Mr. McKee with dignity, “I didn’t know I was touching it.”

"All right," I agreed, "I'll be glad to."

. . . I was standing beside his bed and he was sitting up between the sheets, clad in his underwear, with a great portfolio in his hands.

"The Great Gatsby"(F. Scott Fitzgerald)

Instead of following this conversation with a lunch scene, Fitzgerald uses the ellipsis to omit what happened between the two men after leaving the party.

Irsolimasal - is a way of creating a proverb, saying, phrase, or wise word in a speech or poem, which has become popular in the folklore. "Irsol" means to quote, "masal" means an example, a parable, a proverb, a proverb, and an expression. In the Eastern literature, proverbs, sayings and expressions are called *masal* or *zarbul - masal*. In our current linguistics, they are called phraseologisms.

Avvalkijamolidinsochibbarq.

O'tichravujudimaylagang'arq. (A. Navoiy)

G'urbatdauloyhajrimenipirqilibtur,

Hijronbilag'urbat manga ta'sirqilibtur. (Bobur)

"He that is stricken blind cannot forget

The precious treasure of his eyesight lost."

Meaning: *A man who loses his eyesight can never forget the importance of lost eyesight.*

"Romeo and Juliet" (William Shakespeare)

"One fire burns out another's burning,

One pain is lessen'd by another's anguish."

Meaning: *You can burn new fire from lighting another fire; similarly a new pain could mitigate your old pain.*

"Romeo and Juliet" (William Shakespeare)

Exaggeration – (Arabic - exaggeration, exaggeration) is a way to exaggerate a person, object, event, to distinguish it from others, to attract attention. Exaggeration is called hyperbola in Greek.

Janobishahg'akeldimbujihatdin,

Ko'zimyoshig'atoya – toyanavro'z. (Ogahiy)

"Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood

Clean from my hand? No." "Macbeth" (William Shakespeare)

In literature, there are three types of exaggeration.

1. Exaggeration in the image is understandable, but it is not found in real life. It is called "**tabligh**" (Arabic for big, strong).

Buvildarduogaqo 'llarinochib,

Boshitoshdanbo 'lsin, – der jigarlarin. (S. Zunnunova)

“A day was twenty-four hours long but seemed longer. There was no hurry, for there was nowhere to go, nothing to buy and no money to buy it with, nothing to see outside the boundaries of Maycomb County.” “To Kill a Mockingbird” (Harper Lee)

2. Inconceivable exaggeration in the image, which does not correspond to the logic of human thinking, is called “**igrakh** or **ifrat**” (Arabic - exceeding, going beyond the limit).

Dushmanlarnito 'plabolib,

Yetganigaqilichsolib.

Hardarao 'likkato 'lib,

Bosh kesarmaydonichinda.

(“Ravshan” dostonidan)

I have been assured by a very knowing American of my acquaintance in London, that a young healthy child well nursed, is, at a year old, a most delicious nourishing and wholesome food, whether stewed, roasted, baked, or boiled; and I make no doubt that it will equally serve in a fricasie, or a ragoust.

“A modest proposal” (Jonathan Swift)

3. The unimaginable, excessive exaggeration in the image is called “**gulu**” (Arabic - qiy - chuv; to exceed).

Vah, muhabbatko 'yidaqonyig 'ladim,

Yettiqlimg 'arqbo 'ldiyoshima.

(Mashrab)

My love is as a fever, longing still For that which longer nurseth the disease, Feeding on that which doth preserve the ill, Th' uncertain sickly appetite to please. My reason, the physician to my love, Angry that his prescriptions are not kept, Hath left me, and I desperate now approve Desire is death, which physic did except. Past cure I am, now reason is past care, And, frantic-mad with evermore unrest, My thoughts and my discourse as madmen's are, At random from the truth vainly expressed. For I have sworn thee fair, and thought thee bright, Who art as black as hell, as dark as night.

CONCLUSION

In our classical literature, which has a thousand-year history, it is a question of literature has always been in the center of attention. Not what the artist describes, but mainly how attention is focused on what it describes. The issue of norms is also important in the application of poetic devices. That is, in the poem just as it is not acceptable to use too much devices, with neglect of them looking at it, expressing the ideas and thoughts in the work without literary devices embellishments is also a poem there is no doubt that it will have negative effect on the price. That is why he is a great owner the poets used poetic arts in their works with their place and measure.

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