ON SOME ASPECTS OF POETIC STYLE OF SHAVKAT RAKHMON

Abstract: Peculiar features of Shavkat Rakhmon’s poetic style are revealed in the article. Role and place of poetic figures and their features are analyzed based on the poems of Shavkat Rakhmon.

Key words: Poetic speech, metaphor, special literary tropes, epithet, apostrophe, impersonation, gradation, strengthening figures, climax, anticlimax, literary repetitions.

Language: English


Introduction
A talented poet Shavkat Rakhmon, who had a unique style, left huge literary heritage in the Uzbek poetry of XXth century. The reader who thoroughly observes the poems of the poet, thinks deep, and tries to understand every word. The artistic creativity of the author draws on his soul, like the rest of the world. When you read Shavkat Rakhmon's poems, you are serious about it. You look at yourself as you look at the mirror. Vigilance, attention, responsibility begin to cover your body. The weaknesses of the inner "me" are triggered by the rebellious spirit. Adjustment becomes pride. Under that pride, you will become the hero of the immortal selflessness, the ardent love for the mother nation. In poetry, it is crucial to analyze the poetic speech in order to study the poet's creativity.

"Poetic language is a complex, versatile, specific speech. Without knowing poetic speech, a poem and poetry can not be thoroughly eroded," says the literary scholar T. Boboev. [2, p. 323] It is difficult to understand poetic speech attractiveness without the use of poetic sketches, artistic arts, poetic figures and special artistic imagery. In this sense, it is evident that the style of the poet is obvious, as you study the artistic image and poetic images used in the poetry of Shavkat Rakhmon.

Literature scientist, Abdugafur Rasulov said: "Real literary work is a complete and complicated structure. It is created as a text. Whether a text is meaningful is, firstly, depends on writer’s talent, the reality of sentences he or she is going to say and the variety of balance”[6, p.44]. Poetic literature description details, rhyme, rhythm and harmony of meaning show the individual character of poet’s poetic style. As a consequence, the word, intelligence and expression used by the poet represent individual style features.

Materials and Methods

As it is known, "tashbekh" (metaphor) is one of the most common types of spiritual art in poetry.
“Tashbekh” (Arabic “tashbekh” - analogy) - poetic art in classical literature, in which two objects and notions, activities or actions and other such things are compared to each other. It is one of the most widespread and ancient arts [5,p.319]. “Tashbekh” is called an analogy in the contemporary Uzbek literature. The analogy assumes comparability between two or more things or event and feature. In Shavkat Rakhmon’s poem “On the Streets”, we find a beautiful example of analogy. We can see the beautiful sample of tashbekh in Shavkat Rakhmon’s poem named “Tor ko’chalarda” (“In Narrow Streets”),

In this poem, you observe the beauty of “hamal” (spring). “Hamal” is compared to breathe of a garden, dawn is compared to pink color, the sun is compared to a dish full of vine, apricots are compared to dazzling dancers wearing a white pegs, clouds are white and blue, in this way the artist virtually uses the art of analogy in his poem.

It is well-known that epithet is interpreted as poetic anaphora in literature. This is a way of explaining things, events, and characters in people. “Epithet doesn’t come on its own, however, it comes copying its meaning and features to the word collocation. This kind of phrase is called metaphoric epithet” [4,p.205.].The first verse of the poem "Dastkhat" (Autograph) is a magnificent example of this:

Гўзаллик, поклидан уўлаб,
Қишилик, қимтиниб турсан,
Қоп- кироқ део веорга суянаб.
Ёп - ёргу хаёллар сурасан. [8, 6.112]

(Beauty, hesitating of purity,
Standing having scruples,
Leaning on a black wall,
Having bright dreams.) [8, p.112]

In this verse "black wall" and “bright dreams” come as an epithet. In the following verse, the poet utilizes apostrophe, which is one of the forms of prosopopeia: It is well known that the inanimate form of this poetic anaphora is to resort to the subject or phenomenon as if it were a living thing:

Илоҳам, тонг каби юзингга
хўрланиб, ҳезланиб бокарлар,
қўзларни қоқар қўзинтга,
қалбингни азоблаб ёқарлар.

"Hamal" is compared to "white walls, painted in blue"

(Primitive, sharp rocks ...
The sky of these mountains is blue, in which the flowers are angelic, even the stones are heavenly.) [9, p.59.]

In the poem, the words "primitive", "sharp rocks", "blue sky", the phrases "angelic" and "heavenly" are respectively metaphors and anaphors.

The impersonation is a way of manifesting images that are characteristic of human beings through inanimate objects, natural phenomena, birds, and animals. In Shavkat Rakhmon’s poem "The morning lazily opens eyes" we can find examples of impersonation by revitalizing a beautiful image of nature:

Тонг очар қўлларин эрониб,
севинчдан ёйилайди киёқлар,
чечаклар жилмаяр севинчдан қўллар.
ўйноқи шуълалар сайҳонга.

(The morning lazily opens eyes, joyfully weeping, the flowers smile, bathing in the wind.)
The lightnings are children
quietly spread out into the ditch.
spider webs,
Ladybug will go to the guest.) [10, p.15.]

In Shavkat Rakhmon's poem, the sun is shining like people, the tears of rejoicing flowers, the bathing of the herbs, and the visit of a ladybug – all this is an example of impersonation.

Poetic figures in poetry serve to express the mood, feelingsof a lyrical hero. Sometimes the poet uses the whole phrase, repetition, short vocabulary and phrases in describing the lyric hero's situation. The poet chooses among the words, phrases, composition, and pays proper attention to correctly using them. There are many types of poetic figures. In aggravating figures, the character of the lyrical hero is expressed in an exaggerated, intensified manner in his speech. There are several forms of intensifying figures. Gradation is also a type of intensifying figures, in which the meaning is intensified from word to word. Gradation also has two different forms: climax and anticlimax. Poetic figures in Shavkat Rakhmon's poetry are also unique. Let's draw your attention to the poem, which begins with the verse "Life - a sandstone, half remained":

Умр – кумсоат ҳам
яримлаб қолди.
қўнгли тўлгани йўк билганларимдан
Ёлимни оғритар қечирганларим,
қўдир қилмаганим, қилганларимдан.
Кечалар тобора ойдинлашади,
қўзингда қуёшнинг чечаги сўлмас
яримлаб қолди.

That is:

The poet began to review his life as a whole. The poet is in the process of telling his story, and in the following passages, his emotions begin to flourish, and his speech changes. Here are some examples of the gradation of climax. The poet cannot control his emotions to increase the meaning. The special day of the poet came to light. Each time the same "important" day is emphasized, attention is drawn to that day:

Kun keladi, охларинг учадиган кун, юрагиң оламга симайдиган кун, юзинги босанча ёрининг юзига, силкиниб - силкиниб йиғлайдиган кун.[9, 6.188.]

(The day has come, the day of flight of your woes, the day when the heart can’t fit in the world, the day of leaning your face to the face of the earth, and crying in a shake.) [9, p.188.]

In the poem, the poet begins to summarize his mistakes and short comings in his life. His heart is not in harmony with his past. Today is his day. But the poet still feels guilty before ancestors and future generations:

Кимни бахтили қилдим
кимни қимдирор,
кимларга кўплимин ёриб сўйладим.
Кўлларни бердимми мозий қаъридан
чўзилган саноксиз оқиш қўлларга?!
Қуёш далдасида энгилганларининг
енгилроқ кўлимларин оғирланиш?
Айтдимми кимларнинг асл дўстларин,
кимларнинг ҳақиқий ёғийланиш?!

(Whom did I make happy?
Whom I gave hopes,
To whom I opened my heart?
Did I give my hand?
To the countless weak hands that extend from depth of the past!
For those who are bowing to the Sun
Did I lighten their weight?
Did I tell who is my true friend,
And who is my true foe?!) [9, p.188.]

The poet really feels his civil duty. He thinks that living just like others is not enough. The poet's responsibility to the nation and the homeland is not limited, so dozens of questions arise in his mind, asking himself whether he gave someone happiness, whether extended a helping hand or tell who is his true friend and enemy. From the poet's perspective, the day has come when he should answer all this, and the poet repeats again and again that the day has come. That is: "the day has come when you bow your head even for the sins of others, facing your face on the face of the earth, and cry in a shake." At the end of the poem, it is possible to observe the anticlimax form of the gradation:

Мендан нима колар,
абадий нурлар
барк уриб яшнаган дунё томонда?
Уриниб - уриниб сира тўлмаган
бир кўнгил колади
колса ҳам мендан.[9, 6.188.]

(What I leave behind,
In the world where eternal rays flourish?
A heartnot filled
No matter of many attepts) [9, p.188.]
Impact Factor:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>Impact Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISRA (India)</td>
<td>3.117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIS (USA)</td>
<td>0.912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICV (Poland)</td>
<td>6.630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</td>
<td>0.829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNNP (Russia)</td>
<td>0.156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIF (India)</td>
<td>1.940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIF (Australia)</td>
<td>0.564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESJI (KZ)</td>
<td>4.102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBI (India)</td>
<td>4.260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JIF</td>
<td>1.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJIF (Morocco)</td>
<td>5.667</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instead of the joy now the poet is calm and quiet. The poet ends the poem with a poetic expression depicting the mood of his life, in which he describes the anticlimax state of the poem.

The symbolic expression depicting the mood of his life, in which the climax of the poem reached perfection on every sentence, requires a great deal of talent. In Shvakrat Rahmon's poetry, this unique feature is evident and reflects the peculiarity of the poet.

In his poem "Not yet late", the verse “not yet late, there is still a chance” is repeated in the beginning, midst and the end of the poem, in the poem titled "Asad poem", the verse “life has gone as usual in a day, like a flower of lilac" is repeated in 1-5-9 lines. This is of great importance in explaining the essence and meaning of the poem.

The sorrow of poem – the pains of great sense of beauty, realizing its spirit, that is, meaning and creating new poetic beauty on new land.” (1,p.91), - said literature scientist, Botirkhon Akramov. To tell the truth Shuvrat Rakhmon lived in his whole life with the sense of poem. He greatly paid attention to each verse of the poem. The combination of the words used by the poet and poetic idea caused it to appear original poems.

Conclusion

In poetry, the meaning and the sensitivity of the idea lies not in the poet's ability to choose only beautiful words. The ability to synthesize words emotionally, to empathize with each other, and to reach perfection on every sentence, requires a great deal of talent. In Shvakat Rahmon’s poetry, this unique feature is evident and reflects the peculiarities of the poet.

References: