

EXPRESSION METHODS IN THE SONNETS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

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Abstract. *This article discusses about the existence of unique methods of expression in Shakespeare's sonnets. It is analyzed what symbols the poet widely used in his poems. As a result of the analysis, it was noted that the harmony of form and content is reflected in Shakespeare's sonnets.*

Key words: *literature, sonnet, expression, poet, poem, symbols, literary devices, to compare, theme*

Shakespeare's plays were intended for the general public, and his poems were intended for educated readers, who were few at that time. At the same time, he wrote sonnets not to refer to poetry lovers, but to specific people surrounding him. Shakespeare's sonnets can be called "Lyric diaries" by their name.

In the process of studying Shakespeare's sonnets, you will feel as if you are coming face to face with a part of the history of art and literature - the Renaissance.

For Shakespeare, marriage itself became a source of knowledge.

Shakespeare has his own ways of expression. The poet widely uses symbols and allusions in his poems.

For example, he compares youth to spring or morning, and beauty to beautiful flowers. A person's coming of age is compared to autumn, and old age to winter. The beauty of summer is embodied in the beauty of youth. When we read Shakespeare's sonnets, we are drawn to their vitality, that is, sometimes the poet uses such methods to express his thoughts that at first glance these metaphors seem like household details.

For example:

Sonnet 23

As an unperfect actor on the stage
Who with his fear is put beside his part,
Or some fierce thing replete with too much rage,
Whose strength's abundance weakens his own heart;
So I for fear of trust forget to say
The perfect ceremony of love's rite,
And in mine own love's strength seem to decay,
O'ercharged with burden of mine own love's might.
O, let my books be then the eloquence
And dumb presagers of my speaking breast,
Who plead for love and look for recompense
More than that tongue that more hath more expressed.
O, learn to read what silent love hath writ.
To hear with eyes belongs to love's fine wit.¹

Here, the poet compares a lover who cannot express his feelings to an untrained actor who has forgotten his role.

In Shakespeare's sonnets, one can observe a lot of similes like this. In sonnet 30, the poet describes the trial.

The poet's memories also participate as a witness to this trial. In the sonnets 46-47, the poet's eye seems to quarrel, and the mind reconciles them. As a result, the eyes and the heart come to an agreement.

That is, the condition of the deal is that if the heart wants to see a dear friend, the eyes should give the heart this happiness, if the eyes cannot find the friend, the heart should caress them with the memories of the friend's beauty. he is crying. In sonnet 48, love is compared to precious wealth, the poet puts it in a box without thinking that it will be stolen, and someone steals it. If we pay attention, each detail acquires a figurative meaning.

¹ <https://www.folger.edu/explore/shakespeares-works/shakespeares-sonnets/read/23/>
www.pedagoglar.org

The reason why sonnets are rich in metaphors is the poet's ability to read similarities in events that are difficult to see with the naked eye. His style can be recognized through his beautiful similes:

Sonnet 33

If thou survive my well-contented day
When that churl Death my bones with dust shall cover,
And shalt by fortune once more resurvey
These poor rude lines of thy deceased lover,
Compare them with the bett'ring of the time,
And though they be outstripped by every pen,
Reserve them for my love, not for their rhyme,
Exceeded by the height of happier men.
O, then vouchsafe me but this loving thought:
“Had my friend’s muse grown with this growing age,
A dearer birth than this his love had brought
To march in ranks of better equipage.
But since he died and poets better prove,
Theirs for their style I’ll read, his for his love.”²

In his poetry, we can see that Shakespeare skillfully used the art of revitalization, which is widespread in the East. This is the art of transferring human characteristics to inanimate beings. This is shown in metaphors such as the sun caressing the top of the mountains.

In Shakespeare's sonnets, the theme of friendship acquires vital and philosophical importance. If we look at history, in the period when the poet lived (1590s), people began to die in Europe due to various plagues.

People who think that they will die from cholera or some other disease, are engaged in farming and various unnecessary jobs.

Through his poems, Shakespeare addressed his friend and encouraged him to

² <https://www.folger.edu/explore/shakespeares-works/shakespeares-sonnets/read/32/>
www.pedagoglar.org

lay a foundation for the future and have a child. After all, at that time, the continuation of the future generation became the problem of the century for Europe.

Sonnet 1

From fairest creatures we desire increase,
That thereby beauty's rose might never die,
But, as the ripener should by time decrease,
His tender heir might bear his memory.
But thou, contracted to thine own bright eyes,
Feed'st thy light's flame with self-substantial fuel,
Making a famine where abundance lies,
Thyself thy foe, to thy sweet self too cruel.
Thou that art now the world's fresh ornament
And only herald to the gaudy spring
Within thine own bud buriest thy content
And, tender churl, mak'st waste in niggarding.
Pity the world, or else this glutton be—
To eat the world's due, by the grave and thee.³

In the 2nd sonnet, the poet encourages his friend to imagine his old age with life examples. He says that it is necessary to prepare the ground now so that he does not fall into a helpless situation in his old age.

The poet is passionate about his friend, looking for various allusions to his beautiful beauty. But he doesn't want his beauty to disappear. In the sonnets (24-44-47-50-51) where the divine power of friendship is manifested, the pain of the poet's soul who misses his friend is described.

With his sonnets about love, Shakespeare broke the traditions of three centuries of European poetry. That is, the mistress in the sonnets is not a noble, noble woman, but a simple village woman.

When assessing sophistication, Black color was not considered beautiful.

³ <https://www.folger.edu/explore/shakespeares-works/shakespeares-sonnets/read/1/>
www.pedagoglar.org

The poet described his beloved in many of his sonnets. Shakespearean scholars have been surprised by the fact that Shakespeare always tried to idealize a dark-haired woman.

When the poet spoke about a friend, he considered him divine, and the friendship the poet was singing about was at the top of life friendship. But the image of the mistress is not a "divine angel", but an ordinary sinful slave, a village woman.

Sometimes a poet in love suffers not because of the blackness of his lover, but because of his "black affairs". But the poet admits that he is truly in love with that woman, who is not ideal, and that he loves her, even though her face is not beautiful. In Shakespeare's sonnets, the poet's "signature" is noticeable.

When you read each poem of the owner of an inimitable style, the Shakespearean tone in it will tell you who the author of the poem is. The sonnet, which flourished in England with the magic of Shakespeare's talent, was forever sealed with his name.

So, as can be seen from the above analysis, the harmony of form and content is reflected in the sonnet genre.

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