

THE REINFORCING POETIC FIGURES IN THE POEMS OF ABDULLA ARIPOV

Karimova Shakhnozakhon Karimovna

ESP Teacher of the Department of Foreign Languages in

Natural Sciences Bukhara State University

karimovashakhnoz@gmail.com Тел: +998914412441

ABSTRACT

The article focuses on the elements of poetic syntax in modern Uzbek poetry - reinforcing and reducing figures. This article discusses the role of artistic repetitions in the structure of poetry, their role in increasing the musicality and charm of poetry, as well as the role of anaphora and epiphora in poetic speech, which is one of the lexical repetitions. In particular, the poems of Abdulla Aripov, a brilliant representative of Uzbek poetry, have been analyzed in depth.

Keywords: poetic syntax, poetry of Abdulla Aripov, reinforcing figures, anaphora, epiphora, word-anaphora, phrase-anaphora, speech-anaphora.

INTRODUCTION

It is well known that the elements of poetic syntax consist of reinforcing and diminishing figures. It can be observed that almost all its forms are used in the works of modern Uzbek poets. In particular, such anaphora, ellipsis, silence, inversion, epiphora play an important role in the effective expression of poetic thought.

The repetitions used in modern poetry are used in two forms: 1. Anaphora. 2. Epiphora.

One of the repetitions of Anaphora is that the quality belongs to the reinforcing figures of poetic syntax. Because this element serves to strengthen and emphasize the poetic content in poetry. According to the structure of anaphora occurs in the following forms: 1. Word-anaphoras. 2. Phrases-anaphoras. 3. Speech-anaphoras. In Abdulla Aripov's poetry it is observed that almost all of them are used:

Sen – Pushkinning sevgan malagi,

Sen – Gyote orzu etgan qiz .

Sen – Bayronning o'tli yuragi

Sen – Geyneni yondirgan yulduz.

[**You** are Pushkin's favorite angel,

You are the girl Goethe dreamed of.

You are Byron's grassy heart

You are the star that burned Heine.][1,35]

In the above lines, the word anaphora belongs to the rhyme series "**you**" and means a beloved beauty. As a result of the repetition of this word at the beginning of each verse, the poetic content was strengthened and served to determine the basis of "talmeh" (Pushkin, Goethe, Byron, Heine).

Achinmayman, sizga o'ylarim,

Achinmayman, sizga uzun tun.

Achinmayman, chunki otashga –

Oq yo'l berar odatda, uchqun!

[I'm not sorry, my thoughts to you,
I'm not sorry, long night to you.
I'm not sorry, because to the fire -
White road gives, usually spark!][2,27]

The anaphora is unique in these lines. That is, the word "I'm not sorry", which is repeated at the beginning of the three verses, belongs to the category of verbs and served to vividly express the philosophical content.

Yurt bukun karvonlar boshida nordir,
Yurt bukun Sharq ichra tengsiz bir diyor.
Yurt bukun ohuday xo'p ishvakordir,
Sir kabi seravjdir, Pomirday poydor!
[Today the country is camel at the head of caravans,
Today the country is one of the most unique in the East.
Today the country is flirtatious gazelle,
It is as brisk as a Sir, as stable as the Pamirs!][3,27]

The above lines describing the homeland are imbued with the spirit of patriotism. In the compound "Today the country" ("Yurt bukun" in Uzbek) two independent words come side by side. The homeland, shining from the sun of independence, is compared to the camel at the head of the caravan, to the unique land in the east, to the flirtatious gazelle, to the stable Pamir mountain. It signifies his majesty and greatness. Anaphora served as an influential tool in expressing this poetic content.

Qanchalik iroda, qancha kuch kerak,
Maysani toptamay o'tmoqlik uchun.
Qanchalik iroda, qancha kuch kerak,
Farzanding gunohin yutmoqlik uchun.
Qanchalik iroda, qancha kuch kerak,
Noravo Vatanni sevmqlik uchun.
Qanchalik iroda, qancha kuch kerak,
Noraso elga so'z demoqlik uchun.
Bularning baridan bo'lmoq-chun xalos,
Ikki gaz arg'amchi yetgaydir xolos.
[How much will, how much power,
To pass without quenching the grass.
How much will, how much power,
To engulf your child's sin.
How much will, how much power,
To love the unfortunate Motherland.
How much will, how much power,
To say a word to imperfect nation.
To get rid of all these,

There are only two gas ropes. [4,206]

In the above lines, the anaphora is in the form of speech and peculiar. "How much will, how much power" is repeated in single verses. This has more emphasis. Consequently, the poet

highly values human will and power. Consequently, will and strength play an important role in the basis of life, in the basis of human success. That is, one must have the will to not quench the grass, to engulf the sins of a child, to say a word to imperfect nation, and to find the strength to overcome them. The poet effectively expresses this philosophy of life through repetition.

Bir qarasam, do'stu yordan ko'nglim to'qday,

Bir qarasam, atrofimda hech kim yo'qday.

Bir qarasam, suyanchiqday bolalarim,

Bir qarasam, ular siniq lolalarim.

Bir qarasam, bu dunyoda baxtim borday,

Bir qarasam, butkul olam menga torday.

Bir qarasam, murodinga yetgandayman.

Bir qarasam, ko'zim ochiq ketgandayman.

Bir qarasam, shon shuhratga yo'g'rilganman.

Bir qarasam, endigina tug'ilganman

[At first glance, my heart is happy to my friend,

At first glance, it looks like no one is around.

At first glance, my stronghold kids,

At first glance, they are my broken tulips.

At first glance, I am happy in this world,

At first glance, the whole world is like a net to me.

At first glance, I seem to have reached my goal.

At first glance, my eyes seem to be open.

At first glance, I was running for glory.

At first glance, I was just born]. [5,9]

The above sad lines were written in the last years of Abdulla Aripov's life. "At a glance" is an anaphora in the form of a speech, through which the contrasting processes that take place in the human heart are reflected: mental peace and riots. Indeed, in a moment a person experiences several states. As the poet writes about his moments of joy and sorrow, it is not difficult to feel that he is in a state of mental anguish. A person is happy with his life, even if everything seems bad, but he feels something that crushes the heart and makes him sad. The wise poet experiences this state of mind himself and lines it up in fascinating lines.

2. Epiphora. Epiphoras in Abdulla Aripov's poems also have their own artistic burden:

Men quvonar bo'lsam – **sen sabab**,

O'yga tolar bo'lsam – **sen sabab**.

Men o'lishni istamasman, yo'q,

Nogoh o'lar bo'lsam – **sen sabab**.

[If I'm happy - **you're the reason**,

If I think about it - **you are the reason**.

I don't want to die, no,

If I die suddenly - **you are the reason**]. [6,35]

The above lines are written on the theme of love. The phrase "You are the reason" expresses the beloved beauty. The lyrical protagonist is the same lover who both pleases and inspires the lover.

In the poems of Abdulla Aripov, which we have analyzed above, elements of poetic syntax such as anaphora and epiphora have been successfully used. Anaphora was repeated at the beginning of each verse, but also in the middle of each verse, reinforcing the emphasis. While a concise reflection of poetic thought is achieved through the means of the ellipse, by default the infinity of the feelings of the lyrical protagonist is expressed, the boundlessness.

REFERENCES

1. Oripov, A. Little star. Poems. –T .: Manaviyat, 2002. –P.35.
2. Oripov, A. Harmony of the years. Poems and epics. –T .: Ghafur Ghulam Publishing House of Literature and Art, 1987. –B. 27.
3. Oripov, Abdulla. My Spirit. Poems. - T .: Ghafur Ghulam Publishing House of Literature and Art, 1971. - P.27.
4. Oripov, Abdulla. Trust bridges. Poems, translations, dramatic epics. –T .: Ghafur Ghulam Publishing House of Literature and Art ”, 1989. –P.206.
5. Oripov, Abdulla. Poet's heart. Poems –T .: Manaviyat, 2003. –P.9.
6. Oripov, Abdulla. Little star. Poems. –T .: Manaviyat, 2002. –B. 35.