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SOME FEATURES OF POETIC FIGURES IN CONTEMPORARY UZBEK POEMS

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Abstract

It is known that poetic figures such as rhetorical appeal, rhetorical question and rhetorical exclamation are widely used in poetry. These elements of poetic syntax serve to express certain meanings in the poem, give lyrical color to artistic speech, increase its effectiveness. We analyzed the poetic figures in modern uzbek poems in this work.

Keywords: poetic devices, poetic syntax, rhetorical appeal, rhetorical question, rhetorical exclamation, poetry

The creative imagination is as limitless as the world. Various complications are solved in it and answers to various problems are found. A creative person is, first of all, a person trying to understand himself and the world. A traveler on the path of inspiration encounters various situations. Sometimes he finds his way into the desert, sometimes he drowns in the seas of fantasy. In these moments, the mind asks its owner thousands of questions. These questions seem to draw the shape of the world. Rhetorical address is one of the best visual aids for the reader to understand the poet's passion in a poem. With a rhetorical appeal, the reader enters into a direct conversation with the poet. It is one of the most effective forms of monologue speech. In the rhetorical appeal, the joy, anger, hatred, interruptions, orders or surprises of the lyrical hero are reflected according to the demand of the idea. Through the given question, the idea is clarified and the aesthetic effect increases. It is one of the most effective forms of monologue speech. In the rhetorical appeal, the joy, anger, hatred, interruptions, orders or surprises of the lyrical hero are reflected according to the demand of the idea. Through the given question, the idea is clarified and the aesthetic effect increases. The main characteristics of a rhetorical question are:

1. The meaning of the request is understood and the answer is reflected in itself.
2. The lyric sounds as an address of the hero not only to himself, but also to others.



3. The inspired image (can be a character) is at the level of the main character of the work.

4. The art of exaggeration is often used side by side with rhetorical appeal in poetic lines.

5. Rhetorical appeals are more common in monologue speeches.

Rhetorical appeals should be distinguished from ordinary appeals by the above signs. For example, the motivations in Askar Mahkam's "Ishq" saga, full of climaxes, are noteworthy:

Sen menga jazo bergil, oshkora sazo bergil,

Ko'yida ado bergil, ey Ishq — baloyi jon!

Qismatki azal shuldir, yondir, meni kuydirgil,

Dardinga davo bergil, ey Ishq — baloyi jon!

Gar yo'qmanu paydoman, yo'qsilmanu doromon,

Sozimga sado bergil, ey Ishq — baloyi jon![1,3]

Through the impulse of love, the meaning of the command is reflected, but we do not find in it the tone of the request of the lyrical hero.

Ey dil menga og'ir qilding — dillik qilding

Ey dil meni sag'ir qib bedillik qilding

Ey dil nima so'rding berdim

berdim tamom

Ey dil oxir kinga bandachilik qilding?[1,14]

In the verses above, we see that "Ey dil" (Oh, heart) is addressed. The poet said, "O heart, who did you end up serving?" is asking himself the question, in fact, the answer is clear. With this, he wants to show that the "DIL" (HEART) belongs to God. A heart that is not attached to anyone and does not bow its neck is still God's. Rauf Parfi had words like: "It is difficult for a person who understands and understands everything." Being a "linguist" is one such challenge. In the poetry of the poet Askar Mahkam, who took the responsibility of righteousness, there is a look into the inside of a person. The language of man is both the address and the meaning of everything. We say that we are asking Allah, and we cannot reach it without the means of the heart given by Allah. In the following verses of the "Ishq" epic, we witness the lyrical hero's appeal to Allah:

Yo Rabb!

Bu ko'zlarning sadolari yorilganda kim tug'ildi

kim bo'g'ildi kimlar o'ldi pushtaning so'lu sog'ida

Mozor... Pushta... Gado... Yolg'iz gado...



Yo Rabb![1,15]

In the epic poem (“doston” in Uzbek) "Ishq" we often find the rhetorical appeal of the lyrical hero to Allah. A busy man, the quest for self-realization is a mirror to a pure heart. We can see a case of self-questioning in the following verses:

Ey Jon bu vujud ichra na qilding

Ey Jon bu lahm ichra yiqilding

Ey Jon adashib qayga borosan

Ey Jon to‘kilib senki to‘kilding [1,20]

The following famous poem by Abdulla Oripov is full of rhetorical questions. Man is wounded and strives to understand the secret of destiny. In the verses "how could you endure, man" there is also an appeal to Allah. The answer to this is because it is commanded to live according to what Allah has decreed:

Eshilib, to‘lg‘anib ingranadi kuy,

Asrlar g‘amini so‘ylar «Munojot».

Kuyi shunday bo‘lsa, g‘amning o‘ziga

Qanday chiday olgan ekan odamzod![2,11]

Abdulla Oripov's poem “Men nechun sevaman O‘zbekistonni?” (“Why do I love Uzbekistan?”) the reason for love for the country is sought from the heart. Because true love is created in the heart. The reader wants to answer "I" (“men” personal pronoun, 1st person singular in Uzbek) to each of the highlighted questions. These lines, which provide the poem's excitement, also ignite the emotion:

Men nechun sevaman O‘zbekistonni

Tuproq‘in ko‘zimga aylab to‘tiyo.

Nechun Vatan deya yeru osmonni,

Muqaddas atayman, atayman tanho.

Aslida, dunyoda tanho nima bor,

Paxta o‘smaydimi o‘zga elda yo?

Yoki quyoshimi sevgimga sabab?[2,6]

The sun never shines on the bosom of a person who is far away from his homeland, even if he has plenty of fruit, he cannot be a sour fruit in the garden of the country, until he returns to the soil of the homeland where he was created, and his tongue smells of the soil of the homeland.

In conclusion, through rhetorical appeals, the creator will have the opportunity to freely ask the society about the truths he has realized. In this way, the student also begins to ask these questions to himself. Another advantage of this artistic tool is



that it not only increases its effectiveness, but also forces everyone to take a look at their heart, and then the educational task of literature is realized.

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