

STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF POEMS

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INTRODUCTION

There are different branches of linguistics. Among them, stylistics is distinguished by color. Stylistics (Greek: stylos - writing, writing stick), stylistics, methodology - researches the language styles of linguistics, studies the essential features of the functional layering of the language on the lexical-phraseological, phonetic, morphological, word-formation and syntactic levels from the synchronic and diachronic points, the development of the methods of social life in various literary situations, in various genres of written literature.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The author uses various stylistic tools to express expressiveness in artistic texts. At the same time, in poetry, stylistic devices are found in the work of most poets. The article presents excerpts from the poetry of Uzbek and English poets, and describes in detail the types of stylistic tools in them. In the process of analysis of stylistic tools, we approached the researches of A. Hojiahmedov, Q. Musayev, E. Kilichov and Sh. Baker [1,2,3,4]. The method of comparative analysis was used in the article.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We can include the following in the stylistic and syntactic features: intonation, rhetorical appeal, rhetorical contrast, antithesis, parallelism, repetition, anaphora, epiphora, apostrophe, ellipsis, inversion [1]. Below, I will analyze several examples of creativity from a stylistic point of view:

**If you dream a throne which is made of gold'
If you want to embrace all happiness in the world'
Come my friend keep your oath forget the other'
Refuse to the kingdom and serve your mother.**

Translation in uzbek:

**Orzuqilsang,tillolardanko'shklitaxtni,
Quchaydesang,olamdayo'qtugalbaxtni,
Keldo'stginam,belnibog'labbuzmayahdni,
Shohlikniqo'y,o'zonanggaqullikqilgin!..**

It can be seen from the translation that this is not a literal translation, but in order to preserve coherence, the translator has applied the art of reproduction in the poetic translation. One of the elements of artistic art - anaphora can be seen in the translation of the first verses. Anaphora refers to the repetition of the same word or sound at the beginning of verses or sentences. In the first stanza, we can observe the phenomenon of inversion. In inversion (lat. Inverside - substitution), in order to increase the effect of the idea that the creator wants to

emphasize according to his desire (idea), he deviates from the grammatical rules and draws the reader's attention to the exact idea (word).

Intonation (lat. Intonate-strong pronunciation) - tone - is associated with the work of art. It is necessary to understand the meaning of each word in the work, of course, to understand its tone.

Rhetoric is the confirmation of a more poetic idea, that is, the answer is embodied in the more; only the thought brightens, deepens, reveals its edges - it reveals its aesthetic appeal. For example,

I'm poor, I love it

I'm burning for him, I'm burning

I gave in to my head,

I'm in love... I'm in love, who am I in love with?

The liquid I love is so beautiful

It is more beautiful than the moon, more beautiful than the day!

In this passage, "I fell in love...I fell in love, who did I fall in love with?" Parallelism (Gr. parallelos - going side by side) is a means of concretizing the poetic thought (idea) in the work and increasing its effectiveness by depicting (contrast, comparing, comparing) two or more incidents, things, subjects.

Repetition is the repeated use of certain words and phrases, sometimes verses or several verses in a certain order.

Let the flowers open when they see you,

Let the nightingales light up when they see you.

May he find you when he sees you,

Don't let him see the way you walk[2].

In this passage, the combination "When they see you" is repeated, increasing its effectiveness.

Apostrophe (Gr.apostrophe-deviation) is also a stylistic attribute. Then the inanimate object is addressed as if it were alive, and as if it were a person:

My poem, you are fine again,

If you enter the garden, the flowers are ashamed,

It's not just me, you're a person of life

If you don't live like my soul.

In inversion (lat. inversid - replacement), the creator departs from the grammatical rules in order to influence the idea he wants to emphasize according to his desire (idea) and draws the reader to the exact idea (word) [3]:

Stylistic devices are widely used in the process of daily communication, art and medicine, some of them are based on similes, while others are used to enhance the vividness of the text. One of them is the stylistic device of oxymoron. Oxymoron (oxymoron in Greek, oksús "sharp", "keen, pointed" sharp, sharp, dull, stupid, foolish) is a stylistic device created from the logical connection of words, and is widely used in oral and written speech in both languages.

In everyday conversation, we often use oxymoron, for example, ugly, terrible, clever fool, true liar, etc. We can see the use of oxymoron in the following poem by the famous writer John Milton [4].

Then had I not been thus exiled from light,
 As in the land of darkness' yet in light,
 To live a life half dead' a living death,
 And buried; but' O yet more miserable!

Antithesis is one of the stylistic solutions, it is built on the basis of opposite meanings and provides a bright representation of reality. There are two types of antithesis in English, they are logical synonyms and antonyms [5].

We are young' friend, like the flowers,
 You are old, friend, like the tree,
 What concern have you with ours ?
 You are dying' we're to be
 It is very true, I'm dying'
 You are roses still in bud...(J.Mansfield).

We can bring this passage to its logical antithesis.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

A work of art is a living phenomenon that resists a dry approach. It is more difficult to analyze a poetic text than prose, because it is not difficult to break the harmony of the stanza.

It is necessary not to forget that the poem is a mirror of the poet's soul, to understand what emotions the author experienced and felt while writing the work, and to analyze it on this basis. In order to understand a poem in depth, it is sometimes necessary to know the date of its writing, its publication, the facts related to the lyric plot in the author's biography or the history of the creation of the artistic text.

On the basis of stylistic analysis, it is possible to study the language of an artistic work, to find the final image information in it, and at the same time, not to divide the analysis into fragmented micro-images, not to separate the poem from its poetic beauty and integrity.

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