

The Use of Verbal Arts in the Poetry of Shoirā Shams

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Abstract: we have considered in the process of analysis.

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The role of poetic arts in Uzbek classical literature is incomparable. Considering that each of them has its place, it is appropriate to dwell on each of them separately.

Proportion is the art of using words that are close to each other in terms of meaning, and using them to create figurative expressions and pictures. For example: Describe:

Your hair is black, your eyebrows are black, your eyes are black and you lie that you are black in the pain of the day. [**javrikim jondin o'tar page 30**]

Here, the art of proportion is revealed through the words of hair, eyebrows and eyes. That is, the words belonging to the same nest were formed by means of human body parts. In this verse, the meaning of the blackness of your hair, eyebrows, and eyes, and in the pain of these blacknesses, do not deceive yourself by saying that you should look at the day.

The word **tazad** means "contradicting", "contradicting". The poetic art called by this word is a word that contradicts and contradicts itself in terms of meaning in a verse. means creating impressive artistic images and pictures using words. For example:

I wanted happiness from Dahr garden for a moment.

Here, through the words of sorrow and joy, the art of tazad is revealed. Content: Dahr, that is, I wanted to enjoy the garden of the world even for a moment, but the meaning of mourning comes from drinking joy in sadness.

Ishtiqaq ("separating words from words" is the art of using rhyming words in the stanzas of poetry. For example:

The poetess is a poet of all ages

Because it is rarely seen in May

In this stanza, the art of enthusiasm is brought to light through the words maykhana and may. The meaning that comes from this is that the poet should know his destiny in every era, because there is a rare person who knows the taste of may in this tavern. In this case, Maykhana refers to people of love. That is, love for God is expressed. For this reason, it is understood that there are few people who understand and understand the love of God.

Ta'dil - this word in the meaning of "correcting" represents the art of ordering simple nouns in poetry. For example:

My dear, today you have no flowers, there is no happiness in Toleida. [**"Javrikim will die" page 17**]

In this verse, the art of khurshid-u makhtab is brought to light. The art of repetition is the art of quoting two words of the same meaning or form in different places of the stanza.

According to Eastern literature, the section (rukun) at the beginning of the verse is called sadr, and the section (rukun) at the end is called ajz. Therefore, the name of this art means "quoting the same or

similar words at the beginning and end of the stanza". There are about 20 types of this art. We touched on some of them:

Radd ul Aruz il-al ibtida (the word at the end of the first verse and the beginning of the second verse)

Live is in the heart of the heart,

These bloods are the target of the wound of the heart ["**Javrikim jondin otar**" p. 16]

It is understood from this verse that a certain part of the heart should be satisfied with love, and the meaning is that these bloods are aimed at my heart. comes out.

Exclamation - the method of exclamation, which is very widely used in our poetry, means that the lyrical hero appeals to other people and things, and addresses them to describe his inner experiences, feelings, wishes, and opinions. serves to express their spiritual images more vividly and impressively.

O sun, when you leave, my eyes are as pale as the horizon.

You have many lovers, none of them have a heart like mine. [**Javrikim jondin otar** - page 25]

Here, the inanimate object is being referred to as "hey bird." O sun, you are like the horizon, my eyes are as red as the horizon, and you have many lovers, but none of them have a heart like mine, that is, it is described that their tongue is broken.

In conclusion, it is no exaggeration to say that verbal arts are the artistic beauty of our classical literature. They serve the effective and expressive output of the work. Each artistic art has its own function, and it is considered that there is a place to use them. Therefore, we cannot perceive any artistic power when we simply read a work or a poem, that is, when we read them without any artistic means of representation. Therefore, the place of verbal arts in the history of our literature is incomparable.

Used literature:

1. Poet Shams "Javrikim jondin o'tar", "Kuvonchbek-Mashhura" publishing house, Urganch, 2018.
2. Hojiahmedov "Mumtoz artyyat malohati" "Sharq publishing concern" Tashkent - 1999.
3. T. Boboyev "Basics of Literary Studies" Publishing House "Sharq" Tashkent-2002