



## ANALYSIS OF POETIC DEVICES

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**Rahmonova U.**

**Student, Navai State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan**

### ABSTRACT

Poetry and literature of each nation is unique and colorful. every poet skillfully uses poetic devices in his work, and this increases the emotionality of the work, fascinates the reader. In this article, by comparing some poetic devices in the literary genres of different nations, we can analyze how the artistic work gained its appeal.

### KEYWORDS

Apostrophe, litotes, allusion, talmeh, metaphor, assonans, couplet, literary device, poetic device, expressiveness, poetry.

### INTRODUCTION

Language serves, first of all, the communication of people in society. But this pragmatic role is not limited to its significance in human life. In addition to this, which also includes informativeness, language and speech are designed to express the speaker's attitude to the material being presented, his assessment and emotions. There are a number of expressive means of

creating imagery and expressiveness of speech, which are called poetic devices. Literary device serve not only to clarify the details, signs and other characteristics of the phenomenon. They reveal the features of the creative thinking of the author of the work, which, with the help of various devices, achieves a figurative picture of the world around. Below, we will analyze the

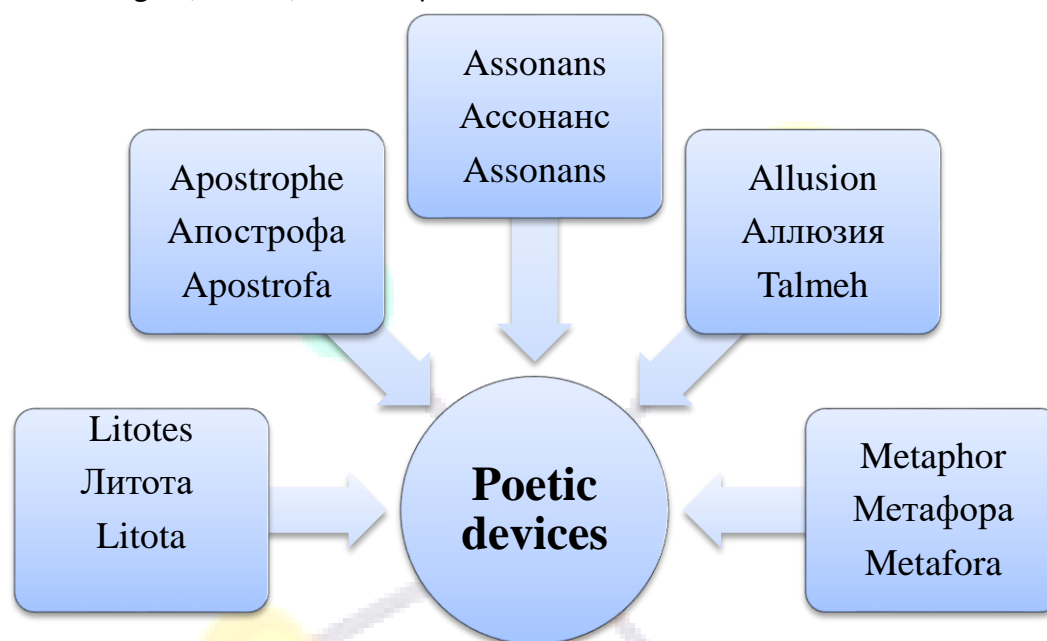


samples taken from the works of English, Russian and Uzbek writers and consider the poetic devices used in them and how they increase the emotionality of the work.

## THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Modern and classical English, Uzbek, Russian poets

and writers have used literary devices in their works mainly so that the reader does not get bored. The names of literary devices are mostly taken from the Greek language, and the names of some of them in the Uzbek language are slightly different.



**Apostrophe** -addressing the absent person as if they were present. Mostly, reader confuses this with the punctuation mark for plural nouns - the literary apostrophe is used differently. An apostrophe describes any instance where the speaker is talking to a person or object that is not present in the poem.

**She'rim!** Yana o'zing yaxshisan,

Bog'ga kirsang gullar sharmanda.

U.Nosir.

In this couplet, the poet addresses his poem and praises it. In fact, it is an inanimate and abstract object.

<b>Стухи</b>	<b>мou!</b>	<b>Свидетели</b>	<b>живые</b>
За	мир	пролитых	слёз!
Родитесь	вы	в	минуты
Душевных			роковые
			гроз

И бьётся о сердца людские,  
Как волны об утёс.  
Некрасов

"Come, thick night, / And pall thee in the dunnest smoke  
of hell, / That my keen knife see not the wound it makes."  
Macbeth ( by William Shakespeare)

Another example of an apostrophe directed at a personified element occurs in Macbeth ( by William Shakespeare). Lady Macbeth invokes the personified night. In this example, Lady Macbeth calls for the night itself to come and hide her actions. The night itself is personified and refers directly to Lady Macbeth.



**Litotes** - the use of a negative statement in order to emphasize a positive meaning. Whether a particular sentence functions as a litote or not may depend on the context in which it is spoken. Some negative phrases may be litotes in one context and plain old sentence in another.

*Turf qishloqi g'azabkardaki parrandalari,  
Tovug'i ignachi-yu, o'rdag-u g'oz kapalak*  
“Hapalak” Maxmur

The poet was able to express a huge social content in his unique symbolic images, with the help of popular and bitter ironies and gestures with a memorable level of artistic skill.

*Ниже тоненькой былиночки*

*Надо голову клонить.*

Ерёмушке» Н. А. Некрасов

A means of expression (a person bows his head, here is a blade of grass, the action of a person is transferred to a blade of grass.

*“It’s not necessary to tell all you know. It’s not ladylike—in the second place, folks don’t like to have somebody around knowin’ more than they do. It aggravates ’em. You’re not gonna change any of them by talkin’ right, they’ve got to want to learn themselves, and when they don’t want to learn there’s nothing you can do but keep your mouth shut or talk their language.” “To kill a Mockingbird” by Harper Lee.*

In all these examples, even if a negative has occurred once, the irony is quite clear due to the use of understatements.

**Allusion (Talmeh)** - is a figure of speech, in which an object or circumstance from unrelated context is referred to covertly or indirectly. With the help of allusions, the authors fill their works with new

meanings, rethink mythology, history, literature and philosophy, or enter into polemics with the past.

*Vodiyi mulki tariqat gar Nizomiydur menga,  
Manzili ma'nig'a Xizri roh Jomiydur menga.*  
Sh. Munis

Shermuhammad Munis's ghazal "Teachers' is “decorated” with the device of “talmeh” (allusion) from beginning to end.

One of the most common examples of allusion is the biblical references found in many Russian poets and writers:

Донос	оставя	без	вниманья,
Сам	царь	<b>Иуду</b>	утешал
И	злобу	шумом	наказанья
Смирить надолго обещал!			«Полтава».

А. С. Пушкин.

All	overgrown	by	cunning	moss,
All	interspersed		with	weed,
The	little	cage	of	<b>'Curren Bell'</b>
In quiet	<b>'Haworth'</b>	laid.		
Moss				“All overgrown by Cunning Moss” Emily Dickinson

Here, Dickinson makes an allusion to another writer, Charlotte Bronte, who used Curren Bell as a pen name so she could be published.

**Assonance**- is a literary device in which two or more words are placed close to each, repeating the same vowel sound. The words start with different consonant sounds, however. Mikhail Vasilievich Lomonosov, russian scientist, as well as a philologist and poet, believed that different feelings can be expressed through vowel sounds. In his opinion, the sounds "o", "u", "s" convey pain, sadness, envy, anger. With the help of vowels "e", "i", "yu" you can express



tenderness and affection. This observation is used by poets in their work, repeating certain sounds in a poetic line or a whole stanza in order to enhance the brightness and imagery of artistic speech.

*Oltin oyga olma otar Oybodom,  
Oybotarda yig'lab yotar Oybodom*

In this example, the letter "o" provided the expressiveness of the song.

*Здесь вам не равнина, здесь климат иной —  
Идут лавины, одна за однóй,  
И здесь за камнепадом ревет камнепад...* B.  
C. Высоцкий

Here is an example of assonance from a poem by Edgar Allen Poe entitled *The Bells – A Collaboration*:

1. *"Hear the mellow wedding bells, Golden bells! What a world of happiness their harmony foretells!"*
2. *"In the silence of the night, how we shiver with affright at the melancholy menace of their tone! For every sound that floats from the rust within their throats is a groan."*

**Metaphor** - is the transfer of a name from one object or phenomenon of reality to another on the basis of their similarity in some respect or in contrast. The metaphor is one of the most common literary device in literature. Metaphor is based on the similarity of objects or phenomena in a variety of ways. It arises from a comparison, a comparison of a new object with an already known one, and highlighting their common features.

*Vahshiy qoyalarning ajib ijodi*

*Yuksakda raqs etar bir tup na'matak,  
Quyoshga biz savat gul tutib xursand!  
Oybek*

Mayakovsky uses the metaphor of a iron heart to describe how difficult it is to get through to a girl's heart, as if it is dressed in iron armor.

Сегодня	сидишь	вот,
сердце	в	железе.
День	ещё	—
выгонишь..."		Владимир
Маяковский "Лиличка"		

We	are	for	eachother:	then
laugh,	leaning	back	in	my
for	life's	not	a	paragraph
And death i think is no parenthesis				E.E.
Cummings				

In this poem, the author wisely uses metaphor to describe life and death. In fact, this is a negative comparison in the sense that the poet refers to life as a "not" paragraph and death as a "no" parenthesis. The use of metaphor as a literary device in this work has both poetic and self-reflective significance. Metaphors of life and death are poetic because the poet "closes" (paragraph and parenthesis) with writing or punctuation marks that life and death are very monumental concepts.

## CONCLUSION

The language of a poem is intended to reflect the author's attitude to the material presented, his emotions and assessment. Therefore, the use of a variety of stylistic devices in the work is of great importance. Devices and stylistic figures are actively used in literature.

They are designed to make languages a powerful tool for creating an artistic image. No literary work is complete without them. Literary devices and stylistic



figures allow the writer to play with the combination and meaning of words.

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