



Some comments on the structure of the poem

Farrukh Ziyotov,

Master's Student of Karshi State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Poems are a collection of literary work written by poets in stanzas and lines that make use of rhythm in order to emphasize or express emotions and ideas. The structure of the poem is related to the specific language, thinking, consciousness, and tradition of each nation. If we talk about the structure of the poem, we understand it as a method that organizes the rhythm and tone of poetic speech; Poetic speech differs from prose speech according to the rules of poem structure and strict adherence to these rules. The structure of the poem is actually a complex system of its own. Because many ideological and artistic elements are involved in the creation of a poem. In particular, a poem emerges from the combination of elements such as theme, idea, refrain, rhythm, tone, intonation, pause, accent, poetic symbols, phonetic methods, artistic arts, plot, symbol, composition, conflict that are united into a clear and a single system. This article provides an overview on the structure of a poem in Uzbek and English languages.

Keywords:

poem, structure of the poem, literary work, rhythm, tone, poetic speech, stanza, line, prose.

Introduction

A poem is the most elegant example of artistic creativity and described full of emotions of the poet. The role of the nation, the level of cultural development, its uniqueness, the power of its language, the position of its talents and abilities are embodied in poetry. Poetry portrays a different role than prose. It has great generalizing power. One stanza of a poem can express a whole world of meaning. A poem can fully and deeply describe human experiences, moods and inner world, feelings and emotions; it penetrates into a person's heart very quickly. That is why poetry is an art of incomparably great power and great educational value. The idea is created in the poem by combining feelings, passions and stable intonations. Intonation subordinates every word in the poem to itself, increases its impact, affects the soul of the reader and makes the content

brighter. No matter how difficult it is to translate a prose work from one language to another, it is much more difficult to translate a poem, because the translation of a poetic work has its own characteristics. The translator should restore not only the content of the words in the poem, but also its rhythm, tone and intonation [1.p.30].

Materials and Methods

In fact, poetry is the most lively and effective among other styles and genres, as well as it has reorganizing elements such as rhyme, verse, stanza, the word order in its sentences is more and more ancient than prose. Syntactic stylistic devices are also used more in poetry than in prose, they participate in organizing the rhythm of the poem, increasing its expressive power, and most importantly, in transferring its idea and content to the reader's feelings.

Syntactic devices such as inversion, separated fragments, repetitions, syntactic parallelism, chiasm (reversed 8 parallelism), rhetorical questions are often found both in English poetic works and in Uzbek poetry.

In a poetic work, form and content are closely connected. Each poetic work has a form - weight, rhyming system, rhythm and intonation corresponding to its content. In order to express a certain idea, the poet chooses the appropriate words and series of words, the way of syntactic combination, the type of weight, and thus creates a form that can express his idea more perfectly. Each formal particle is a means of realizing content in the poem. In the poem, the combination of form and content is harmonious. A poem is a literary product of poetry. It is an artistic text that meets the characteristics of the genre of poetry. The main feature of the classification of a literary work as a poem is the existence of a verse, which is a divisible unit of a poem. However, prose (a form of writing similar to natural language) is also used to write poetry, it can be distinguished from a story or novel by the presence or absence of rhythm. The structure of the poem is related to the specific language, thinking, consciousness, and tradition of each nation. If we talk about the structure of the poem, we understand it as a method that organizes the rhythm and tone of poetic speech; Poetic speech differs from prose speech according to the rules of poem structure and strict adherence to these rules. The structure of the poem is actually a complex system of its own. Because many ideological and artistic elements are involved in the creation of a poem. In particular, a poem emerges from the combination of elements such as theme, idea, refrain, rhythm, tone, intonation, pause, accent, poetic symbols, phonetic methods, artistic arts, plot, symbol, composition, conflict that are united into a clear and a single system. The structure of the poem can be conditionally divided into 2 groups: content-related elements and form-related elements. In the texture of the poem, these elements are closely related to each other and cannot be separated from each other. In a poem, one element passes to another, and at

the same time, the second to the first, and in some cases, one element can serve as both content and form (for example, a symbol).

Results and Discussions

A verse is the minimal unit into which a poem is divided, represented by a single metrical line. It is different from prose, which is divided into sentences or paragraphs and depends on meter, rhythm, rhyme, or even the poet's purpose. Thus, a poem can be classified according to the structure of the poem. There are rhyming stanzas, loose stanzas, and blank stanzas with rhyme. In addition, there are verses according to the number of syllables (minor art and major art).

A stanza is another unit used to divide a poem, which consists of a certain number of stanzas. A stanza depends on the structure of the poem or the poet's intention and is usually separated by a period and a space. It can be compared to a paragraph in prose. Depending on the number of bytes that make up a line, it gets different names. For example, a two-line mirth or a five-line limerick. In addition, the lines that contain the poem and the lines that contain them can determine its structure, as in sonnets, which consist of four lines, two of stanza 4, and a stanza of 3.

Rhythm is a characteristic and element present in most art, and it can be visual or auditory. In general, rhythm can be defined as a flow of sonic or visual movements, controlled or measured, produced by the ordering of various elements of the medium in question. In poetry, rhythm represents the main feature of determining the structure of the poem, and it is one of the most important features of contemporary poetry. For example: Sonnets are 14-line poems that adhere to a specific rhyme scheme. The key to a great sonnet is that it must end with a pair of lines that are set apart from the rest. Differentiating those two lines provides emphasis – giving their message much importance than the rest of the poem.

Another important element of poetic structure is the 'rhythm', or the beat that the poem follows. This will typically be measured in meters (sets of syllables that are stressed and unstressed).

Now, we analyze some examples of poetic translations from English into Uzbek.

Here is an example:

"Ae Fond Kiss and Then We Sever"

Had we never loved so kindly

Had we never loved so blindly

Never met - never parted

We had never been broken-hearted.

by Robert Burns

Оҳ, қайданам кўришдик бизлар,

Оҳ, қайданам севишдик бизлар!

Севмасайдик бунчалар интиқ,

Абгор этмасмиди айрилиқ?!

By Begoyim Holbekova

Here, we can witness one of the professional example of poetic translations, which has preserved the tone and spirit of the original and has simply been translated by Uzbek translator. The oriental tone, rhythm and rhyming, punctuation characteristic of the work are clearly reflected. We sometimes face artistic repetitions in the structure of the poem. Artistic repetitions contribute to increasing the tone and rhythm of the poem. These repetitions are called anaphora in poetic speech. Anaphora comes from the Greek word "anaphor", which means "rising up". In this case, the same word or combination of words is repeated in exactly the same way at the beginning of the verses of the poem.[3. The anaphora is vivid in the following lines of the poem of Robert Burns.

Farewell to the mountains high covered with snow!

Farewell to the straths and green valleys below!

Farewell to the forests and wild-hanging woods!

Farewell to the torrents and loud-pouring floods!

Uzbek version:

Alvido qor bilan qoplangan baland tog'lar!

Alvido pastliklar va yashil vodiylar!

Alvido o'rmonlar va yovvoyi osilgan daraxtlar!

Alvido daryolar va baland toshqinlar!

Conclusion

In conclusion, we can say that it is impossible to imagine the impressiveness, rhythm, weight, tone and art of rhyme without poetic figures. Poems not only has a strong emotional impact

on readers and but also integrates with the figurative means of poetic language and the elements of the poem's structure.

References:

1. Robert Burns in S.Marshak's translations. M., 1959.
2. Robert Burns, King of Your Heart. Begoyim from English. Kholbekova's translations. National University of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi Library Publishing House, Tashkent - 2011.
3. БУМАТОВА, А. М. (2019). THE INTERPRETATION OF MEANING IN POETIC TRANSLATION. *Иностранные языки в Узбекистане*, (6), 122-142.
4. Султонова D. (2022). She'riy tarjimada shakl va ohang masalalari. *Переводоведение: проблемы, решения и перспективы*, (1), 374-376.
5. Kholbekova B. *Filologiya masalalari* 2019, No. 2, 120-126 p
6. Холбекова, Б. (2022). Бёрнс шеърлари таржималарида воситачи тилнинг таъсири. *Переводоведение: проблемы, решения и перспективы*, (1), 313-315
7. Ziyotov, F. (2022). Rhythm and Tone in Poetic Translation. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE*, 3(6), 225-229.