

The Genre Sonnet in the Poesis of Shakespeare

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Abstract: The sonnet is one of the decorative patterns of Western poetry, and in the 16th century, a new variation of the sonnet appeared in England. Shakespeare produced quality work in this form, which evolved from Italian poetry to English poetry. William Shakespeare, a notable example of Renaissance literature, wrote 154 sonnets that contributed to the development of the sonnet form in English literature. Shakespeare's sonnets hold a unique position in the canon of sonnets because of their exceptional aesthetic value. The article outlines the sonnet writer's proficiency in the implementation of literary devices.

Keywords: Shakespeare, literature, genre, sonnet, literary device, contribution, poem, rhyme, description.

Introduction. Sonnets are one of the most widespread lyric genres in world literature. According to the form of a sonnet, it is a poem consisting of 14 lines, two quatrains consisting of two rhymes, i.e., quatrains, and two tercets consisting of two or three rhymes. Quatrains and tercets are related to each other. In our literature, it is more common for classic sonnets to rhyme in the form of quatrains (a-b-b-a). a-b-b-a, triplets c-c-d, e-e-d. The sonnet genre has its own specific rules in terms of content. In the first verses of the sonnet, the content of the event is described, and in the next verses, the events are developed, the images are interpreted, and the description of various emotional experiences is given. The solution to these events is reflected in the last lines. In the first tercet, there is general talk about the solution, and in the second tercet, the solution is given clearly and finds its bright expression in the last verse. In general, a sonnet is an address by the author to a certain person (a lover's beloved or a friend), and it is a genre that reflects a romantic or moral relationship.

Although the sonnet genre, according to its form, should be written according to strict rules, poets tried to make changes to it. A new form of the sonnet genre appeared in England in the 16th century. There was a difference in the rhyming of the English sonnet and the classic sonnet. In an English sonnet, the rhymes in the first quatrains are not repeated in the second quatrains. The third quatrain or the first triplets (tercets) also rhyme in their own way. The actual solution is also reflected in the last verses.

English poets White and Sirrey followed Petrarch's sonnets and created sonnets in his style. Edmund Spenser wrote scenic sonnets, and Philip Sidney and Daniels wrote beautiful sonnets filled with emotions. Daniel's collection of sonnets, published in 1592, inspired young Shakespeare to create sonnets. According to Shakespeare scholars, the sonnets of Petrarch, Dante, and Michelangelo, read during Shakespeare's visits to Count Southampton's palace, inspired him to write sonnets.

Main body. William Shakespeare, a great representative of Renaissance literature who contributed to the development of the sonnet genre in English literature, created 154 sonnets during his lifetime, although he did not live very long. Shakespeare's contemporary, literary critic Frances Merez, says that Shakespeare created his sonnets between 1592 and 1598. In 1599, William Jaggord, a publisher, published two of Shakespeare's sonnets. His book "Sonnets"

("Sonnets") was first published in 1609 by the publisher Thomas Thorpe.

Shakespeare's sonnets have been translated into several languages. Among them were Shakespeare's sonnets, which were translated into Russian by S. Marshak. Yusuf Shomansur, one of the Uzbek poets, translated 154 sonnets of Shakespeare into Uzbek in 1978 using S. Marshak's translations. Later, famous poets such as Jamal Kamal, M. Shaikhzoda, Azam Obidov, and Khurshid Davron translated Shakespeare's sonnets into Uzbek and contributed to Uzbek translation studies. M. Shaikhzoda translated sonnets 11, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25, and 29 of Shakespeare; sonnets 21, 54, 55, 65, 66, and 128 by Azam Obidov; and sonnets 27, 28, and 66 by another famous poet, Khurshid Davron.

According to researchers, Shakespeare's sonnets are addressed to his friend and a "black woman". Shakespeare's sonnets differ from those of other sonnet writers by their variety of themes. In his sonnets, emotions such as love, affection, love and loyalty, kindness, courage, and courage are glorified. In this respect, Shakespeare's sonnets are fundamentally different from the sonnets of his contemporaries. Shakespeare's sonnets encourage us to love life and enjoy it. His sonnets, like all his works, invite people into the future. Because the sonnets contain the idea that just as human offspring are his creation, human creation is also likely to be his offspring.

Shakespeare's sonnets are divided into three distinct sections:

1. Sonnets of the Fair Youth (Sonnets 1-126): All of these focus on a young man who has a deep and loving friendship with the poet.
2. The Dark Lady Sonnets (Sonnets 127–152): Sonnet 127 is dedicated to a woman called the "Black Lady".
3. Greek Sonnets (Sonnets 153 and 154): The last two sonnets bear little resemblance to the sequence "The Fair Youth" and "The Dark Lady". They are mainly about Cupid, based on the Roman myth.

From Fairest Creatures We Desire Increase

From fairest creatures we desire increase,
That thereby beauty's rose might never die,
But as the ripper should by time decease,
His tender heir might bear his memory:
But thou, contracted to thine own bright eyes,
Feed'st thy light'st flame with self-substantial fuel,
Making a famine where abundance lies,
Thyself thy foe, to thy sweet self too cruel
Thou that art now the world's fresh ornament
And only herald to the gaudy spring,
Within thine own bud buriest thy content
And, tender churl, makest waste in niggarding.
Pity the world, or else this glutton be,
To eat the world's due, by the grave and thee.

Shakespeare's first sonnet rhymes ABAB CDCD EFEF GG, which suggests that the whole poem can be easily divided into parts and facilitates analysis.

Shakespeare states his main ideas in the first four lines of the sonnet. The first of these is that a person can be alive through procreation, while the child is a symbol of life for the parent, suggesting that time is fleeting.

The next four lines show that the young man wholeheartedly rejects the ideas of the first four lines. It seems to the poet that the young man's decisions in these lines are inherently unhealthy. In general, the poet emphasizes through these lines that the young man is his own worst enemy and has not realized the importance of conveying his beauty to the next generation.

In the third quatrain, the poet compares him to the harbinger of spring. The "bud" used in this quatrain refers to the rose mentioned in the first quatrain. A rose is a symbol of perfection and beauty. It blooms, appreciates, and fades with time. Another rose will form from the bud on the body. If the young man does not live his life like this, he is threatened that he may leave this world without a trace.

In the last two lines, the poet reveals his concerns to the wider world. He encourages the young man not only to sympathize with himself and the poet but also to feel sorry for the world.

So, in this sonnet, the poet talks about beauty, goodness, love, and the transience of human life. The sonnet deals with a moral premise, and the poet suggests that beauty should always be sought out and promoted. Through this sonnet, he tries to convince the young man that he should change his life path.

When forty winters shall besiege thy brow

When forty winters shall besiege thy brow
And dig deep trenches in thy beauty's field,
Thy youth's proud livery, so gazed on now,
Will be a tattered weed, of small worth held.
Then being asked where all thy beauty lies—
Where all the treasure of thy lusty days—
To say within thine own deep-sunken eyes
Were an all-eating shame and thriftless praise.
How much more praise deserved thy beauty's use
If thou couldst answer "This fair child of mine
Shall sum my count and make my old excuse",
Proving his beauty by succession thine.
This were to be new made when thou art old,
And see thy blood warm when thou feel'st it cold.

Shakespeare's second sonnet is part of the "Fair Youth" series of sonnets, and this sonnet is one of several that deal with the theme of human progeny.

This sonnet is also addressed to a young man, and through the first quatrain, the poet informs him that aging is a real fact of life that can happen to a person. The fact that human beauty does not last forever makes it necessary to find a solution. The wrinkles that appear on his face when he reaches the age of forty are like the deep ditches that are formed during the plowing of the field.

In the next lines, he emphasizes that the addition of gloomy, sunken eyes and wrinkles is not something to be proud of in a person's life.

In the third chapter, the solution to avoid these problems is shown, namely, if he has a child, he can see his reflection, his youth, by looking at him.

And the last verses urge a person to act on time.

So, in this sonnet, like the previous one, the poet glorifies beauty and goodness and warns that

life passes quickly like a flowing river. Mentioning that a person loses his beauty in a short period of time, when a person loses his beauty and strength due to old age, the only solution is to have a child who can carry his beauty and qualities, as it shows that wrinkles can be a valid excuse.

Conclusion. In short, most of Shakespeare's sonnets glorify the lyrical hero's declaration of love, or, so to speak, obedience. The feeling of love burning in the heart of the lyrical hero is described in harmony with his spiritual image and attitude toward the society in which he lives. The great lyricist Shakespeare's sonnets invite the reader to think about the joy, deep observation, sincere love, and noble desires that occupied the author's heart even today. As the great German poet Johann Wolfgang Goethe described, "Shakespeare is infinite," and his legacy has been entralling the peoples of the world for four centuries. Although Shakespeare is known to the people of the world first of all as a dramatist, his sonnets have found a worthy place in the treasury of the most brilliant and unique works of world poetry.

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