

THE POETICS OF QUARTETS IN THE WORK OF OMON MATJON

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Abstract:

This article analyzes quatrains in the poetry of Omon Matjon. Special attention is paid to the meter, rhyming system, and composition of quatrains in the poet's work. An attempt is made to reveal the degree of harmony in the form and content of the poet Matjon's poems through the analysis of the verses in the poet's work. It is concluded that analyzing the theme of nature in Omon Matjon's work by dividing it into separate groups according to its characteristics allows for a deeper understanding of both his artistic skill and his spiritual world.

Keywords: Symbol, social theme, stanza, quatrain, mixed genre, finger system, simple meter, triple rhyme.

Introduction

Poetry is the most delicate combination of language and art, which allows you to express deep meaning, images and emotions in each word. In the language of poetry, not only the correct grammatical form of the word, but also its meaning, tone, rhythm and image play an important role. One of the poets who was able to harmonize words in both form and content and take a place in the reader's heart is Omon Matjon. Omon Matjon is one of the poets who has taken a special place in Uzbek literature. One of the main themes in his poetry is expressing the inner world of people's life, the beauty of nature and life. In his poems, along with aesthetic images of great human values, national independence, patriotism and love, language and meaning are formed in harmony with each other. To analyze the poems of the poet Omon Matjon, it is necessary to look at his works and style. The poet Amon Matjon wrote poems that are unique, enriched with deep

meanings, simple in language and style, but rich in imagery. When analyzing Amon Matjon's poems, the following main aspects can be considered:

1. Thematic aspects

Amon Matjon's poems are often about society, the human spirit, nature, love for parents, and personal experiences. The poet's work reflects nationality, historical values, human feelings, and hopes for life. He emphasizes not only the promotion of the national language and literature, but also general love for humanity.

2. Personality and social issues

Amon Matjon's poems often show social injustices, problems in society, and various difficulties in a person's daily life. Through his poems, the poet calls on people to seek a purpose and ideal in life

3. Artistic language and style

The poet's artistic language is very impressive and beautiful. He uses images and images in his poems, and uses artistic forms, alliterations and metaphors in many places to express mental states, nature and relationships between people.

Omon Matjon's poems often have a rhythmic and melodic structure. He created his own poetic style in his poems. Matjon maintains a unique rhythm and melody in his works, which makes it easier for the reader to read and understand the poem. Often his poems are enriched with rhyming lines and cross-rhymes. Each poetic form has its own unique rhyming pattern and order. Genres in Uzbek poetry have maintained their rhyme patterns for centuries. Rhyme is a poetic device that serves to create poetic speech in quatrains, and it unites the lines of the quatrains rhythmically and compositionally. Rhyme plays a significant role in emotionally reviving the main idea of the quatrain and vividly expressing the inner experiences of the lyrical hero. To prove the essence of this

Shimolda biz yozdan xazonga tushdik.

Bu — janub. Yana «Yo ramazon!»ga tushdik.

G'arbga ketdik — tubsiz qozonga tushdik.

Sharqqa yurdik, yana ozonga tushdik

This quatrain of the poet is a four-rhyme poem, each line of which is considered to be rhymed. The words “xazonga”, “ramazon”, “qozonga”, “ozonga” in the lines are words that provide melodiousness, rhymed in the form of a-a-a-a. If we pay attention to the rhyming of many poetic genres written in the form of quatrains in our poetry, they consist of three rhymes. But this quatrain of ours is four-rhyme. The proportional occurrence of four melodious words in the lines

clearly demonstrates that the poem has its own rhythm and composition. In our opinion, the sides of the world are, of course, conditional symbols here. As if, by doing this, the poet wants to show how the Uzbek people, during the colonial period, imitated the nations and states of the four corners of the world and moved away from their national mentality, and the consequences of this. Radif also actively participated in this quatrain of Amon Matjon. Radif occupies an important place in the poetics of each genre and, in harmony with rhyme, performs a certain figurative-artistic function. Sen meni yolgonchi deding, ey ahmoq,

Shu so`zdan o`lishim bilibsan biroq.
Haq deb jon berurlar, sening maqsading
Yolg`onchi dunyoda ko`proq yashamoq!

Continuing our thoughts on the rhyme in the quatrain genre, we found it permissible to analyze the following verse. Unlike the above verse, this is a three-rhyme poem. The words “ahmoq”, “biroq”, “yashamoq” are rhyming words. It rhymes in the a-a-b-a style. Radif is not used. As we noted above, the rhyme of most poetic genres written in the form of quatrains in our classical poetry is three-rhyme. Due to the lack of rhyme, the poet complements and strengthens the main idea in the 3rd verse with various digressions. Sometimes he makes poetic emphases. In the third stanza, the poet emphasizes the true purpose of man, each person sets a goal in life based on his individual character and beliefs. The main content of the poem is that someone lives for the real life, while someone lives for this false, mortal world. If we observe the work of our poets, the reason for not using rhyme in the third stanza is that in most cases the creator very slowly determines the culmination of the issue and finds a solution to it in the last stanza. Doctor of Philology M. Yunusov explains this reason as “... the poet draws the attention of the listener and reader one breath more strongly, signaling that the most important moment of the issue is coming. A rhymeless stanza sounds like a logical culmination, but often reaches its end in the last stanza, which rises to the level of an aphorism.” [Yunusov M.7:86]. If we pay attention to the general meaning of the verse, in our opinion, the poet Matjon wants to rebuke a person who is deceived by the glories of this transient world. You call poets writers of false, empty words, but you don't understand that they actually write the truth, the real world. If they die for the real life, it seems that you are trying to stay in the false world longer, for the mortal world.

Ey zot, xanjar bilan sen dam talashma,
Olam uyindasan, olam talashma.
Mening o`z dardimdir elimning dardi,
O`z darding bo`lmasa, qalam talashma.

In the poems of Amon Matjon, the social, philosophical and spiritual state of humanity is expressed in many topics. The poet pays special attention not only to personal research, but also to issues of society and the homeland. Poets are such a creation that they consider the pain of the people as their own pain, and they live together with it. The above verse emphasizes that the pain of the people is what drives them to write, and the interests of the people, the problems that torment them, inspire representatives of this creation to create.

In conclusion, we should say that the quatrains in the work of Amon Matjon are a genre that has a unique approach in modern Uzbek poetry in terms of thematic, poetic style, and artistic language. Such approaches are also important in analyzing the development of new styles and poetic forms in Uzbek poetry. This allows for a greater understanding of poetry and the development of new directions in literary criticism.

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