

THE POETIC STYLE OF SONNETWRITERS RAUF PARFI AND WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE**Kayumova Nigora Mukhtorovna**

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Abstract

This article examines the poetic styles of Rauf Parfi and William Shakespeare by comparing their sonnets. It looks at important aspects such as imagery, symbolism, language, rhythm, and themes, pointing out both similarities and differences in how they write. Shakespeare's sonnets mainly focus on universal ideas like love, time, and mortality, and they follow a strict poetic structure. In contrast, Rauf Parfi's poetry has a more modern and lyrical tone, often reflecting national identity, cultural elements, and deep philosophical thoughts. The article shows that even though the two poets lived in different times and wrote in different traditions, both of them skillfully use metaphors and express strong emotions. It also explains how Parfi adapts the traditional Western sonnet form and reshapes it to fit Uzbek literature, contributing to its development. The study highlights the value of comparing different literary traditions, showing how connections between Eastern and Western poetry can deepen our understanding of literature and creativity.

Key words

genre, sonnet, Uzbek literature, English literature, poetic style, cultural identity, comparative analysis, structure, sonnetwriters.

In world literature, the sonnet genre has long been regarded as a distinct artistic phenomenon worthy of attention. Writers from different periods have used this form to express the spirit of their time, social life, and personal experiences in unique ways. In this process, the names of William Shakespeare and Rauf Parfi are especially mentioned.

Shakespeare is known as a poet who reinterpreted the sonnet in English poetry in an innovative way. He infused the sonnet's content, rhythm, and composition with such a spirit that later English sonnets came to be described as "Shakespearean." In his sonnets, themes such as love, time, death, and the inner struggles of human beings are interpreted with a distinctive philosophical tone.

Although Rauf Parfi lived in a completely different historical and spiritual environment, he established a new direction for the sonnet in Uzbek poetry. During the complex period of the 20th century, he introduced national color, a modern spirit, and the ideas of freedom and homeland into the sonnet. Although Parfi's sonnets may appear structurally simpler, the internal tension of their content, the striving for spiritual freedom, and the depth of personal suffering distinguish his style.

Both poets brought new meaning and new form to the sonnet genre in their respective eras. Therefore, both Shakespeare and Parfi stand among the poets who have their own voice in the history of the sonnet and have created their own schools.

When comparing the styles of these two poets, several similarities and differences can be observed in their sonnets:

If we consider their works in terms of period and context, Shakespeare wrote during the Renaissance in England in the 16th–17th centuries, emphasizing human values in his sonnets. Rauf Parfi, as a poet shaped by the spirit of 20th-century Uzbek modernism, created sonnets that combine national and modern values. Both poets wrote sonnets reflecting the socio-cultural context of their time.

Regarding the sonnet form: although both poets followed the strict 14-line structure, Shakespeare's works represent classical sonnet patterns, written according to a fixed rhyme scheme (abab cdcd efef gg). In contrast, Parfi's sonnets do not always adhere to a strict rhyme scheme. While some follow the classical structure, others are based on free rhyme and rhythm. In Parfi's work, sonnet forms consisting of two quatrains and two tercets can also be found.

In both poets' sonnets, love and human psychology remain central themes. However, Shakespeare focuses more on love, beauty, time, and psychological exploration, whereas Parfi builds his sonnets around ideas such as patriotism, freedom, independence, and national values.

Both poets strive to create symbolic meaning through nature and human conditions. The English poet creates imagery related to the beloved, beauty, time, and natural phenomena, while the Uzbek poet uses national imagery, elements of nature, modern life, and linguistic symbols.

In terms of language, Shakespeare employs archaic English in his sonnets, while Rauf Parfi uses modern Uzbek language enriched with national vocabulary. Both poets skillfully use various literary devices to express emotions and ideas through language. In Shakespeare's sonnets, these devices often convey individual emotion, whereas in Parfi's works they serve to express national and social sentiments.

Below is an analysis of Shakespeare's Sonnet 130 and Rauf Parfi's sonnet "Diloromning ko'zlari" based on the above criteria:

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red than her lips' red;
If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun;
If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head.
I have seen roses damasked, red and white,
But no such roses see I in her cheeks;
And in some perfumes is there more delight
Than in the breath that from my mistress reeks.
I love to hear her speak, yet well I know
That music hath a far more pleasing sound;
I grant I never saw a goddess go;
My mistress, when she walks, treads on the ground.
And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare

As any she belied with false compare.¹

DILOROMNING KO‘ZLARI

1. Ma’yus edi sening ko‘zlaring g‘oyat,

Go‘yo yo‘lsiz o‘rmon barglarin to‘kib,

Qora yolqinlikda shivirlar oyat,

Ko‘zlaringni tinglayapman entikib.

Ayricha ko‘ringay har kasga dunyo,

Borliqning savdoli ishlarin o‘ylar.

Parpirab yonardi yulduzlar, go‘yo,

Ruhning manguligin yondirar ular.

Zanjirmi Sharq qizining qo‘llarinda,

Bir kuch topilmasmi, kishan sinmasmi,

Turkiston, Turkiston endi kulmasmi?

Malomat tutqunlik mangu o‘lmasmi,

Bir sovuq mozorlarmi yo‘llarinda,

Erkinlikning porloq nuri inmasmi?!

2. Yo‘lsiz o‘rmon og‘ochlari shovullar,

Ko‘hna jarohatga tuz separ o‘rmon.

Tepamda yurgun oy-g‘ariba uvlar,

Gizli xayol ingrar xolos bearmon.

Ko‘zlaring qa’rida siniq bir nola,

Balkim qafas ichra uyg‘ongan navo,

Balkim toshliqlarda qon yutgan lola,

Yo‘q, havosi so‘rib olingan havo.

Yo‘q, sen ey, adashgan kemani chorla,

Oyning oq sochlarin sevib taragil,

Koshki suvga cho‘ksam. Cho‘kmasman. Sen bor.

Koshki o‘tda kuysam, Kuymasman. Sen bor.

Sen borsan. Sen borsan. Oftobim, porla,

¹ <https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poems/45108/sonnet-130-my-mistress-eyes-are-nothing-like-the-sun>

Ko‘zlar pngda yonib bitay, sevgilim.
 3. Nechun yana ko‘zim, kulmaysan nechun,
 Nechun, sen yozmaysan inja qanoting.
 Yana tortmakdami o‘shal mudhish tun,
 Ufqda o‘chdimi, ey Quyosh, oting.
 Ochgil ko‘zlaringni. Nash’a soch. Borliq
 Oq erklik ichradir. Har narsa oq. Oq.
 Sevgilim, bu sening ko‘zingga bog‘liq —
 Shodlik. Nur toshqini. Bir chaman. Bir bog‘.
 Bular bari so‘zlar-ku, axir, so‘zlar,
 Qaylarga yiqilar, bir kun beomon,
 Ko‘zing osmonidan uchgan yulduzlar?
 Ko‘zingning qa’rida yukinar, izlar
 Yorug‘ sohillarni asrdiyda jon.
 Mangulik osmoni — bu teran ko‘zlar.²

Shakespeare’s Sonnet 130 is written in simple, understandable language, yet it is rich in metaphors and contrasts. Rauf Parfi’s sonnet, on the other hand, is highly lyrical and places strong emphasis on emotion.

From the perspective of rhyme and rhythm, both sonnets consist of 14 lines. Shakespeare’s sonnet follows the rhyme scheme abab cdcd efef gg and is written in iambic pentameter, meaning it contains ten syllables with alternating unstressed and stressed patterns. Parfi’s sonnets rely on free rhyme and rhythm, with varying sentence length and tone. Their rhyme scheme does not strictly follow the classical pattern.

In terms of theme and idea, both sonnets are devoted to love. In Shakespeare’s sonnet, although external beauty is not idealized, the poet emphasizes the enduring nature of his love and respect for his beloved. In Parfi’s sonnet, love and human psychology are intertwined with ideas of national identity and freedom, portraying inner suffering, hope, and spiritual struggle.

In Shakespeare’s sonnet, natural imagery (sun, coral, snow, roses) as well as physical descriptions (lips, breasts, hair) serve as key lexical elements. Rauf Parfi, reflecting his era, uses words that express both personal and national spirit (Turkiston, freedom, light). Like Shakespeare, he also employs natural symbols (moon, wind, garden, eyes) to reflect emotional states.

In conclusion, In terms of language and lexis, Shakespeare’s sonnets are characterized by simplicity, realism, and a rich use of contrasts, whereas Rauf Parfi’s poetry is more lyrical and

² Rauf Parfi O‘zturk. *Tayba: She’rlar – Toshkent: Yozuvchi, 2000. B.19-20. www.ziyouz.com kutubxonasi*

enriched with national symbols. Despite these differences, both poets use metaphors to convey their ideas. However, Shakespeare's style tends to be more universal, while Parfi's language is closely connected to national identity and social context.

Regarding rhyme and rhythm, Shakespeare strictly follows the rules of iambic pentameter and uses a clear and fixed rhyme scheme. In contrast, Parfi adopts a freer approach, relying on flexible rhythm and rhyme patterns. Nevertheless, both poets succeed in creating a musical quality in their sonnets. The key distinction lies in Shakespeare's adherence to formal structure, while Parfi prefers creative freedom.

When it comes to themes, both poets place love at the center of their sonnets. Shakespeare focuses on love, beauty, and inner moral values, often exploring them through philosophical reflection. Parfi, on the other hand, expands these themes by incorporating ideas of freedom, national identity, and social concerns. Thus, while love remains a shared focus, Parfi broadens it into a wider national and societal context.

In conclusion, in terms of imagery, Shakespeare mainly uses natural elements and philosophical symbols to construct meaning, while Parfi combines natural imagery with national and dramatic symbols. In both cases, the beloved remains a central figure. However, Parfi enriches this imagery with stronger emotional and national symbolism. In terms of emotion, Shakespeare's sonnets display controlled, refined, and psychologically balanced feelings. In contrast, Parfi's poetry is marked by dramatic intensity, emotional freedom, and powerful expression. Although both poets express deep emotions, Shakespeare tends to focus on inner psychological tension, whereas Parfi emphasizes both spiritual and national struggle.

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