

"THE CONTENT AND ARTISTIC MANIFESTATIONS OF THE ELEGY GENRE IN WESTERN LITERATURE"

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Abstract

Poems dedicated to the death of a friend or lover. The elegy "Adonais," dedicated to the death of Shelley's friend Keats, is quite important. Or the touching elegy on the death of Lord Tennyson's close friend, Arthur Henry Hallam, expressing the deepest state of grief. In the elegy "In Memoriam," death is a divine state judged by God, and the connection between faith and man is impressively revealed.

Key words

sadness , poet attributes , the creator of life ,a flute, Western literature, iambic pentameter, pastoral elegies, for performing purposes, a musical genre, the sad, painful feelings, originally create.

Introduction: The poem begins as a tribute and invitation to "God's beloved son." Since man has never seen the face of God and therefore has no proof of His existence, he can approach God only through faith. Humans were created in the image of the Son of God. The poet attributes the sun and moon ("these spheres are light and shadow") to God, recognizing him as the creator of life and death for both man and animals. Man does not understand why he was created, but he must believe that he was not created to die like this:

Strong Son of God, immortal Love,
Whom we, that have not seen thy face,
By faith, and faith alone, embrace,
Believing where we cannot prove.
Thine are these orbs of light and shade;
Thou madest Life in man and brute
Thou madest Death; and lo, thy foot
Is on the skull which thou hast made¹.

¹ <https://www.sparknotes.com/poetry/tennyson/section8>

While people lived this life, some excelled in love and affection, others struggled for justice and honesty. The poet considers such people abandoned in the desert. Some devoured each other, like predators and dragons. Let everyone hide behind each other, the poet says, wishing to emphasize the mystery of life granted to man:

Who loved, who suffer'd countless ills,
Who battled for the True, the Just,
Be blown about the desert dust,
Or seal'd within the iron hills?
No more? A monster then, a dream,
A discord. Dragons of the prime,
That tare each other in their slime,
Were mellow music match'd with him.
O life as futile, then, as frail!
O for thy voice to soothe and bless!
What hope of answer, or redress?
Behind the veil, behind the veil².

Elegies are poems dedicated to a particular aspect of nature (animals, birds, or dying nature) observed by the poet. We see the image of dying nature in Keats's elegy "Autumn," Wordsworth's, William Blake's romantic poems, and Blake's elegy "The Green Echo." The green nature described in the poem is transformed into a "blackened green" by the development of industry:

The Echoing Green
The Sun does arise,
And make happy the skies.
The merry bells ring,
To welcome the Spring.
The sky-lark and thrush,
The birds of the bush, Sing louder around,
To the bells chearful sound,
While our sports shall be seen
On the Echoing Green³.

Autobiographical elegies (beginning with the era of Ovid). A striking example is the work "The Sorrowful Elegy," which recounts Ovid's suffering after being exiled to Rantum by the emperor. "During his ten years of arduous exile, the poet

² <https://internetpoem.com/alfred-lord-tennyson/in-memoriam-a-h-h-56-so-careful-of-the-t-poem/>

³ Böyükmeşe, E.; Özdemir, H. (2021). William Blake'in Yankıyan Yeşillik adlı eserinde romantik köğeler. Rumeli Dil ve Edebiyat Araştırmaları Dergisi, (25), 1120-1129. DOI:10.29000/rumelide.1037129.

dreamed of returning to his homeland, repeatedly apologizing to the emperor and sending letters. However, neither Octavian nor Tiberius, who ascended the Roman throne after his death, paid any attention to these letters. Ovid, longing for his homeland and consumed by sorrow and regret, died on the shores of the Black Sea around 18 AD.

Beparvo yillarning so'ngan sho'x dami,
Sarxush bosh og'rig'i kabi azobli.
Xuddi sharob kabi u kunlar g'ami,
Qanchalar eskirsa, shuncha zardobli.
Yo'l og'ir. Istiqbol bo'ronli ummon,
Mehnat, qayg'u va'da qiladi hamon⁴.

In this case, the poet himself is the lyrical hero. Therefore, the sad feelings expressed in it also acquire an autobiographical content. Moreover, the melancholy spirit characteristic of the elegy genre is associated not only with the reality of death, which can be understood from the poem's depiction of painful experiences. "The Berarvo Years" expresses the poet's youth. The reason the poet recalls this bright period with sadness is because it was during those years that his first love was hidden. This is why, even in old age, the poet recalls these painful, oppressive times with sadness.

Conclusion: In short, elegy is a subtle lyrical genre expressing the deepest sufferings of the human soul, such as loss and separation. In Western literature, it has developed in a variety of meaningful forms: elegies dedicated to the death of a friend or lover (Shelley's Adonais, Tennyson's In Memoriam), works depicting human emotions through natural landscapes (Keats's To Autumn, Blake's The Green Echo), and elegies based on autobiographical experiences (Ovid's Dolorous Elegies). In these works, poets philosophized about life and death, faith, justice, love, nature, and human relationships. The artistic strength of the elegy lies in its ability to express the most subtle, painful, and at the same time hopeful nuances of the human psyche in the form of musical text. Therefore, the elegy occupies a place in literature not only as a symbol of grief but also as a deeply philosophical genre, calling for an understanding of the meaning of life.

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⁴ Pushkin A.S. Tanlangan asarlar. – T.: G‘.G‘ulom nomidagi Adabiyot va san'at nashriyoti, 1999. – B. 164.

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