

RHYMING FEATURE OF COMIC POEMS IN RUSSIAN**Boboyev Temur****Uzswlu****Annotation**

Rhyme is used in Russian literature as a term related to the science of poetry. Until now, scientists do not have accurate information about when the rhyme appeared. Rhyme in Russian literature goes back to folklore, which is considered folk oral creation, and is reflected in folk songs and religious ritual songs.

Key words: literature, folklore, rhyme, poetry

Аннотация

Рифма употребляется в русской литературе как термин, относящийся к науке о поэзии. До сих пор ученые не имеют точных сведений о том, когда появилась рифма. Рифма в русской литературе восходит к фольклору, который считается народным устным творчеством, и находит отражение в народных песнях и религиозных обрядовых песнях.

Ключевые слова: литература, фольклор, рифма, поэзия.

Annotatsiya

Qofiya rus adabiyotida she'riyat ilmiga oid termin sifatida qo'llanilib, she'r qatorlarini ohangdosh so'zlar bilan tugallanilishini ifodalaydi. Hozirgacha qofiyaning qachon paydo bo'lganligi haqida olimlarda aniq ma'lumotlar yo'q. Rus adabiyotida qofiya xalq og'zaki ijodi hisoblanmish folklorga borib taqalib, xalq qo'shiqlari va diniy marosim qo'shiqlarida o'z aksini topgan.

Kalit so'zlar: adabiyot, folklor, qofiya, poetika

In Russian literature, there are several types of rhyme, which differ according to the stress on the words and the number of syllables of the words in the verse. In Russian poems, rhyme is divided into several types depending on the emphasis of the words. They are types of rhyme 1) masculine rhyme (мужской рифма) 2) feminine rhyme (женскую рифма) 3) dactylic rhyme (дактилическую рифма) and

4) hyperdactylic rhyme (гипердактилическую рифма) and each of them has its own has a place to be used. In the masculine rhyme type, the accent falls on the last syllable of the word at the end of the verse. Usually, masculine and feminine rhyme types are often used in Russian poetry, and masculine rhyme is also considered as a means of increasing enthusiasm in poetry. Sometimes this type of rhyme is called a masculine clause, and in this case, the clause means the last part of the poem, emphasizing the harmony of the last words in the lines of the poem.

There are also free forms of rhyme, in which the first and third lines of the poem do not rhyme, but the second and fourth lines rhyme with each other. In this case, the lines form a rhyme in the form of ABVB. In addition, there is a middle rhyme (a pair of rhymes close to each other), in which the first and second and third and fourth lines rhyme, forming an AABB pattern. In the cross rhyme type, rhyming words in the poem are rhymed in the form of ABAB. In the dependent type of rhyme (Кольцевая рифма), the first line rhymes with the fourth line, and the second line rhymes with the third line. In this case, the lines will be in the form of ABBA. For example, in the following chastushka, the lines form a rhyme in the form of ABVB, and it can be seen that it is based on the free type of rhyme.

Мой миленок тракторист,

Я - его доярочка.

Он в мазуте, я в навозе-

Боевая парочка.

In Russian literature, poetry was originally created in the form of epics, and the main feature of them is that the lines do not rhyme. In Russian poetry, the use of rhyme is not mandatory. There are poems that do not rhyme, and such poems are called "white" poems. For example,

Сорокалетний буратино

С надеждой едет на Кавказ.

Он одинок, ему сказали

Там могут вырезать семью.

None of the lines of the poem rhymed with each other. Usually, rhyming words create the element of humor in poems, but even though there is no rhyme in white poems in the Russian language, elements of humor are noticeable in their content. Just like other poems, the elements of humor are in the use of words in its content, and the meaning here includes linguistic and cultural aspects. For example, the forty-year-old Buratino himself emphasizes that it belongs primarily to the Russian folk art. He is warned that he will go to the Caucasus, where his family will be cut down. Although this poem is a white poem, it expresses dark humor. In black humor, sarcasm and sarcasm are more important than open laughter. For example, in the words of the poem in the following two lines, elements of humor are shown in lexemes formed on the basis of mutual rhyming in words.

Недаром в слове “алкоголь”

сплелись слова “алкать” и “голь”.

It should be noted that now in Russian poetry both tonic and syllabictonic poems are being created at the same time. The tonic poetry system is a folk form that usually includes proverbs, proverbs, and riddles, and is usually used to distinguish alliteration and rhyming lines. Also, the system of tonic poetry is based on the amount of stress in the verses. The syllabic system of poetry is used in songs and poems. Therefore, it can be said that the system of syllabictonic poetry is the main one, since chastushkas and other types of poetry, which are important in Russian poetry, are based on both rhyme and emphasis.

Also, to create a rhyme in poems, only melodious words are not enough, and it is a bit of a mistake to call all rhyming words as rhymes. In Russian literature, rhyme refers to the situation in which two words in the verses of this poem are adapted to the rhythm in a certain order, creating harmony with each other. In Russian poetry, the rhyme is usually located in the last line of the poem. Also, one of the unique features of rhyme is that rhyme serves to connect a word in one line with a pair of consonants in the next line. In addition, based on the characteristics of rhyme, rhyme creates a rhythm between lines in a poem, and at the same time brings

harmony to the surface. The importance of rhyme in creating rhythm in a poem is that it is also related to the stanzas of the poem.

In some cases, phonetic changes in words depend on the poet's individual style. For example, in the words *скучно* and *равнодушно* -ch; and -sh; letters do not rhyme in any case. This situation can be found mainly in the poems of poets who lived and created in the 19th century. However, if we pay attention to the pronunciation of previous Russian words, the word *скучно* is pronounced in the style of *скушно*. In this case, the words *скушно* and *равнодушно* form mutual rhyme.

Also, in Russian poetry, there are imperfect and perfect types of rhyme, and in perfect rhyme, the words in two lines fit together perfectly. For example, the words *строг-острог* have a complete rhyme. Because it is -o that creates the rhyme and harmony; letter followed by three consonant letters in both lines. Such situations create a unique form in the poem, but sometimes they also show the poet's purpose in creating a comic situation, i.e., a humorous, wordplay of sounds that are harmonious but different in meaning. Comic poems based on word games such as often found in the work of D. Minayev. For example, in the following poem, there are consonant sounds based on word play.

*Область рифм — моя стиХИя,
И легко пишу стиХИ я;
Без раздумья, без отсРОчки
Я бегу к строке от стРОчки,
Даже к финским скаЛАм бурым
Обращаясь с каЛАмбуром.*

All the rhymes in this poem are based on puns, which are usually used in poems, epigrams and satires to create a humorous effect. In addition, related consonants can also be found in the words in the line. For example, -xi; ro; la; you can see related consonants like in the poem, the occurrence of exactly one word equal to two words

creates a pun. For example, *стихия- стихи я, отсрочки- от строчки, скалам бурым- с каламбуром* are pun.

In pun rhymes, the tone of the words is more expressive than in the usual types of rhymes. Also, in the rhymes of the word game, the addressee uses unrelated words in the lines of the poem, and puts situations such as differentiating the semantic meaning of the words in front of the addressee.

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