

**THE SKILL OF USING RHYME IN THE POETESS SHAMS**

**Bobonazarova Gulzoda**

Student of Philological Faculty

Urganch State University

**Annotation:** In this article, the skill of using rhyme and the reasons for its use in the poetry of Shaira Shams are discussed in detail. In this, the artist gave examples of almost all types of rhyme and used them effectively.

**Keywords:** Ilmi rhyme, narrator, murdaf, institution, absolute, muqayyad, mujarrad, radif, hajib.

Rhyme (Arabic) - the adverbs at the end of verses, words and word combinations that are harmonious with each other. In classical poetry, rhyme is the main element that creates a poetic rhythm like weight, and its use at the end of a stanza was one of the necessary requirements. In Eastern Muslim literary studies, theoretical views on rhyme are expressed in the special science of rhyme. theoretical information about the composition and structure of a number of types of rhyme is presented.

In particular, Shams Qays Razi's "Al-Mojam" and Nasiriddin Tusi's "Meyar ul-Ash'ar" provide detailed information about the types of rhyme.

Rhyme is one of the important elements that ensure the musicality and rhythm of the poem. About the rhyme, the well-known scholar Ahmad Tarazi in his work "Funun ul-Balogah" comments on the importance of the rhyme as follows: Because the end result is a poem. and the original of the poem is a rhyme. And a poem is impossible without rhyme.

In this article, we will focus on the skill of using rhyme in a number of genres, such as ghazal, muhammas, masnavi, of poetess Shams, who is engaged in creativity in Yangariq district.

According to the science of poetry, rhymes are divided into single, murdaf, muqayyad or registered and institutional rhymes in terms of their core composition. We would like to touch on each one of them separately, as an example of poetess Shams's poems.

According to the composition of the rhyme, there are a number of specific types:

1. single rhyme. In this type of rhyme, the main requirement is that the letter ravi consists of a long vowel or ends with ravi consonants and is preceded by tavjih - a short vowel.

In the ghazal matla of the poetess, "Oh, the face is white, the color of your eyes is dark, my fate is dark", the rhyme ends with a long vowel o:

Oh, my white-faced, dark-eyed fate,

It's burning today, I'm playing, two fires are my destiny [Devon page 78]

2. Murdaf rhyme. in this type of rhyme, one of the long vowels - ridfi original, and sometimes ridfi zoyid - appears before the letter ravi.

Poem Shams's ghazal "Visolin istadim, ul moh keldi" features rhyming verses:

I wanted Visolin, and the month came.

I woke up with a heartache. [Devon pg 50]

In this verse, the consonant h is rawi, and the vowel o that comes before it is original.

3. Specific rhyme. In this type of rhyme, a short vowel in the stem is followed by a series of consonants. In this case, the short vowel hazv, the consonant before the narrator is called a note. in the following verse, the vowels i and a are hazv, consonants s and l are notes.

For example, you are a bud, and your body is a chamandur.

This is my country for the love of chaman. [Devon page 115]

4. Institution rhyme. In this type of rhyme, there is a consonant followed by a vowel between the long vowel "o" and the narrator.

In the poem of the poetess Shams, which is related to the following Feruz ghazal, the letter "m" is the narrator, the vowel "o" is the foundation, the vowel "n" is included, and the vowel "i" is the work:

Hey, look at your two eyes, my sacrifice,

When I die, my precious blood is sacrificed.

Wow, I am devoted to your ul la'li Durakhshon,

My afghan is dedicated to your flower face,

Sarvi is devoted to your freedom. [Devon pg 138]

According to the structure of the rhyme, there are the following types:

1. Specific rhyme. such a rhyme ends with the letter ravi.

Let's pay attention to the matla of the poetess Shams's ghazal entitled "My age is my heart and my heart tells me":

Tears in my eyes tell of my heartache,

The clear spring of the spring flows. [Devon pg 112]

In the above verse, the words bayan and ayan create the rhyme and they are completed with the letter rawi.

2. Absolute rhyme. In the composition of such a rhyme, after the letter of the narrator, other letters of the rhyme (wasl, khuruj, mazid, noyira) come.

Shaira Shams' poem "The prisoner of your separation, oh heart, will the song be bloodless?" An example of an absolute rhyme is given in the matla of the ghazal.

The prisoner of your joy, oh heart, will it be bloodless?

Will you regret your pain in Chekur? [Devon pg 120]

To sum up, the rhyme that forms the basis of each poem plays an important role in making it a poem. Therefore, it is appropriate to focus on rhyme when analyzing the poems of poets and poetesses. but in the poem, it is necessary to pay attention not only to the rhyme, but also to the content. Above, we witnessed the poetic potential of Shaira Shams and her skillful use of rhymes.

**INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL FOR  
RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT**

**SJIF 2019: 5.222 2020: 5.552 2021: 5.637 2022:5.479 2023:6.563**

**eISSN 2394-6334** <https://www.ijmrd.in/index.php/imjrd> **Volume 10, issue 12 (2023)**

**References:**

1. poetess Shams "Samandar" office "Kuvonchbek-Mashhura" LLC publishing house. Urganch year 2019
2. Dilnavoz Yusupova "The rules of Aruz weight and the basics of classical poetics"-Tashkent: Education-media, 2019.
3. Ahmad Tarazi. Funun ul-baloga. - Tashkent: Khazina", 1996.