

EXPRESSION OF THE THEMES "LOVE" AND "FRIENDSHIP" AND THEIR IMAGERY IN SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS

Fayzullayeva Risolat

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

3rd course student of English Philology faculty

Scientific supervisor: K.A. Iskenderova

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

Abstract. *This article analyzes the introduction of the concept of Shakespeare's sonnets to explore the complications of mortal feelings, particularly the integrated themes of love and fellowship.*

Keywords. *Beauty, memories, eternity, passion, desire, friendship, loyalty, bonds*

Introduction. A growing enthusiasm for teaching and learning foreign languages and literature is evident day by day. The exploration of foreign literature has consistently captivated readers, with William Shakespeare's sonnets serving as a particularly compelling subject. This article highlights the significant role played by the themes and imagery within Shakespeare's sonnets and their impact on English literature. Through the analysis of the article, we delve into the sonnet genre, examining its imagery, themes, and influence on English literary traditions. The sonnet is a 14-line poem with a certain pattern of rhyme and rhythm. Elizabethan poets wrote two types of sonnets, the Italian sonnet and the English sonnet. I tried to analyze the expression of love and friendship in Shakespearean Sonnets as a main topic and image.

The Dark Lady sequence (sonnets 127–152), distinguishes itself from the Fair Youth sequence by being overtly sexual in its passion. Among these, Sonnet 151 has been characterized as "bawdy" and is used to illustrate the difference between the spiritual love for the Fair Youth and the sexual love for the Dark Lady. The distinction is commonly made in the introduction to modern editions of the sonnets. The Dark Lady is so called because the poems make it clear that she has

black hair and dusky skin. As with the Fair Youth, there have been many attempts to identify her with a real historical individual. Mary Fitton, Emilia Lanier and others have been suggested. Shakespeare's sonnets explore the complications of mortal feelings, particularly the integrated themes of love and fellowship. Let's claw into how these themes are portrayed through imagery for illustration.

Physical Beauty The cherished's physical attributes are frequently emphasized, comparing them to nature's prodigies. Sonnet 18's "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?" uses the sun, wind, and summer's parcel to punctuate the cherished's eternal beauty. Time and Mortality Sonnets like 12 and 116 grapple with the transitory nature of time and its impact on love. Images like fading roses, decaying monuments, and the setting sun emphasize the urgency to cherish love before it's too late. Passion and Desire Sonnet 129 paints a pictorial picture of lust and its consequences, using imagery of "expenditure of spirit in a waste of shame" and "a swallowed bait, on purpose laid to make the taker frenetic." Spiritual Connection Sonnets like 106 and 116 transcend physical beauty and explore the spiritual dimension of love. Images of "pilgrims" and "eternal lines to time" suggest a love that defies the boundaries of time and space. Fidelity and Trust The bond of fellowship is portrayed as a loyal retreat, frequently using images of anchors, harbours, and fixed stars to emblemize unwavering support and trust. Sonnet 116 uses the image of a "star to every wandering dinghy" to represent the guiding light of fellowship. Shared gests and Support Images of participated peregrinations, storms survived together, and collective burdens emblemize the strength set up in fellowship. Sonnet 27 depicts the friend as a source of comfort after a long day's toil, "For also my studies(from far where I abide) Intend a zealous passage to thee. "Equality and collective Respect fellowship is portrayed as a relationship of coordinates, where both individualities offer and admit support. The imagery of clasped hands participated horselaugh, and open communication reinforces the idea of collective respect and understanding. Intellectual Connection Some sonnets, like 38 and 82, emphasize the intellectual stimulation set up in fellowship. participating in studies, ideas, and creative alleviation is depicted through images

of books, pens, and muses.

Shakespeare's sonnets paint a vibrant oil of mortal connection, exploring the intricate cotillion between love and fellowship. These themes aren't mutually exclusive; they intertwine, cross, and frequently blur, creating a rich shade of mortal emotion. Love, in its myriad forms, takes centre stage. The sonnets capture the intoxicating rush of romantic love, its consuming passion and idealized beauty. But they also claw into the darker tones of love, exploring covetousness, treason, and the bitter sting of rejection. Through pictorial imagery and suggestive conceits, Shakespeare immortalizes love's power to elevate, devastate, and eventually transfigure the mortal soul. Fellowship, too, holds a place of honour. Sonnets celebrating the merits of fidelity, trust, and participated experience offer a negation to the frequently tumultuous geography of romantic love. These runes speak of fellowship as a source of strength and solace, pressing the enduring bonds that unite individualities beyond the appeal of physical magnets. The imagery employed to depict these themes is as different as the feelings themselves. Blooming flowers emblemize burgeoning love, while stormy swell reflects the turbulence of romantic fermentation.

Conclusion. The loyal oak represents enduring fellowship, while a guiding star signifies the unvarying support of a true companion. Shakespeare's sonnets, through their masterful intertwining of love and fellowship, transcend the limitations of time and place. They offer a dateless reflection on the complications of mortal connection, reminding us that the hunt for love and the enduring power of fellowship are universal gestures that continue to shape our lives moment.

REFERENCES

1. Bakoyeva M., E. Muratova. English Literature. – Tashkent, 2006 p220
2. Bell, et al. A Companion to Shakespeare's Sonnets. Blackwell Publishing, 2006.p178
3. Crosland. T. W. H The English Sonnet. Hesperides Press, 2006.p89
4. Giroux, Robert. The Book Known as Q. New York: Vintage, 1983.p89

5. Shakespeare, William. "The Sonnets." The Riverside Shakespeare. Ed. G. Blakemore Evans et al. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1974.p125

REFLECTION OF COMPARATIVE LITERARY STUDIES IN LITERARY TRANSLATION

Ismandiyorova Shirin Doniyor qizi

Uzbekistan state world languages university, Tashkent

Scientific supervisor: **Ashurov Bobir Shakirovich**

Abstract. *This article delves into the profound ramifications of comparative literary studies on the praxis of literary translation. It investigates how comparative scrutiny of literary compositions originating from variegated cultural and linguistic milieus enhances the translational endeavor. By scrutinizing cultural contexts, narrative methodologies, linguistic intricacies, and the transcendence of geographical demarcations, this article elucidates how comparative literary studies furnish translators with indispensable perspectives and methodologies. Ultimately, it underscores the pivotal significance of comparative literary studies in nurturing cross-cultural comprehension and admiration, while guaranteeing the faithful rendition of literary compositions across linguistic frontiers.*

Keywords. *Literary translation, comparative literary studies, narrative techniques, stylistic analysis, linguistic challenges, cultural contexts.*

Introduction:

Literary translation stands as a testament to the universality of human expression, facilitating the transcending of linguistic and cultural boundaries inherent in literary works. However, the act of translation extends far beyond a mere transposition of words from one language to another; it entails the meticulous capture of the essence and intricacies of the original text, while ensuring its accessibility to a new audience. Comparative literary studies furnish translators with a conceptual framework to comprehend and interpret texts within their specific cultural and historical milieus, thereby enhancing the intricacies of the