

FORMAL AND STYLISTIC PECULIARITIES OF THE SONNET GENRE IN THE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE AND PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY**Mamatkulova Gulnixol Alisher qizi***Toshkent shahar Aniq va ijtimoiy fanlar universiteti I-kurs magistranti*mamatkulovagulnihol@mail.com*Ilmiy rahbari: Xamdamova Sitora Baxshillojevna**Xorijiy til va adabiyot kafedrası dotsenti v.b.*

Abstract. *In this thesis, we conduct a comparative analysis of the formal and stylistic peculiarities of the sonnet genre in the works of William Shakespeare and Percy Bysshe Shelley. Through this analysis, it is intended to reveal the similarities and differences in the sonnet-writing techniques of the two poets. The sonnet is one of the important poetic genres of English literature and has acquired distinctive formal and stylistic features in different literary periods. The study examines the compositional structure, rhyme scheme, artistic devices, and poetic styles of sonnets. While Shakespeare’s sonnets are characterized by a strict formal structure, imagery, and logical coherence, Shelley’s sonnets are distinguished by a romantic spirit, emotional expressiveness, and philosophical reflection. Based on scholarly sources on English literature, examples from the sonnets of both poets are presented. As a result, it has been determined that the literary period and the individual style of the author play a significant role in the development of the sonnet genre.*

Keywords. *Sonnet genre, formal peculiarities, stylistic peculiarities, comparative analysis, William Shakespeare, Percy Bysshe Shelley, English literature, rhyme scheme, poetic devices, Romanticism, Renaissance.*

ФОРМАЛЬНЫЕ И СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЖАНРА СОНЕТА В ТВОРЧЕСТВЕ УИЛЬЯМА ШЕКСПИРА И ПЕРСИ БИШИ ШЕЛЛИ

Аннотация. *В данной работе проводится сравнительный анализ формальных и стилистических особенностей жанра сонета в творчестве Уильяма Шекспира и Перси Биши Шелли. Целью исследования является выявление сходств и различий в сонетном творчестве двух поэтов. Сонет является одним из важных поэтических жанров английской литературы и в разные литературные эпохи приобретал своеобразные формальные и стилистические особенности. В исследовании рассматриваются композиционная структура, система рифмовки, художественные средства и поэтический стиль сонетов. Если сонеты Шекспира отличаются строгой*

формальной структурой, образностью и логической последовательностью, то для сонетов Шелли характерны романтический дух, эмоциональная выразительность и философское осмысление. На основе научных источников по английской литературе приведены примеры из сонетов обоих поэтов. В результате установлено, что литературная эпоха и индивидуальный стиль автора играют важную роль в развитии жанра сонета.

Ключевые слова. Жанр сонета, формальные особенности, стилистические особенности, сравнительный анализ, Уильям Шекспир, Перси Биши Шелли, английская литература, система рифмовки, поэтические средства, романтизм, эпоха Возрождения.

UITYAM SHEKSPIR VA PERSI BISHI SHELLI IJODIDA SONET JANRINING FORMAL VA STILISTIK XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya. Biz ushbu tezisda William Shakespeare va Percy Bysshe Shelley ijodidagi sonet janrining formal va stilistik xususiyatlarini qiyosiy tahlil qilib chiqamiz. Va u orqali ikki shoirning sonet yaratishdagi o‘xshashliklari va farqlarini ochib berish maqsad qilingan. Sonet ingliz adabiyotining muhim poetik janrlaridan biri bo‘lib, turli adabiy davrlarda o‘ziga xos shakliy va uslubiy xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lgan. Tadqiqotda sonetlarning kompozitsion tuzilishi, qofiya tizimi, badiiy tasvir vositalari hamda poetik uslublari tahlil qilingan. Shakespeare sonetlarida qat‘iy shakliy tuzilish, obrazlilik va mantiqiy izchillik ustunlik qilsa, Shelley sonetlarida romantik ruh, emotsional ta‘sirchanlik va falsafiy mushohada kuchliroq namoyon bo‘ladi. Ingliz adabiyotiga oid ilmiy manbalar asosida har ikki shoirning sonetlaridan namunalar keltirilgan. Natijada, sonet janrining rivojlanishida adabiy davr va muallif individual uslubining muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligi aniqlangan.

Kalit so‘zlar. Sonet janri, formal xususiyatlar, stilistik xususiyatlar, qiyosiy tahlil, William Shakespeare, Percy Bysshe Shelley, ingliz adabiyoti, qofiya tizimi, poetik vositalar, romantizm, Uyg‘onish davri.

Introduction. The uniqueness of the sonnet genre lies in its ability to combine a strict poetic structure with deep artistic and emotional expression. As one of the most influential poetic forms in English literature, the sonnet has undergone significant development across different literary periods. William Shakespeare and Percy Bysshe Shelley are among the most prominent sonnet writers, representing the Renaissance and Romantic periods respectively. Shakespeare’s sonnets are characterized by their formal organization, logical progression, and rich imagery, while Shelley’s sonnets reflect emotional intensity, imagination, and

philosophical reflection. The relevance of this topic is associated with the growing interest in comparative literary studies and the analysis of poetic genres in different historical contexts. The research is based on Shakespeare’s and Shelley’s sonnets, as well as scholarly works and literary studies devoted to the sonnet tradition, analyzing formal and stylistic features through examples from their poetry.

The aim of the study is to compare the formal and stylistic peculiarities of the sonnet genre in the works of William Shakespeare and Percy Bysshe Shelley and to evaluate their contribution to the development of English poetry. Comparative analysis, textual analysis, and descriptive methods were used in the research. This study may be useful for literary scholars, students, and researchers interested in English poetry, comparative literature, and the evolution of poetic forms.

Main Part. The sonnet is one of the most important poetic genres in English literature. It is characterized by a fixed structure, a specific rhyme scheme, and a concentrated expression of ideas and emotions. William Shakespeare and Percy Bysshe Shelley are among the most prominent sonnet writers, but their works belong to different literary periods. Shakespeare represents the Renaissance period, while Shelley is one of the leading poets of Romanticism. Therefore, their sonnets demonstrate both similarities and differences in formal and stylistic features.

The formal structure of Shakespeare’s sonnets consists of fourteen lines divided into three quatrains and a final couplet. The rhyme scheme is usually ABAB CDCD EFEF GG. This structure allows the poet to develop an idea gradually and conclude it effectively. Shelley’s sonnets are often based on the Petrarchan model, which includes an octave and a sestet. For example, in “Ozymandias,” Shelley combines different rhyme patterns to strengthen the poem’s meaning and artistic effect. Stylistic devices occupy an important place in the sonnets of both poets. Shakespeare and Shelley use metaphor, simile, symbolism, personification, hyperbole, and imagery. For example, Shakespeare employs natural imagery in Sonnet 18, while Shelley uses the image of a ruined statue in “Ozymandias” to symbolize the temporary nature of political power. In both poets’ works, these devices help create vivid artistic expression and emotional impact. There are several similarities and differences between the sonnets of Shakespeare and Shelley:

1. Both poets use rich figurative language and universal themes.
2. Shakespeare’s sonnets mainly focus on love, beauty, and time, while Shelley’s sonnets emphasize imagination, nature, freedom, and philosophical reflection.
3. Shakespeare’s style is more structured and logical, whereas Shelley’s style is more emotional and expressive.

The sonnet genre developed differently in the Renaissance and Romantic periods. Shakespeare followed strict formal rules and logical organization, whereas Shelley introduced greater flexibility and personal emotion into the genre. As a result, both poets made significant contributions to the development of the English sonnet and expanded its artistic possibilities.

Conclusion. The comparative analysis of the formal and stylistic peculiarities of the sonnet genre in the works of William Shakespeare and Percy Bysshe Shelley shows that, although both poets employ similar poetic devices, differences arise due to their belonging to different literary periods and artistic traditions. Shakespeare’s sonnets are characterized by structural clarity, logical development, and balance, while Shelley’s sonnets are distinguished by emotional expressiveness, imagination, and philosophical reflection. These differences demonstrate the evolution of the sonnet genre from the Renaissance to Romanticism and its adaptation to changing literary and cultural contexts. The study confirms that both poets made significant contributions to the development of the English sonnet and expanded its stylistic possibilities. Understanding these formal and stylistic differences is important for literary analysis, translation, and comparative studies, as it helps to interpret poetic meaning more accurately and preserve artistic features across languages.

Recommendations for teachers and researchers: The results of this study can be used in literature classes to help students analyze sonnets in a comparative framework. Working with real poetic texts and identifying stylistic devices enhances analytical and interpretative skills. Emphasizing the differences between Shakespearean and Shelleyan styles through examples improves students’ understanding of poetic form and literary history.

Recommendations for learners: Students and researchers are encouraged to read and analyze sonnets by Shakespeare and Shelley, identify stylistic devices, and practice comparative interpretation. This approach strengthens critical thinking skills and improves the ability to understand and use poetic language in academic and intercultural communication.

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