

# Appearance of the Elements of Poetic Syntax in the Expression of Mental States

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**Abstract:** *This thesis explores how elements of poetic syntax contribute to expressing complex mental states in literature. Poetic syntax, including unconventional word order, repetition, parallelism, and fragmentation, is frequently employed by poets and writers to mirror the intricacies of thought and emotion. The study examines how these elements represent mental states, such as confusion, obsession, tension, and introspection. By analyzing examples of poetic syntax in various texts, the research demonstrates how structures like inversion, metaphor, and rhythmic variation evoke the inner experiences of characters and speakers. This thesis argues that poetic syntax enables a nuanced portrayal of subjective psychological states, offering readers an immersive experience that transcends conventional linguistic expression.*

**Keywords:** *Poetic syntax, mental states, literary expression, word order, repetition, parallelism, fragmentation, rhythm, psychological portrayal, subjective experience, metaphor, immersion in literature, state of mind, repetitions, aposiopesis, inversion, reversed parallelism, emotional expression, artistic text, aesthetic expression.*

## Introduction

The elements of poetic syntax can play a significant role in expressing complex mental states. Poetic syntax - such as unusual word order, repetition, parallelism, and fragmentation - can mirror the nuances and shifts in thought, feeling, or psychological depth. Here's how these elements contribute to the expression of mental states:

1. **Inversion:** Poets often rearrange words, creating a unique rhythm or emphasis that reflects the inner turmoil or confusion of a character. This can help readers feel the disorientation or introspection of the speaker.
2. **Repetition and Parallelism:** Repeating words or structures can emphasize a particular emotion or mental fixation. For instance, repeating a phrase might underscore obsession or despair, while parallel structures can represent an attempt to impose order on chaotic feelings.
3. **Ellipsis:** Fragmented syntax, with broken sentences or incomplete thoughts, reflects mental disarray, tension, or trauma. Ellipsis and pauses can communicate hesitation or reluctance, revealing internal conflicts or unsaid thoughts.
4. **Metaphorical Language and Symbolism:** Poetic syntax often relies on metaphorical structures that suggest deeper meanings. These structures help capture complex mental states that might be difficult to express directly.



5. Rhythmic Patterns and Meter: The rhythm created by syntax can mimic the pace of thought or emotional intensity. For example, a hurried rhythm might reflect anxiety, while a slow, deliberate pace might suggest calmness or melancholy.

Through these syntactic techniques, poetry not only conveys a mental state but also immerses the reader in the subjective experience of that state. This allows poetry to express what ordinary syntax might fail to capture.

It is known that poetry is one of the most attractive and emotional types of art. Through their poems, poets express their mental state, the thoughts of the lyrical hero, and their feelings. Naturally, a poet can give in to his emotional feelings and skillfully use words. The role of elements of poetic syntax in such creation is incomparable. Elements of poetic syntax play an important role in the expression of mental states in artistic texts. These elements serve to determine the tone, emotional tone and aesthetic expressiveness of a poem or other poetic works. Authors use these elements to increase expressiveness in artistic speech. The task of providing the poem with emotion is assigned to these elements of poetic syntax. Below we will consider how the elements of poetic syntax can be manifested in the expression of mental states:

**Shukrkim**, u kunlar olisda qoldi,

**Shukrkim**, Vatanim ma'mur va obod.

**Shukrkim**, bu yurtda mening avlodim

Muhtojlikni ko'rgan eng so'nggi avlod.[1,101]

In these lines of Erkin Vahidov, imbued with the spirit of independence, the poet impressively expressed his gratitude to the independence that gave him freedom through the anaphora "Shukrkim". In this place, anaphora served to express the feelings of the poet, who was satisfied with life.

Or in another poem of the poet:

**Bukun** o'zgachadur jilvai olam,

**Bukun** o'zgachadir borliqda xanda.

**Bukun** ko'zlarimga go'yo quyosh ham

Shafaq gulxanida tarang chirmanda.[2,169]

The upbeat mood of the lyrical hero is also reflected through the emphasis "bukun" used by Erkin Vahidov. In this poem, we can see that the anaphora shows the poet's joy and emotional state of a new day presented to him.

Bir qarasam, do'stu yordan ko'nglim to'qday,

Bir qarasam, atrofimda hech kim yo'qday.

Bir qarasam, suyanchiqday bolalarim,

Bir qarasam, ular siniq lolalarim.

Bir qarasam, bu dunyoda baxtim borday,

Bir qarasam, butkul olam menga torday.

Bir qarasam, murodimga yetgandayman.

Bir qarasam, ko'zim ochiq ketgandayman.



Bir qarasam, shon shuhratga yo‘g‘rilganman.

Bir qarasam, endigina tug‘ilganman.[3,9]

The above sad lines were written in the last years of Abdulla Oripov’s life. “Bir qarasam” is an anaphora in the form of a sentence, through which contrasting processes in the human heart are reflected: mental calmness and upheavals. In fact, a person experiences several situations in one moment. As the poet writes about his happy and sad moments, it is not difficult to notice that he is in mental anguish. Even if a person is satisfied with his life and everything seems to be going well, he still feels something that breaks his heart and makes him happy. A wise poet experiences this state of mind himself and puts it into charming lines.

Rhetorical questions are also one of the most effective visual tools for expressing the mental state of lyrical characters and poets. These elements reflect the lyrical hero’s joy, anger, hatred, frustrations, orders or surprises and serve in the smooth organization of the poetic text.

**O Scottish Prince**, the heathery air sweetens the night.  
Bats hang upside down in the pines like lamps waiting  
for light. Ask me, ask me to dance to the skirl o’ the pipes.  
All the girls are in dresses. The boys are in kilts,  
but no boy’s so fine as the Prince in his tartan pleats.  
I wait for a glance from the Prince, for the chance  
to prance or flounce by his side, to  
bounce hand in hand  
down the Gay Gordon line. Och, the  
pleasure’s a’mine.[4]

Poet Carol Anne Duffy exclaims “Oh, Prince of Scotland” in her poem dedicated to the Prince of Scotland. This poem was included in the 2004 “Best Scottish Poems” list. The poet says that she writes this poem for her daughter Ella, because when they were in Scotland, her daughter thought that the owner of the well-dressed hotel was a Scottish prince. Rhetorical speech in the poem made it possible to express the emotions of the hero.

Inversion is also used to give an emotional color to the content of a poetic speech or a poetic work. This can be observed in the work of Ikram Atamurod.

Kanglum sukunatni sog‘inar,  
istaydi sukunat gurungin.  
Sukunat sirqib,  
sukunat inar –  
rangin, rangin, rangin...  
Qalbim tomirlari ilingan  
royishi, xohishi mustardir.  
Sog‘inar xotirlar gurungin,  
armonlar gurungin istaydir.[5,41]



In the above poem, inversion helps to focus on small details and increases the load of meaning. An inversion occurred in the verse “*Kanglum sukunatni sog‘inar // istaydi sukunat gurungin*” in the poem written by Ikram Atamurod. The clause “*Istaydi*” should come at the end of the line. The poet places the word that he considers important for the detail of the feeling expressed in the poem at the end of the sentence or realizes his purpose by repetition.

In conclusion, it can be said that the chiasmus serves to better convey the meaning of what was said to the reader, to help him perceive it in a bright and convenient form, and to help strengthen the contrast between the images. Repeating a word or phrase several times (repetitions) can deepen a mental state. This can be especially effective for enhancing emotional distress, fear, or frustration. A reversal or inversion of normal word order conveys an unconventional flow of emotions and thoughts to the reader. For example, such a method can express surprise, confusion or internal mental disturbances. With the help of reverse parallelism, a state of mental anguish, the power of love, or a state of relentless search can be seen.

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