

"THE ORIGINS OF THE ELEGY GENRE AND ITS MUSICAL ROOTS"

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Abstract: *Literary types and genres are one of the most pressing problems of literary criticism. The specific features of a particular type or genre are revealed only when studying the literature of other peoples from a historical, comparative and ethnological point of view. Therefore, the peculiarities of the elegy genre, which is a special genre in a group of poems expressing sadness or unhappiness in the literature of Western countries, especially in English, French and Russian, have been preserved in Uzbek poetry in the form of crying.*

Key words: *a flute, Western literature, iambic pentameter, pastoral elegies, for performing purposes, a musical genre, the sad, painful feelings, originally create.*

INTRODUCTION

"Elegies as a musical composition were first used in the 18th century in the works of the English composer Henry Russell. These were vocal works that served as an example for the composers of the following centuries. In the Romantic era of the 19th century, the main characteristic of elegies was the expression of human feelings." Apparently, the term "elegy" was originally created for performing purposes as a musical genre. Therefore, as noted above, its lexical meaning is interpreted as a song performed to the accompaniment of a flute. Thus, the influence of music is felt in the written elegies.

As we have already emphasized above, the genre of elegy originated in Western literature under the influence of ancient literature and initially included poems written in elegiac size. This genre was also written in iambic pentameter in Greek literature, which is its characteristic feature. This weight is based on the repetition of words in a poem with or without stress.

In English, American, and French literature, the first elegies were military and love lyrics, similar to ancient Roman. This demonstrates the traditional features of this genre. A common feature of love lyrics is the intensity of feelings, which ensured the establishment of elegy in a certain sense in the literature of all nations.

The style of romantic lyrics in the poet's work gradually became a special trend of elegiac writers. This can be clearly seen in the works of William Shakespeare. Elegies about death play an important role in Virgil's work. In them, the image of salt turns into the main character. This is how pastoral elegies about the poet's sad love began to appear. They convey images of the poet's grief over the death of his beloved, the sad and painful feelings



of the lyrical hero. Therefore, the term "salty poets" was also used in relation to poets. For example, Clement Moreau, a representative of English Renaissance literature, following Virgil's poem Eclogue, wrote an elegy dedicated to the death of Louise of Savoy. John Milton's "Lucida" and elegies dedicated to the death of a friend are very famous. During the period of English Romanticism, vivid examples of romantic literature are the elegy "Adonais", written by Shelley Keats on his death, Yeats's poem " Shepherd and the donkey" about a sailor who died in an unknown war at sea, and Auden's elegies dedicated to Yeats. Naturally, the genre of elegy also flourished in the literary period, where the method of Romanticism prevailed. Depending on the image of the main character, there are several types of mourning and mournful elegies of this period.:

In this regard, Henry King's elegy "The Executioner" is particularly noteworthy, dedicated to the death of a close relative (parent, brother, sister, child, wife...):

Dear loss! и Since thy untimely fate
 My task hath been to meditate
 On thee, и on thee; и thou art in the book,
 The library where I look,
 Though almost blind. и For thee (lov'd clay)
 I languish out, и not to live, и the day,
 Using no other exercise
 But what I practise with mine eyes;
 By which wet glasses I find out
 How lazily time creeps about
 To one that mourns; this, only this,
 My exercise and bus'ness is.
 So I compute the weary hours
 With sighs dissolved into showers.

These lines express the poet's state of mind after an untimely marriage, his feelings. After all, the days of the lyrical hero flow without light and meaning. He just breathes and lives. The poet interprets that the lyrical hero's hours are up. The sadness in his eyes is visible through his wet glasses. The elegy reflects these sad feelings.

Conclusion: In short, the genre of elegy was formed in Western literature in ancient times, initially as a piece of music, and then became a poetic genre expressing deep feelings. Thanks to Iambic Greek and Roman literature, as well as the works of poets such as Virgil, Petrarch, Milton, Shelley and Yeats, this genre has reached a high artistic level, reflecting the state of the human soul, full of suffering and love.



In the era of Romanticism, elegy became the main form of expression of human emotions, themes of death, separation, love and mourning.

In Uzbek literature, the spiritual and thematic awakening of elegy continued in the genre of lamentation. Both genres are based on the human heart, sorrow and suffering, the frailty of life, feelings of love and loyalty.

Therefore, elegy is considered one of the most philosophically and aesthetically saturated genres in the history of literature, celebrating the most subtle secrets of the human soul.

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