

"POETICS" IS THE ART OF WORDS

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Annotation: *Aristotle, one of the famous thinkers in the history of mankind, attracted the attention of those around him not only with his extraordinarily sharp mind, but also with his appearance. gained attention. Below, it will be analyzed that "Poetics" is an art of words.*

Keywords: *Aristotle, poetics, poetry, tragedy, epic, Homer, dramatic images.*

One of the famous people of ancient Greece was Aristotle. He is one of the greatest philosophers known in history. Aristotle studied under the philosopher Plato for about twenty years. People's poet of Uzbekistan Erkin Vahidov writes:

"Aflotunga shogird edi Arastu,
Ul shogirdga shogird bo'ldi Iskandar.
Bu oltin silsila davomi mangu,
O'zi ustoz bo'lar ustoz ko'rganlar."

After Plato's death, he began to develop his own method of education. Aristotle was interested in almost every human problem. How does the mind work? How to determine what is true and what is false? Which form of government is better?

Aristotle tried to find the answer by observing the environment and collecting facts. He believed that every phenomenon has a logical explanation and was one of the first to draw conclusions using research and observations. Aristotle opened his own school called the Lyceum. He encouraged everyone to find their place in the world by realizing the possibility of living a good and useful life. He believed in the "golden interval" - life between opposites.

It is said that Aristotle wrote about 400 books on astronomy, physics, poetry, zoology, rhetoric, biology, logic, politics, management, ethics. Aristotle's works have been studied by people all over the world for hundreds of years. No other person has influenced the thinking of so many people for so long.

Modern scientists have found that many of the observations made by Aristotle more than two thousand years ago still hold true today. He showed us that every claim must be supported by evidence, and that knowledge is based on facts.

Aristotle's "Poetics" is a special study devoted to the art of words, and it is valuable in that the philosopher's literary-aesthetic views are more fully expressed in the case of a specific system. Unfortunately, the text of the work is not complete: only the first part has reached us, where general comments about the nature of poetry are expressed and,

mainly, the genre of tragedy is studied; later parts dedicated to epics, lyrics and comedy have not been preserved.

Aristotle, like Plato, shows imitation (mimesis) as the defining characteristic of art. However, unlike his mentor, Aristotle regards imitation as something of great importance. If Plato believes that imitative arts, including the art of words, are deprived of the possibility of knowing the truth, Aristotle understands imitation as one of the ways of knowing: "It seems that poetry was created by two factors, both of which are natural. After all, imitation is in people. to do is a characteristic born from childhood, and they differ from other creatures in that man is more capable of imitation than others, and in this way he forms primitive knowledge." Aristotle goes on to say that even in ancient times there were people with the gift of imitation (as well as a sense of rhythm and harmony) who gradually developed it and created "true poetry from improvisation". It can be seen that at the time, Aristotle pointed out that the art of speech was separated from folk oral creativity, syncretic forms of folklore.

Aristotle distinguishes the arts according to "what", "what" and "how" they imitate. It should be said that the same principle of classification has been preserved as a basis in modern aesthetics. If on the basis of the first aspect - imitation of "with what" art types such as music, dance, sculpture, literature are distinguished, then on the basis of the second aspect - imitation of "what" ethical and aesthetic signs are distinguished. On the basis of the third aspect - "how" imitation, Aristotle distinguishes literary genres from each other. According to him, imitation "... by narrating the event, like Homer, as something outside of itself; or in such a way that the imitator does not change his appearance, remaining by himself; or all the persons depicted "It can be done by presenting them as active people." True, at first glance, the principles of classification of Plato and Aristotle may seem the same. However, if one notices that while Plato relies more on the figure of speech, Aristotle seems to rely more on the relation of the imitator and the object being imitated. Considering that Aristotle's views were later developed in Hegel's teaching, and that the above two principles are mainly preserved in the classification of literature, it becomes clearer how important these two philosophers are in the development of literary and aesthetic thinking.

Music obeys the laws of life, it's true, that's why it affects people. Learning to listen and understand classical music is very important. Even at school, children learn what a musical image is and who created it. Often, teachers define the concept of images as particles of life. The richest possibilities of the language of tones allow composers to create images in musical works to realize their creative ideas. It is impossible to acquire musical culture without understanding this art. This is the concept that makes it possible to compose, listen, perform, teach, perform musical activities. Reception allows you to understand what a musical image is and how it came about. It should be noted that the composer creates an image under the influence of impressions with the help of creative imagination. To make it easier to understand what a musical image is, it is better to

imagine it in the form of a combination of musical and expressive means, style, character of music, construction of the work.

Music can be called a living art that combines many types of activities. The sounds of melodies contain the meaning of life. The image of a musical work represents the thoughts, feelings, experiences, actions, various natural manifestations of certain people. Also, under this concept, they refer to events from someone's life, from the entire nation and human activity.

The complexity of the musical image-character in music, musical and expressive means, conditions of socio-historical origin, principles of construction, composer's style. These are the main types of images in music:

Lyrics:

It conveys the personal experiences of the author, reveals his spiritual world. The composer conveys feelings, mood, emotions. There is no action here.

Epic:

He tells a story, describes some events in the life of the people, tells about his history and exploits.

Dramatic:

The personal life of a person, his conflicts and conflicts with society are described.

Fairy...

Shows artistic fantasies and imagination.

Comic:

Interesting situations and surprises reveal all the bad things.

During the time when Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle lived in Greece, culture was highly developed and many types of art flourished: theater, music, sculpture, architecture, poetry, dramaturgy. At that time, the tragedy that warns people about various tragedies in life, the riddles of human fate, the comedy that exposes social evils in society, the immorality of people, the art of preaching (rhetoric) that protects the just state system, humanitarian laws, is important in the social, political, and spiritual life of society. took place.

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