

A New Form of The Novel Genre Is the Poetic Novel And the Poem

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Abstract: This scientific article discusses poetic compositions belonging to the lyric-epic genre, such as epic poems, poetry, ballads, poetic stories, and poetic dramas, as well as a number of distinctive features of the poetic novel that differ from the poem. The features of Pushkin's poetic novel "Eugene Onegin," which made significant changes to the artistic structure and form of the poem and novel genres, were also analyzed.

Keywords: Genres of poem and novel, "Eugene Onegin," poetic novel, poem, lyrical hero.

Introduction: We all know that in addition to poetic novels, there are poetic works belonging to the lyric-epic genre, such as epics, poems, ballads, poetic stories, and poetic dramas. It is customary to use the term *dastan* in relation to poetic epic works in Uzbek literature, and the term *poem* in relation to new modern lyric-epic works. Some of our literary scholars use two terms as synonyms. In the poetic novel, subjective interpretation takes the lead, while objective interpretation serves as an auxiliary function. Although these aspects are also characteristic of the *dastan*, the poetic novel also has a number of unique features that distinguish it from the poem.

While the terms "large epic poem," "epic poem," "poem" were used in relation to existing poetic works before Pushkin, the term "*doston*" is used as a synonym for poetic epic works in Uzbek literature, and the term "poem" is used as a synonym for new lyrical-epic works. In some sources, there are cases of confusing the poem with a "poetic novel," and poetic novels with an "epic," "poem."

The genre of the poetic novel in Russian literature began with the work of A.S. Pushkin "Eugene Onegin." Being the most perfect and mature example of world novel writing in poetic form, this work of the poet is considered a synthesis, a complete manifestation of the novel poetry before him.

In a verse novel, it is a very difficult task to assimilate a lot of historical material and direct it towards a specific goal, as well as to convey great artistic essence and

thought in limited poetic lines.

The initial views on the poetic novel in the press began to appear in Russian literature when A.S. Pushkin's work "Eugene Onegin" reached a wide reading audience. In a letter to his friend Vyazemskiy dated November 4, 1823 (the year "Eugene Onegin" began to be written), the poet, addressing the novel, wrote: "I am not writing a novel, but a poetic novel (emphasis ours - L.A.), between which there is a difference of heaven and earth (what I am writing) is somewhat similar to the style of "Don Juan..."

Usually, when an author starts work, they mentally imagine their forthcoming book, look for a similar one in the works of other writers, often classics, and observe, learn, and be inspired by how they expressed their vision. For example, the great Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz, while writing the large epic poem "Pan Tadeusz," admits that he wanted to write it somewhat similarly to Johann Wolfgang Goethe's poem "The German and Dorothea," created in 1793. It's not a coincidence that Pushkin, after reading Byron's "Don Juan," conceived the idea of writing a poetic novel. Muhammad Ali explains the same thought as follows: "If Pushkin's work "Eugene Onegin" inspired me and prompted me to write a poetic novel, then another is the Polish national epic of the great Polish poet and patriot Adam Mickiewicz, the epic poem "Pan Tadeusz", which rose to the level of an encyclopedia of ancient Polish life." In fact, in a poetic novel, mastering a lot of historical material and directing it towards a specific goal is a very difficult task. Undoubtedly, the

author intended to express great artistic content and thought in limited poetic lines, to observe the form of a sonnet, and to use complete rhymes.

Literary critic M. Polyakov wrote: "In 'Eugene Onegin,' we see a harmony of traditionally characteristic features of the poem and novel genres, because Pushkin originally conceived this work as a poem, which is why in some letters he sometimes calls it a novel, sometimes a new poem."

As can be seen from this, when beginning to write the work, the author himself begins a clear work, as if touching a poem, but during the period of its creation (the work was written for almost ten years - L.A.) he was uncertain about the period covered by the work and the need to form a new aesthetic worldview of the characters. For this reason, the poet sometimes called the work a "novel," sometimes a "new poem." Moreover, when any work is written, it determines its genre, form, and means of expression. If this is not done, it will not be natural. A certain idea, a topic, falls into a poem, another - into a story, an essay. Nevertheless, as the parts of the work begin to be published, it becomes clear that it is a poetic novel. One of such factors, in the words of A. Mickiewicz, was the observance of Pushkin's tradition of novel writing, raised under the influence of Western novels. The other factor is the subjective side of the plot of the work, in particular, the poet's personality towards himself, friends, women, etc., in a word, "family."

The structure of "Eugene Onegin," consisting of two components, on the one hand, the depiction of characters and everyday events, and on the other hand, the determining role of spiritual, social, aesthetic, and philosophical analysis, requires measuring this work not by the criteria of the poem genre, but by the criteria of the poetic novel.

According to M. Polyakov's special recognition, "Eugene Onegin" contains all types of artistic discoveries of the European novel. The multi-layered content of the work, current events and amazing solutions, the combination of history and politics, economic life and social psychology allowed for a deep depiction characteristic of the European novel. Pushkin successfully used all this in his poetic novel. At the same time, this work introduced significant changes to the artistic structure and form of the poem and novel genres.

L.V. Shepilova, on the other hand, emphasizes that the poetic novel, compared to the poem, comprehensively expresses reality, reflects various relationships between characters, notes a detailed description of the situation and environment in which they live, and also comprehensively reveals the character of the main

characters in relation to the poem. In addition, he showed the full and comprehensive participation of the author's image in the poetic novel in relation to the poem.

The lyrical narrative or digressions in "Eugene Onegin" are described in harmony not only with the character of the writer, but also partially with his biography and the lives of the heroes of the novel. The necessity of illuminating the author's image in a poetic novel is connected with defining the character of an entire period, which makes the work extremely complex.

Our research on Uzbek lyrical novels shows that the possibilities of the poetry novel are narrower and more limited compared to the prose novel. Therefore, after Pushkin's poetic novel "Eugene Onegin," although poets wrote poetic novels in the literature of the world, Russian, and fraternal peoples, this form of the novel genre did not gain popularity among a wide readership, but at the same time, it indicates that it is not accidental as a genre and is developing in many literatures. After all, to compose a poetic novel, the creator must simultaneously enter the literary field as a prose writer with a broad epic scope and a poet who can poetically perceive the laws of poetry, reality, that is, possesses the skill of artistic depiction. This feature is not found in all creators. This circumstance has led to the fact that works in the genre of the poetic novel are rarely written in world literature.

Another characteristic of the poetic novel is that sometimes, along with the characters, the author can also actively intervene in the events. In contrast to the author of the poem, he has the opportunity to make extensive and appropriate use of the possibilities of the genre of the poetic novel. That's why it's so easy to distinguish a poem from a verse novel.

If the poetic novel provides for: a) a broader coverage of reality compared to the poem; b) reflection of diverse relationships between characters; c) broad recording of the situation and details of the environment in which they live; d) a broader revelation of the main character's character compared to the poem; e) reflection of the author's image, character, and certain aspects of the author's biography, such features are not noticeable in the poem.

As we know, in a poetic novel, the breadth of the plot compared to a poem shows originality, and in all poetic novels that have existed to this day, one can find the reflection of a large life scope. In the poem, this situation is somewhat narrower. In the work "Eugene Onegin," which had a great influence on the artistic style and form of the poem and novel genres, the period from the childhood of the main character - Eugene to the end of his life is mentioned.

Consequently, a poetic novel is a work created in a specific genre of poetry (a form of lyrical-epic work), which combines the reality inherent in the novel (narrating, storytelling), multi-planning, and subjective lyrical beginning. As in a prose novel, the author's word and participation are expressed conditionally, the characters in it are generalized, and the depiction of events is carried out with more lyrical digressions. In the poetic novel, epicism obeys the requirements of the lyrical genre. The lyrical hero actively participates in the development of his plot, in the compositional construction (in most cases, the poet himself).

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