



**JORJ GORDON BAYRON SHE’RIY ASARLARIDA METAFORA VA
QIYOSLASH STILISTIK VOSITALARNING LINGVISTIK VA BADIY
VAZIFALARI**

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada Jorj Gordon Bayron qalamiga mansub ayrim poetik asarlardagi metafora va qiyoslash stilistik vositalari va ularning stilistik va badiiy funksialari hamda lingvopetik xususiyatlari tahlil etilgan.

Kalit so’zlar: metafora, qiyoslash, ma’noni ko’chirish, badiiy ifoda vositalari, poetik uslub.

**ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ И ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫЕ ФУНКЦИИ
СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИХ СРЕДСТВ МЕТАФОР И СРАВНЕНИЙ В ПОЭТИЧЕСКИХ
ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЙ БАЙРОНА**

Аннотация. В статье анализируются стилистические средства метафоры и сравнения в некоторых поэтических произведениях Джорджа Гордона Байрона, их стилистико-художественные функции и лингвопоэтические особенности.

Ключевые слова: метафора, сравнение, усиление смысла, средства художественной выразительности, поэтический стиль.

**LINGUISTIC AND LITERARY FUNCTIONS OF THE STYLISTIC MEANS OF
METAPHOR AND COMPARISON IN BYRON’S POETIC WORKS**

Annotation. The article analyzes the stylistic means of metaphor and comparison in some of the poetic works of George Gordon Byron, their stylistic and artistic functions and linguistic and poetic features.

Key words: metaphor, comparison, amplification of meaning, means of artistic expression, poetic style.

Kirish. Tilning obrazliliyi romantizm davri poeziyasining ajratib turuvchi bir xususiyati edi. Masalan, Sheller haqida gapirishar ekan, adabiy tanqidchilar ko’pincha uni metaforadan keng foydalanuvchi adib, deb atashadi va uning she’rlarida jonlantirishning keng qo’llanilishini aytishadi. Bu esa “Bulut” (The Cloud), “Bo’zto’rg‘ayga” (To a Skylark), yoki “G‘arbiy shamol

odasi” (Ode to the West Wind) kabi she’rlarning tahlili natijasida xattoki mifologik ijod haqida gapirishga ham imkon beradi. Bu she’rlarda tabiatning jonlantirilgan voqeа-hodisalari o’zining yorqin va ko’p qirrali obrazliligi antik miflarga o’xshash yuksak poetik allegoriyalarga aylangan. Bayron bu borada Shellerga nisbatan torroq doirada ijod qilgan. Shunday bo’lsada, metafora va qiyoslash uning uslubuda juda katta o’rin egallagan. Tabiat Bayron va uning zamondoshlari uchun metafora va qiyoslashning tiganmas-bitmas manbasi bo’lib xizmat qilgan. “Chayld Harold ziyorati” va boshqa she’rlarda bu obrazlarning ko’pchiligi eskidan qo’llab kelingan vazifalarini bajaradilar: dengiz - o’zgaruvchanlik simvoli, burgut yoki qirg’iy mag’rur va tutqunlikka ko’nikmaydi, tog’lar esa ulug’vorlik simvolini anglatadi. Muvaffaqiyat mustahkamligiga bo’lgan ishonchsizlikni Bayron to’lqinlanayotgan dengiz uzra suzib borayotgan eski qayiqqa o’xshatadi:

The Earth to them was as a rolling bark

Which bore them to Eternity... (Ch. H. IV, 64)

Erksevar Chayld Haroldni u tutqunlikdagi yovvoyi qushga mengzaydi:

But in Man’s dwellings he became a thing

Restless and worn, and stern and wearisome,

Drooped as a wild-born falcon with clipt wing

To whom the boundless air alone were home... (Ch.H., III, 15)

Shoirni o’zi sevgan mavzusi ilhomlantiradi va uni shamol kabi olib ketadi:

... I seize the theme...

And bear it with me, as the rushing wind

Bears the cloud onwards... (Ch.H., III, 3)

Ozodlik tug’i xattoki shamolga qarshi bora oladigan dahshatli dovul misoli kabi xilpiraydi:

Yet, Freedom! Yet thy banner, torn, but flying,

Streams like the thunder-storm against the wind (Ch. H. IV .98)

Bu metafora va qiyoslashlarda o’z aksini topayotgan tabiat voqeа va hodisalariga tez-tez jon baxsh etiladi. “Chayld Harold ziyorati”ning uchunchi qo’shig’i 89 bandida osmon va zamin huddi biz insonlardek sukut saqlaydi, so’z bilan ta’riflash qiyin bo’lgan chuqur o’yga toladi:

All Heaven and Earth are still – though not in sleep,

But breathless, as we grow when feeling most;

And silent, as we stand in thoughts too deep: -

All Heaven and Earth are still:

O’z o’rnida inson aql-zakovati “tasavvurlar va alanga girdobi” qaynagan tubsiz chuqurlikka o’xshatiladi:

...I have thought

Too long and darkly, till my brain became,

In its own eddy boiling and o’erwrought,

A whirling gulf of phantasy and flame: (Ch. H. III. 7)

Yosh avlod his-tuyg‘ulari cho’lu biyobonlar qumliklarida halok bo’ladi va qorong’u va chirib borayotgan begona o’t-o’lanlar orasida zavolga yuz tutadi:

... our young affections run to waste,
Or water but the desert! Whence arise
But weeds of dark luxuriance, tares of haste,
Rank at the core, though tempting to the eyes,
Flowers whose wild odours breathe but agonies,
And trees whose gums are poison; (Ch. H. IV. 120)

Yoshlik yillarining halokatli va aqlsiz extiroslari o’zida minglab shamol kuchlarini mujassam etgan quyun misoli o’ziga tortib boraveradi :

.....youth’s frenzy.....

.....still it draws us on,

Reaping the whirlwind from the oft-sown winds (Ch. H. IV. 123)

G’am-alam esa tushkunlikka tushgan yuraklarga chqur ildiz otadi. Zamin qanchalik ulug’vor, mustahkam bo’lsa, ana shu g’am-alamning yuraklarni kemiruvchi kuchiga qarshi tura oladi, biroq bu ham uzoq vaqt dosh bera olmaydi:

Existence may be borne, and the deep root
Of life and sufferance make its firm abode
In bare and desolated bosoms: (Ch. H. IV. 21)

Majoziy kartinalarga jamlanar ekan bu metaforalar va qiyoslashlar mazmun va mohiyatning ichki belgilaridan e’tiborni chetga chalg‘itmaydi. Bu esa mavhumlikni muayyan predmetlar bilan birga qo’shgan obrazlar hisobiga amalga oshiriladi: masalan, tares of haste (ya’ni, shoshma-shosharlikning xatolari (so‘zma-so‘z aytganda shoshma-shosharlikning begona o’tlari (ya’ni yomon tomonlari), breathe but agonies, deep root of life va hokazolar. Bu so’z birikmalaridagi mavxumlikni anglatuvchi haste, agonies, life so’zlari va muayyan predmetni anglatuvchi tares, breathe, root so’zlari bir-biri bilan juda kuchli bog‘langan, masalan, predlog yordamida yoki to’ldiruvchili fe'l sifatida.

Ko’pincha, muayyanlik ma'lum bir geografik joy bilan qo’shilib keladi. Masalan, “Chayld Harold sayohati” poemasining uchinchi qo’shig‘ining boshlanishida Shveytsariya jonlantiriladi. Rona ikki tepalikni bir-biridan ajratib, yovuz dushman ikki sevishganlarni bir-biridan ayirgani kabi yana uchrashishlariga umid qoldirmay, ularning o‘rtalaridan o’ziga yo’l ochadi:

Now where the swift Rhone cleaves his way between
Heights which appear as lovers who have parted
In hate, whose mining depths so intervene,
That they can meet no more, though broken-hearted:

(Ch. H., III, 94)

Yana o’sha uchinchi qo’shiqda Reyn daryosi qirg‘oqlaridagi qadimiy qasrlar buyuk g‘oya va maqsadlari endilikda tushunarsiz bo’lib qolgan, va umuman unutilgan o‘tmishning buyuk mutafakkirlari misoli turishi tasvirlanadi:

And chieflees castles breathing stern farewells
From gray but leafy walls, where Ruin greenly dwells.
.

And there they stand, as stands a lofty mind,
Worn, but unstooping to the baser crowd,
All tenantless, save to the crannyng wind,
Or holding dark communion with the cloud
There was a day when they were young and proud:

(Ch. H., III, 46-47).

Zindonda halok bo’lgan o’spirinning go’zal chehrasi “Shilon tutquni” asarida yigitchaning ona vatani Shveytsariya va erkin hayotini eslatuvchi obrazlar yordamida tasvirlanadi. Bu yerlarda u umrini tog‘lar orasida o’tkazgan, yuzidan qochib borayotgan qizillik so’nayotgan kamalakka o’xshaydi, uning chaqnoq ko’zları zindonni-da yorita oladi:

. . . a cheek whose bloom
Was as a mockery of the tomb,
Whose tints as gently sunk away
As a departing rainbow’s ray; -
An eye of most transparent light,
That almost made the dungeon bright; (190 – 195)

Uning tiniq ko’z yoshlari esa xuddi tog‘u toshlardan oqib tushayotgan irmoqlar misoli:
And thus he was as pure and bright,
And in his natural spirit gay,
With tears for nought but others’ ills,
And then they flowed like mountain rills. (86 – 89)

U kun kabi: ozod va yosh burgutga chiroylı bo’lgan kun kabi go’zal edi:
For he was beautiful as day –
(When day was beautiful to me
As to young eagles being free) – (79 – 81)

Yuqoridagi misollardan ko’rinib turibdiki, inson xis-tuyg‘ularini anglatuvchi so’z, so’z birikmalari va ifodalar tabiat voqeа-hodisalariga qiyoslanadi. Biroq bu xis-tuyg‘ularning tabiatning jonsiz predmetlariga ko’chirilishi esa o’sha davr uchun yangilik emas edi. To’g‘ri, 18 asr klassik yozuvchilari bu stilistik vositalardan ehtiyyotkorlik bilan, ko’proq takror va takror ishlatilaverib siyqasi chiqqan jonlantirishlar ko’rinishida foydalanishgan. Biroq romantizm davri adabiyotida bu stilistik vositalardan yozuvchilar orasida sevimli uslub sifatida keng foydalanila boshlaydiki, ular yozuvchilarga maxsus, ko’pincha g‘amgin va yoki fojiali holat va kayfiyatni yaratish uchun juda qo’l kelgan. Shuning uchun bu uslub Anna Radklif, Metyu

Gregori Lyuis, keyinchalik Charlz Metyurin (mashhur romani “Darbadar Melmot” (Melmeth the Wanderer) kabi gotik romanlar mualliflari ijodida doim uchrab turadi. Bu kabi qiyoslashlarning rivojlanishida Jems Makfersonning “Ossian” asari ham juda katta rol o’ynagan deb aytish mumkin.

Adabiyotshunoslarning fikricha, Bayronning “Ossian” asarini yoshligidan sevib o’qigani ma'lum. Buning isboti sifatida ular Bayron ijodidagi “Kalmar va Orlaning o‘limi” (The Death of Calmar and Orla) asarini, yoki “Bekorchilik soati” (Hours of Idleness) prozaik asarida “Ossian”dagi ritmik prozalarga qilingan taqlidlarni misol qilib keltirish mumkin. Bu ilk ijod namunalarida Bayron “Ossian”da mavjud frazeologiyalardan, xususan, qiyoslash va metaforalardan keng foydalangan. Zero bu qiyoslash va metaforalarda ham inson xis-tuyg‘ularini va tabiatini tasvirlash uchun tabiat voqeasi va hodisalaridan foydalanilgan. Masalan, “Rough was thy soul, Orla! Yet soft to me as the dew of the morn”, “Then raise thy fair locks, son of Mora. Spread them on the arch of the rainbow; and smile through the tears of the storm”, “As roll the waves of the Ocean on two mighty barks of the North, so pour the men of Lochlin on the chiefs.” Yana shu narsa e’tiborni tortadiki, Makfersonga taqlid qilar ekan, yosh Bayronni bu asardagi obrazlilik maftun etibgina qolmaydi. Ba’zan, Makferson tilidagi ko’plab troplar, xattoki unga yoqmaydi: o’z izohlarida uning badiiy obraz vositalarini “og‘ir” deb hisoblaydi. Makfersonning Bayron ijodiga ta’siri uning so’nggi asarlarida ham kuzatilishi mumkin. Masalan, adabiyotshunos Xartli Kolrij Bayronnning “Gyaur” asaridagi eski qasr xarobalari tasvirini “Ossian” bilan solishtirgan. O’sha davr shoirlari lirikasida inson xis-tuyg‘ulari va tabiat voqeasi-hodisalarini o’zaro bir-biriga bog‘lab, uyg‘unlashtirib tasvirlashga harakat qilishgan. Tabiatni jonlantirib va “insoniylashtirib”, Vordsvort va Kolrij unga o’quvchilariga singdirmoqchi bo’lgan xis-tuyg‘ularni ato etishgan.

“Ozod Prometey” (Prometheus Unbound) asarining muqaddimasida P.B.Shelli “inson qalbi va yoki uning tashqi ko’rinishlari, hatti-harakatlaridan olingan obrazlar”dan o’sha davr she’riyatida kam foydalanilgani haqida gapiradi. Shunday bo’lsa-da, bu badiiy tasvir vositalarini Dante va Shekspirda doim uchratish mumkin edi.

Bayronnning “Gyaur” poemasi Gretsiyani hayot nishonasi so’ngan yuzga qiyoslash bilan boshlanadi. Endigma hayotdan ko’z yumgan insonning qotib qolgan yuz ifodasi butun mamlakat haqidagi taassurotni beradi va xalqning boy berilgan mustaqillik, ozodlikni qo’msayotganini ifodalaydi:

So fair, so calm softly sealed,
The first, last look by Death revealed!
Such is the aspect of this shore;
‘Tis Greece, but living Greece no more!
So coldly sweet, so deadly fair,
We start, for soul is wanting there (G. 88-93)

Bayron she’riyatidagi ruhiy kechinmalar aksariyat xollarda ikki asr davomida Yevropa xalqlarining achchiq hayotiy tajribalaridan olingan. Ezilgan va yakson bo’lgan Gretsiya, inqilob

umidlari puchga chiqqan Fransiya, xarobaga aylangan Italiya – bular Bayron ijodida o‘z aksini topgan edi. Aynan mana shu xalqlar kechinmalari shoirning kechinmalariga aylanadi.

Bayron ijodida Italiya davri o‘zgacha uslubi va o‘zgarishlar alohida ahamiyatga ega. Endi uning ijodida satira va mubolag‘ali hajviy tasvirlar birinchi o‘ringa o’tadi. Aleksandr Poup va 18 asr ingliz klassiklariga bevosita taqlid qilishlar ortda qoladi. Endi u obrazlarning “dunyoviy” moddiyligi sari intila boshlaydi. “Sud sharpasi” poemasini 28 bandida u shunday deydi:

My poor comparisons must needs be teeming
With earthly likenesses.

54 bandida esa shunday ta’kidlaydi:
I borrow my comparisons from clay,
Being clay myself,

Bayronning o’tkir satiralari eng avvalo Angliyaga qarshi qaratiladi. Angliya uning asarlarining markaziy mazmun va g‘oyasi hisoblanadi va u “Don Juan” poemasidagi muallif lirik chekinishlarida doim bu mavzuga qaytadi, ingliz xalqi urf-odatlarining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlariga ishora qiluvchi alohida qiyoslash va obrazlar bilan u haqda eslatadi. Bayronning “dunyoviy obrazlari” asosida millat, xalq taqdiri yotadi. Garchand bu dunyoviy obrazlar Bayronning qiziqishlari doirasiga tushib qolgan har qanday mamlakatning milliy bo‘yoqdorligi elementlarini o‘zida mujassam etsa-da, aksar hollarda milliy bo‘yoqdorliklari ingliz xalqiga tegishli ekani sir emas.

Don Xose oilasidagi Sevilyani tasvirlar ekan, Bayron don‘ya Inesni Ejuort romanlari qahramonlari bilan, inglizlarning boshqa ibratli kitoblaridagi yaxshi fazilatli timsollar bilan qiyoslaydi, uning mayda-chuyda narsalarga ham e‘tibor qaratuvchi sinchkovligini londonlik eng zo‘r soatsozlar tomonidan tayyorlangan soat mexanizmiga o‘xshatadi, o‘zga ayollardan ustunligini esa o‘sma davrlarda Londonning hamma yerida reklama qilinayotgan soch o‘stiruvchi pomadaga qiyoslaydi:

In short, she was a walking calculation,
Miss Edgeworth’s novels stepping from their cover,
Or Mrs. Trimmer’s books on education,....
Morality’s prim personification....

.....

Even her minutest motions went as well
As those of the best time-piece made by Harrison
In virtues nothing earthly could surpass her,
Save thine “incomparable oil” Macassar! (D. J. I. 16-17)

Angliya va uning urf-odatlari haqidagi doimiy eslatishlar Ines obrazi xarakteristikasining londonlik “oliynasab” o‘qimishli ayollarini satira satirasiga aylanganini ko‘rsatadi.

“Sud sharpasi”da muallif ko‘kdagi sharpalarni jo‘rttaga kundalik xalq tilidan olingan so‘z va frazeologik birikmalar yordamida tasvirlaydi: farishtalar “qochib ketayotgan yulduzni” tutishadi (“a runaway star”), “kishanlardan yulqinib qochgan toychoq misol kometani” (“a wild

“colt of a comet”, “out of bounds” (V.J., 2). Boqiy dunyo eshigi ostida insoniyat gunohlarini ro‘yxatga oluvchi xizmatkorday farishta “qora stol” ortida o’tirib olib patqalamda yozmoqda:

Terrestrial business filled nought in the sky
Save the Recording Angel’s black bureau;
Who found, indeed, the facts to multiply
With such rapidity of vice and woe,
That he had stripped off both his wings in quills... (V. J. 3)

“Beppo” poemasida esa Luraning go’zalligini Angliya qovoqxonalari eshigi tepasiga osib qo’yiladigan viveskalarga, shuningdek, ingliz rasmlı jurnallarining muqovasiga o’xshatiladi:

Laura.....
Fresh as the Angel o’er a new inn door,
Or frontispiece of a new Magazine. (B. 57)

Bayronning “dunyoviy” obrazlari, ko’pincha, kundalik turmush va hayot sohasidan olingan obrazlardir. Ular tasvirlanayotgan ob’ektni “pastga tushirishga” mo’ljallanadi, ular doim bir-birining ortidan keladi va satirik va kinoya ta’sirini kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Masalan, “Sud sharpasi”da Bayron o’z adabiy raqobatdoshi Roberts Sauti haqida gapirar ekan ana shu yo’lni tutadi:

He first sank to the bottom – like his works,
But soon rose to the surface – like himself;
For all corrupted things are buoyed like corks,
By their own rottenness, light as an elf,
Or wisp that flits o’er a morass: he lurks,
It may be, still, like dull books on a shelf,
In his own den,...

Bu misralarda Bayron yomon shoirni (ya’ni Sautini) avvalo har qanday tubanlik bilan shon-sharafga erishganligini tasvirlaydi, keyin esa bu muvaffaqiyatning mustahkamligini zerikarli, hech kim o’qimaydigan kitobga o’xshatadi. Afsuski, bu kitobni olib chiqib otib yuborishmagan va u hali xanuz kitob polkasida berkinib yotibdi. Bu qiyoslashlarning ikkisi ham bir bandda keltirilgan va aynan mana shu yaqinlik Sauti she’rlarining mazmun jihatdan bema’no, zerikarli va hech kimga kerakli emasligi haqida berilgan bahoni kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi.

Bayron o’z satirik poemalarida keng ishlatadigan “pastga uruvchi” obrazlar uning lirik she’rlariga xos xususiyat bo’lgan obrazlar tizimini to’liq siqib chiqaradi, deyish noto’g’ri. Bu tabiiy, albatta, Italiya davrida Bayron ijodida satira lirik ijodga nisbatan kengroq o’rin oladi. Shunday bo’lsa-da, u lirik shoir bo’lib qoladi. bunga “Chayld Haroldning ziyorati” poemasining to’rtinchi qo’shig‘i, “Dante bashorati” poemasi, “Tasso shikoyati” poemalari “Kain” dramasidagi ko’plab monologlar va boshqa she’rlarini misol qilib ko’rsatish mumkin. Bundan tashqari, Bayron ijodining ilk davrlarida, masalan lirik poemalarida, janrlarning aralashib ketishi, xattoki so’nggi asarlarida ham kuzatiladi. Masalan, “Don Juan”da lirik misralar va

bandlar mavjud. Butunlay o’tkir satirik ruh bilan sug‘orilgan “Sud sharpasi”da esa Bayronning lirik asarlarga bo’lgan qobiliyatini namoyon qiluvchi qiyoslashlarni kuzatishimiz mumkin. Bunda ruhiy xolatlar tabiat voqeа-hodisalariga qiyoslanadi: masalan, Shaytonning manglayini quturgan dengizga o‘xshatadi:

His brow was like the deer when tempest-tossed;
Fierce and unfathomable thoughts engraved
Eternal wrath on his immortal face,
And where he gazed a gloom pervaded space (24)

Lirik va satirik qiyoslashlarning va metaforalarning o’zaro aloqadorligi turlicha bo’lishi mumkin. Ba’zi hollarda, so’nggi misoldagi singari, poemadagi butunlay satirik usulda yozilgan qiyoslash mustaqil ma’no kasb etadi va ironik obrazlar bilan bevosita aloqaga kirishmaydi. Boshqa hollarda, masalan, Sauti ijodiga baho berish haqidagi bandlarda turlicha xususiyatlarga ega bo’lgan qiyoslash va metaforalar bir maqsadga xizmat qiladi – uning (Sautining) poemalari nafaqat zerikarli va ma’no jihatdan sayoz, balki, ustiga ustak, ular shunchalar tushunarsiz yozilganki, xuddi “botqoqlikdagi olov” singari ma’no va mazmunini ilib olish qiyin. Uchinchi holatda esa, va nihoyat, turli xarakterga ega bo’lgan metafora va qiyoslashlar bir-biri bilan to’qnashib, qarama-qarshilikning keskin ta’sirini paydo qiladi. Yana o’sha “Sud sharpasi” poemasidagi tasvirlarga qaytamiz. Georg III ga qarshi guvohlik berish uchun kelgan bir to’da guvohlarni ko’rib rangi oqarib ketgan Arxangelning (farishtalar va malaklarning eng kattasi) xolatini Bayron shunday tasvirlaydiki, bu tasvirga qiyoslashlarning butun bir boshli tizimi kiradi – biri ko’klarga ko’taruvchi, biri turmush tarzidan olingan, yana biri esa pastga fosh etuvchi qiyoslashlar:

When Michael saw this host, he first grew pale,
As angels can; next, like Italian twilight,
He turned all colours – as a peacock’s tail,
Or sunset streaming through a Gothic skylight
In some old abbey, or a trout not stale,
Or distant lightning on the horizon by night,
Or a fresh rainbow, or a grand review
Of thirty regiments in red, green, and blue (V. J. 61)

Chaqmoq va kamalak qiyoslanishi ortidan paradning qiyoslanishi ishlatiladi; “sunset streaming”, “Gothic”, “distant sunder” kabi so’z va so’z birikmalari poetik uslub bilan fikran bog’lanib keladi, “as angels can”, “he turned all colours; in red, green and blue” (qizil, yashil va ko’k mundirda kiyangan ma’nosida) kabi til qurilmalari band uslubiga og‘zaki nutq xarakterini bag‘ishlaydi.

Qiyoslashlar o’rtasidagi qarama-qarshilik yanada ko’proq komik xarakterga ega bo’ladi, chunki ularning hammasi bir bo’lib, boshi qotib qolgan Arxangelning yuzida bir paydo bo’lib, bir yo’qolayotgan kraska – ranglarni ifodalaydi.

Xulosa o‘rnida aytish mumkinki, Bayron ijodi xilma-xil o‘xshatish va metaforalarga boy bo‘lib, bu uning asarlarining kuchli ta’sirchan va bo‘yoqdor bo’lishiga xizmat qiladi. O‘zidan oldingi klassik yozuvchi va shoirlar ijodidan bahramand bo‘lgan va ularning so‘z boyliklaridan foydalangani xolda Bayron ingliz she’riyatini turli yangi istioralar bilan boyitdi.

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