

SYMBOLIC IMAGES IN I. YUSUPOV'S POETRY

SH. A. ARZIEV

Nukus State Pedagogical Institute Named After Ajiniyaz,
Independent Researcher of the Karakalpak Literature Department

ABSTRACT:

It is well known that one of the genres of literature that has been around since ancient times is poetry. For this reason, in ancient times, the whole art of word art was understood as "poetry". Its rapid reach and sensitivity to the human heart must have been closely connected with human life from time immemorial. In particular, the figurative aspect of poetry plays an important role in arousing beautiful feelings in the human heart, giving it aesthetic pleasure.

There are different ways of figurative expression in poetry. One of them is the method of creating a symbolic image, which has been used in fiction for a long time. In it, we see that the symbolic representation of the image of birds is widely used in folklore, in the examples of classical literature.

INTRODCUTION:

Symbol (symbol) is a method of expression used in a work of art in a figurative sense. [1,190.]

In Karakalpak literature, the creation of birds as a symbolic image had a mythological quality in our ancient literary heritage, and later in the works of Ajiniyaz and Berdakh, representatives of Karakalpak classical literature of the XIX century, which was the period of formation of national written literature.

"It seems that Ajiniyaz and Berdakh borrowed many figurative and symbolic images from the great poets of the East in their poems. For example, they effectively use the images of flowers and nightingales." [2. 36.]

Indeed, the images of flowers and nightingales also played a key role in the expression of symbolic meaning in the works of oriental classical poets. For example, great poets such as Navoi, Fuzuli, Fadridin Attor effectively used symbolic images in their works. In almost every of their poems, the images of flowers and nightingales are reflected in different senses.

In the works of the great representative of the twentieth century Karakalpak literature, People's Poet of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan, Hero of Uzbekistan poet Ibrayim Yusupov, symbolic and allegorical images are expressed at a high level in the form of artistic images. In the poet's several dozen poems, we can find many different types of symbolic images. In them, in particular, the image of birds, which are members of the living nature living around us, was created in a unique symbolic sense, which served to illuminate the main idea, the essence of the works.

The structure of the symbolic application of the image of birds can take two forms: 1) "in the style of parallelism, that is, the interaction between birds and man (lyrical hero)"; 2) "the transfer of human grief, inner experiences, emotions through the image of a clear and realistic landscape (bird)." [3.11.]

If we pay attention to the symbolic expression of the image of birds in I. Yusupov's poetry, we will see that both of the above forms are used. For example, in the poems of the poet, such as "On the shores of Kegeyli", "Cranes", "Swallow", "Owl", the poet tries to illuminate his life and worldly views in the image of living beings. In these works, the interactions

between humans and birds are presented in the form of internal conversations. In the poem "On the shores of Kegeyli" the artist describes the past and present nature of his native land, praises the devotion of ordinary birds to the Motherland and depicts it as a symbol of loyalty and devotion.

She admired the beautiful nature of her homeland, every inch of her husband, and loved it all her life. No matter which of his works we take, it is as if he is talking about the peculiar actions of living beings, their way of life. However, the works go deeper and deeper in terms of themes, encouraging the preservation of nature and finding solutions to the great environmental problems of today. This situation, in turn, is illuminated by different symbolic images in each of the poet's works.

Turnalar attracts the reader's attention with its deep philosophical content. In it, according to the author, the world, the environment in which we live, is not just made up of people. In its wholeness there is a place for all living things, the earth, the water, the air, the animals, the birds. If their natural balance is disturbed, the environment loses its integrity. So, while talking to the cranes that line up, the poet sees them in a sense as a symbol of a whole nature. Professor K. Orazimbetov, a well-known literary critic, expressed his views on the main idea of the poem and the peculiarities of its content, the diversity of methods of figurative expression in it. [4.28-29.]

In "Boyugliga", which is close to the content and ideology of this poem, he also raises the issue of the environment and describes the tragic state of nature today through a simple bird symbol. There are various negative perceptions among the people about the rich bird. However, the poet expresses some of the qualities of this bird in an artistic and aesthetic way, and beautifully

illuminates the fact that it also has a place in Mother Nature.

The poet's poem "Swallow" is also in the form of an interaction between the lyrical hero and the symbolic bird, in which he creates the swallow through human emotions - a symbol of family blessings, grace. In this case, the family or home is the homeland. So, the author depicts peace, the tranquility of the homeland through the image of a swallow. He also emphasizes the problem of the environment in the solution of events.

Another noteworthy fact is that in the next two poems of the poet, that is, in the plot of "Owl" and "Swallow", he skillfully uses the popular myths about these birds as an artistic detail. This, of course, played an important role in illuminating the birds in the form of a unique symbolic image, and had an impact on the ideological sharpness of the works, the maturity of the content.

"Poetry is not only useful, but at the same time it must be pleasing." [5.25.] From this point of view, the poet I. Yusupov not only skillfully depicts the miraculous paintings of nature, but also draws the reader's attention by paying attention to the sounds of birds, their beautiful behavior (nightingale, sparrow). This is found not only in the poems of the artist, but also in his large-scale works.

The poem "Nightingale's Nest" has a special place in the work of the poet with its interesting plot, colorful world of images and unique artistic and compositional structure. While the main idea of the work is about people being loyal to each other, kindness, peace and tranquility, it depicts the images of humans and birds in parallel throughout the course of events. In the poem, the poet depicts the nightingale as a symbol of nature. That is, through the tragedy of the nightingale separated from its nest, it calls on people to preserve nature, to pay attention to the living

beings around them. Also, in the lyrical digressions in the work, in some verses, many images of birds are created. These images are artistically perfectly expressed in a way that is closely related to the content and idea of the poem.

The theme of mother nature and its preservation also occupies a central place in the poems of the artist, which are full of inner psychological forgiveness. In them, the poet tries to interpret his inner feelings on the basis of symbolic artistic images (birds). Naturally, this situation creates the basis for the artistically mature and influential of the centuries, for the convincing observation of ideas.

For example, the poet I. Yusupov in his poem "Pheasant" creates the pheasant as a symbol of nature. In it, the lyrical protagonist falls in love with the unique image of the bird "seeing the perfect, clear color" [6.184.]. Meanwhile, the hunter benefits, and the poor bird becomes a victim of evil. "Nature requires people to preserve the beauty of life. Because there are two approaches to it in the world: some people love it aesthetically as the charm of life, others seek it for their own selfishness, destroy it, fight good and evil. [7.35.] The poet expresses his idea figuratively by describing these aspects in a contradictory manner.

There are people who describe the main content of their works in the sense of love for the Motherland, Mother Nature, and always respect them. Poets, especially those who shake the pen in poetry, try to illuminate their inner experiences on the basis of these feelings.

I. Yusupov, a versatile artist and a great poet of our time, also tries to artistically depict all aspects of the living world during his creative work. Every work he creates, every image is distinguished by its sincerity, heart-wrenching charm and finally vitality. In this regard, it is safe to say that these thoughts of the poetess Zulfiya are a high assessment of the

poet's work: "The language of the people will be rich with nature, pastures, deserts and seas, rivers and lakes, geese. His world of thinking is often figurative. Abraham's poems are the beating of the heart of this people, the bright picture of the life of this people, the steam of the fire. These songs are poems created with a deep understanding of the heart of the people, with a sense of childhood and greatness with nature. [8.7.]

One of the issues that should be studied separately in the modern Karakalpak literary science is the creation of the image of birds in fiction. Especially in view of the fact that the symbolic and figurative representation of the image of birds has developed from ancient times to the present day and formed as a perfect style of imagery, there is a need for scientific research in this area.

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