

The Skill of Using Images in Guljamol Askarova's Poetry

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Abstract: *This article analyzes the images widely used in Guljamol Askarova's poetry, such as the sun, earth, desert, flowers, and reveals the spiritual world of the artist through these images.*

Keywords: poetry, image, plot, poem, the skill, nature, earth, sky, image, emblem, symbol, tradition, poetic

Introduction. The poetic image is the main element of the artistic device of the poetic work. Poetic images related to the life of nature are formed on the basis of which the artist gives a significant social background to his views on the beauties of the universe. Through each poetic image one can learn about the position of the artist, the aesthetic world, the power of the pen, reflections on the world and human suffering, the ability to artistically perceive the material world. Every poetic image is a natural drawing of reality. Just as Uzbek poets' creative pursuits and ways of composing poetry are not the same, their ways of depicting nature through artistic images are also diverse. Iqbol Mirza's adaptation of nature to the human psyche, Minhojiddin Mirzo's search for pure beauties, Halima Ahmedova's desire to find her identity in the world, Guljamol Askarova's desire to understand nature are the basis for the creation of a unique nature in modern Uzbek poetry is the ladders of skill?

Main body. Talented poetess Guljamol Askarova was born on March 5, 1978 in the village of Beshdargat, Kattakurgan district, and Samarkand region. He graduated from the journalism faculty of the National University of Uzbekistan. Member of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan. In 2001 she was awarded the Zulfiya State Prize. She has published books of poetry, including «Dil fasli», «Ro'shnolik», «Bedor qo'ng'iroq», «Baxt dastxati»As you read his poems, you will be deeply moved by his poems, which, if I came to the world as a lawn, would be happier. You will be amazed that the creator incorporates the expressions of rebellious emotions in his heart into symbols such as trees, leaves and grass. The series of poetic images of Uzbek nature is based on a true artistic reflection of reality, and each image is based on poetic experiences about certain natural phenomena and events. Images such as tree, flower, soil, rain, wind, fog, star, sun, grass, bird, water, ant, island used in poems about nature have a special place in modern Uzbek poetry shows significant social significance. In the following poem, the lyrical protagonist expresses his wishes and sorrows by addressing his mother:

Ona qandoq o'yin boshlab qo'ydim men,
Qandoq savdolarga boshimni berdim.
Qandoq sahrolarda yurgandim ona,
Qirq yil tovonimdan tikanlar terdim.
Hayot egib borar mag'rur boshimni,
Boqsam yuragimda mislsiz dog'lar.
Lekin havasimni keltirar mudom,
Birovga suyanmay yuksalgan tog'lar.
Men axir tuproqdan kuch olgan qizman,
Tuproqning ichida qotgan suyagim.
Onajon, bu o'xshash qismatni qara,
Otarning qo'ldek qadoq yuragim.

The creator seeks answers to the uprisings in the inner world through the symbols of the desert, mountains and soil. My head bowed to the worries of life left deep scars on my heart, and the hardships of life filled my heart. During one of her meetings with Guljamol Askarova, she was asked when the poet would write a poem. Guljamol Askarova answered: "In my opinion, the birth of a poem requires a force that shakes the poet's soul. Pain, anguish, light feelings are needed. Poetry is written when pain is stuck in your throat, when joy flies to the sky, when joy fills you with passion. But the truth is, I don't remember how I wrote it... It's so instantaneous that I can't remember it... We caught butterflies when we were children, or rather, we were too busy to catch them... Writing poetry, if it is an inspiration, this memory of my childhood comes to my mind in bright, colorful situations for some reason..."

Indeed, the creative people consider inspiration to be the greatest feeling and are inspired by it, and all the ages of original art, including literature, are the fruit of true inspiration. "Strict discipline is a poetic content, a requirement of the poet's thinking. Just as the universe, the stars moving in their orbits in different galaxies, do not collide with each other for no reason, no metaphor or even word in a real poem should move beyond the poet's line of intent, nor should it contradict the poet's noble intention" [1,192]. The images and symbols in Guljamol Askarova's poems are also based on her creative outlook and nature. In it, each word has a universal meaning, and each image has its own poetic meaning. In particular, if we pay attention to his poem "The Poem of the Spirit", we read the following verses:

Garchand bugun poygaklarda mening joyim,
Garchand bugun unutilgan bir dalaman.
Lek bir kuni poyim o'pib kelar tog'lar,
Bulutlarga oyoq qo'yib yuksalaman.
Vatanimga yuragimdan qon ichirdim,
Hur ruhimga or ichirdim, shon ichirdim,
Shu vatanning yuragiga boshim qo'yib
Men quyoshga qo'lim berib yuksalaman.
Azal abad shu tuproqning qiziman men
To'marisning qonda qolgan iziman men.
Garchi bugun osmon chorlar, lek baribir,
Men tuproqqa ko'ksim berib yuksalaman.
Shu tuproqdan yuksalgaydur qo'rg'onlar ham,
Tuproq quchsa qaynagaydur qumg'onlar ham.
To tuproqda ekan manim ildizlarim
Men toabad yuksalaman... yuksalaman!

Creators who follow the path of artistic perception and poetic interpretation of nature pay great attention to the weight of thought, the depth and solidity of images, the novelty of artistic thought. They penetrate deep into the hearts of their lyrical heroes, expressing their thoughts, images of nature in accordance with their sorrows and grief's, thereby creating colorful individual poetic images. The study of nature through figurative means has played an important role in the development of the artistic skills of young poets.

Results. The uniqueness of the artist's literary skill in depicting nature begins with the poet's understanding of nature - a deep sense of unity with the world and man, seeing poetic scenes of human emotions in nature. The images of the field, the cloud, the sun, the sky, and the earth in this poem play a key role in revealing the creative psyche:

Mother! I became the flower of the circle,
I became a slave to false praise.
I've been to way of the sun,
I don't care as the desert.

The poet seeks the peculiarities of society from nature, connects it with his life and thoughts. Therefore, in Uzbek poetry, nature is not simply depicted, but based on certain philosophical and aesthetic views of the artist, who perceives nature as an artistic phenomenon. One of the peculiarities of Uzbek poetry is the complexity of life, the awakened feelings in the worldview of people, drawing conclusions on the example of natural phenomena, philosophical observation against the background of artistic perception of the beauties of nature. When you read the poems of some artists, you feel like you are trapped in a maze. It is impossible to know what they are talking about and what they are trying to say. Poems of this kind are as frustrating as paintings of avant-garde artists. These works, in any genre, are shocking because of the ambiguity of their meaning. Guljamol Askarova's poems are remarkable for their depth of meaning, allegory, clarity of analogies, and the fact that all the lines are inextricably linked and effectively express the whole meaning.

Conclusion. In them, the poet is seen as the main protagonist and pleases the poet with his weighty thought. In conclusion, in the poetry of Guljamol Askarova created a unique artistic encyclopedia of the nature of our motherland - Uzbekistan, which gives a poetic form to the aesthetic essence of nature through poetic perception of nature, artistic study of its laws and nature. methods of mastering events as an artistic means, aesthetic criteria and artistic models of depicting nature, the leading motives and themes of poetic nature, the classification of landscape lyricism and a series of images. The artist created a poetic image of nature as a result of artistic mastery of objects and events in the universe.

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