



THE IMAGE OF NATURE IN THE WORK OF AYDIN KHODJIYEVA

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Annotation

This article analyzes the poems of the national poet of Uzbekistan Aydin Khodjieva on the theme of nature. In his poems, the poet uniquely approaches nature, its richness and beauty. The unique artistic abilities and talents of the poetess are revealed in her landscape lyrics. In the poet's poems, the feelings and thoughts of a person are revealed through the objects of nature, and the image of nature is shown as a symbolic symbol that reveals painful memories in the heart. Aydin Khodjieva's poems are a balanced depiction of nature and creative spirit.

Keywords: lines of nature, social motif, composition of nature, lyrical hero, artistic and aesthetic function, object of nature, landscape lyrics, psychological image, lyrical image, objects of nature, creative technique, lyrical drawing, metaphorical character, artistic image.

Introduction

Human life is closely connected with nature, he has always been a friend of nature. Nature is constantly evolving, constantly updated. Poetry, - writes literary critic Ibragim Gafurov in his book "The Heart of Lyrics", - from the very beginning always searched for and followed nature, always admired it, discovered incredible music, melodies, incredible colors in it. If a folk genius starts four lines of a song, he will take the first two lines from nature... " In the lyrics of the talented poetess Aidyn Khodjieva, we see the harmony of man with nature, love for nature. The work of the poetess Aydin Khodjieva, who grew up in the beautiful and unique oasis of Navoi, blossomed, sang the beauty and splendor of the beautiful oasis, grew up among people with a simple and pure heart, is remarkable. In her memoirs, Aydin Khodjieva recalls her youth: "The longing in their eyes and the old people who worked day and night in the place of the young men of our village, the hard work of the elderly women will pass in my memory as yesterday." If we look at the works of the poet, we will see beautiful landscapes, love of nature, fantastic lines of nature. The lyrics of nature are so beautifully expressed in the poet's poems that the reader lives directly in the heart of nature and tries to stay in this environment:

Moon nourishes silence Quiet night.

He is still the ruler of existence,





The Night flows from the side.

As if with rare colors.

The artist painted a landscape in these poems. In these verses about the night, the image of “night” is associated with the earth and the sky. The poet is beautiful in that the wind blows quietly and softly, the stars twinkle step by step, the moon shines in the shadow of the mad moon and illuminates the night, the moon flies on a swing and beats the waves, and finally comes dawn, represented by images.

Water whips in the ditch,

The moon shone on the roof.

Light in the windows,

On a dreamy evening

The poem is dated 1969. From this it can be seen that the creator introduced the image of natural landscapes without social motives. The poet’s work is diverse and colorful, in which life, creativity, human images and challenges, as well as fantastic images in connection with the composition of nature are expressed. This poem, titled “At Sunset” beautifully depicts a sunset. Seeing the moon shining from the roof, the lyrical hero fantasizes about the water shining in the moat in prayer. At this point, the chick rests on a tree under the armpits. Young brides roll up their sleeves and milk a cow tied to a pole. In the poems “Here comes the sun from the west” we see that the artist gradually became the leader of the creative environment. In the lyrics of the talented poetess Aydin Khodjieva, we see the harmony of man with nature, love for nature.

Sleepy giant deceives and chills the ground,

Brackets to warm your soul.

An old, mute man again says

The Gentle Sun of the Peasant Heart.

Blessed is nature, in which the seasons revolve. Usually during the seasons, a harsh winter brings death. In the poet’s lines, nature does not “die”, it freezes as a “sleeping giant”. Such a fabulous and lyrical image fascinates the poet. And at the mouth of the waters of Jacob, the earth “breathes”. That is, the eyes of good intentions, happy days did not fall asleep as if by magic. But it’s not forever. Nature speaks again, taking the warmth from the “gentle sun of the peasant heart.” Through the image of a peasant, the poet wants to express to the poet the self-consciousness hidden in the bowels of our people. A farmer is a hard-working, simple person who combines human kindness and solidarity. That’s why his heart is “soft sunny.” This lyrical line is seen as a creative way for the poet to express the connection between man and nature.





Witness to Freedom

The nightingale is full of tears, milk,
The wind is made of clouds,
Clouds, wake up your grass!

“Since human life is closely connected with nature, a pure poetic view of nature, its poetic comprehension excites and makes everyone think.” In each of her poems, Aydin Khodjieva talks about nature, and even in some of her poems, the environment, all of nature becomes human, they seem to be more alive than people, their hearts are greater than people. In the artistic interpretation of the poet, the tones, sounds and colors of nature are direct manifestations of the climate of the human psyche.

Stumbling in the sun, holding a mirror,
Hearts fall into the whirlpool of floods.

Paints say nightingale wanders,

It is also a flower on the temples of a thick willow.

Flowers, sun, water, nightingales, willows - all these are not just natural objects, but artistic details. Aydin Khodjieva connects each of them with its symbolic meaning and creates an artistic whole. Flowers are a symbol of beauty, kindness and joy. The sun is a symbol of the eternity of life. The flow of the heart into the whirlpool is the ascension of the heart with great aspiration. So why does the poet compare water to a wandering nightingale? Because the eyes of the lyrical hero are directed to the sky. There is hope for the future in this vision of long-haul destinations. Water should flow forever and never stop. That's why flowers are tied to stems.

Through her lyrical lines, Aidyn Khodjieva transfers nature to man. So, nature becomes human, sharing human emotions. “Nature, like all arts and genres, is one of the eternal themes of lyrical poetry. Whichever of the works of art we take, man certainly participates in the depiction of the landscape, and this or that property of nature is rediscovered through the human attitude to it.”

O simple nature
Soul-loving offspring
Blunt cold stones
Why are you saved?

The poems of Aydin Khodjieva are full of motives of striving for simplicity and purity in the primitive life of mankind. In this poem, nature means nation, homeland, all of humanity. The cradle of human destruction is the Motherland. He must make it a place of eternal bliss. Given that the poem was written in 1988, on the eve of the independence of our country, we see that the image of "stone" has a special meaning. These stones are the great coup d'état of the turn of the century, a historical fact that





expelled our “oppressive” generations. Here the poet writes on a social theme. “Cold stones” are the deepest pains, dreams and unfulfilled dreams of people. But when these pains come into play, the people will become a powerful force.

You are a genius
You were free, man,
In the darkness of the universe
You were a light, man!

In this poem, in the form of an address to the people, the poet sincerely mourns the obedience, sorrow and suffering of the nation. Human freedom, unity, freedom and progress were for the poet a matter of faith. It is this noble intention on the path of dreams that awakens people's feelings and calls for unity, for rebellion against the “cold stones”. Aydin Khodjieva sings about the inner peace and beauty of man and describes the singing of birds accompanying her voice. The image of animate nature is not drawn by the poet, but all of nature moves towards words and is dressed in an artistic dress.

There is a cloud of milk in the sky,
Gardens are a paradise for birds
Nights full of mysterious dreams,
The sun is shining on the chest.
Lakes and streams swell,
Laughter on the shore.
My heart can't fit in a cage
Words turn to lightning.

The nature of the ancient cosmos, which gave a creative heart, amazed and delighted the poet - the concept of homeland and life on this earth. “Then it just became known to us. She's upset about something. Then, when you encounter the unique, sudden appearance of calm nature, everything will be forgotten.”. Aydin Khodjieva, like artists, describes what she saw in a unique artistic way. The image of nature in the above poem is metaphorical. Reading the poem, we see a quiet night, white clouds, gardens and the sun. The poet first revives the image as in real life: clouds float, the sun shines, streams rise. The image gradually adapts to the experiences of the lyrical hero, making the poet feel as if he is imagining it. The white cloud of Mother Nature, a night full of mysteries, a unique peace in them, envelops the human body throughout the poem. When a poet compares a cloud to “milk,” he is referring to the fact that it brings blessings, livelihoods, and abundance to homes. The poet describes a frightening night in the darkness in a cheerful, lively tone: full of mysterious dreams.





The solar “roaring grass” is an example of the heat and light that are the source of energy and life on earth.

The earth is soft, like a handful of silk,
The earth is beautiful, the daughter is a flower, like a flower.
The earth is fragile, the blue butterfly in the sky ...
An iron spider that sucks blood

The lyrics of Aydin Khodjieva are a series of unique images. Each season, the poet adds new meanings to images such as earth, a flower butterfly and silk and draws extraordinary conclusions. Land is a very broad concept in this poem, meaning nature, people, homeland. The “handful of silk” of the earth is a symbol of a simple, hardworking, obedient and at the same time unrecognized people. No matter how soft the land is, it cannot satisfy the lyrical hero's needs for independence and freedom. But there is life in a red flower that sprouts from the ground. At the same time, the earth itself is a “red flower” that gives life to man and all beings. In this poem, the flower is independence, goodness, beauty. So, independence brings freedom, goodness and beauty to the country. In the next paragraph, the ground looks like a blue butterfly. A butterfly is a generalized image of people with a sensitive heart, feeling life with their hearts, sensitive to “spider” emotions, not understanding beauty. Why is the butterfly “fragile”? With its clouds, its gardens of Eden, its foaming streams, its lakes, its laughter, its radiant sun, it glitters with the blood of “spiders.” thus, the central image in the poem becomes the embodiment of the earth, suffering and dreams of the Motherland, the nation and the future.

Now let's look at this poem by the poet. It would not be an exaggeration to say that in this poem the poet's thought is filled with the brightest poems of the image of nature.

On the rock at the top
One leg is tied.
Deer live in the sun,
Getting ready to jump.

In this poem, the poet seems to express the state of writing the poem. Perhaps the poet was inspired by a deer in a poem. Following the image of a deer, the poet seeks inspiration in the beauty of nature. What a wonderful way to express this once again testifies to the skill of the poet. From a seemingly simple poem in the image of a “deer”, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The deer is a symbol of fear;
2. Deer is a wonderful world, a symbol of life;
3. The deer is a symbol of the revival of existence, nature.





Day and night behind the horizon,
On the ringing wing of silence,
It was a dream come true.
Face to face with the sky,
The stars are ugly, dull,
I listened to the song lol.

In this poem, the image of the wind comes first. We should avoid the idea that the image of the wind is found only in lyrical works and only in modern literature. The roots of the image of the wind go back to one of the folk tales “Zumrad va Qimmat”. In classical literature, we find an image of the wind in the form of clogs, nasim, baud, wind. For example, in Alisher Navoi's poem “O wind”, the image of the wind analyzed by us has a great artistic and aesthetic function. The next verse begins with a direct mention of the wind.

O wind, go and tell my cypress tree,
Please tell, whats the story of them big puppys...

In our modern literature, in Shavkat Rahmon's poem “Tall Trees”, we observe a specific view and appearance of the wind.

Есть высокие деревья,
Asking for strength from the heart of the earth,
In energetic, tangled branches
Daburu blocked the Poyiroz road
Dabur brings endless sorrow,
Unprecedented torture.

But the image of the “wind” in the work of Aydin Khodjievva seems to have a different look. The protagonist, drowning in fantasy, is disappointed, and, like the wind, spoils the plans of his beloved, sighs. So, here the poet depicts the image of the “wind”.

This place would not be,
It was spring.
They wanted to build a house,
They came with a saw.

This poem-fairy tale describes the fate of two trees growing by the stream - an apple tree and a mountain. This spring, several people came to the apple orchard by the creek to build a house. They cut down the apple tree with a saw. The poet describes this event with the help of complex imagery: he tied a wire rope, pulled it on a bulldozer, and then cut an apple. In this poem, the poet focuses on the problem of the lyrical hero, instead of the object, the lyrical hero, in the subject of the environment and nature. In his appeal to nature, the creator symbolized being, sees and knows





everything in it. As a result of observing the work of Aydin Khodjiev, we also observed the principles of psychological imagery in landscape lyrics. Its first appearance is the humanization of nature. In poetry depicting nature, the image of the soul dominates. This is expressed through poetic seasons associated with nature. As you know, details are important in the depiction of nature. Really “In all forms of art, reality is expressed through images, but this image is not reality itself. Every image in a work of fiction is a poetic image as a reality that goes beyond the emotional and mental perception of the creator.” The first stanzas of this poem, as it were, ideologically and artistically paved the way for the next stanzas. This ensures the continuity of the lyrical flow in the poem, the logic of the poem, the priority of the image of nature. Along “Throughout the system of stripes, images become clearer, the lyrical pathos added to them is enhanced, the image of nature is released.”:

The days are hastening, the night is imagining,
God bless the cradle of the stars.
The frosty wind that wears the needles,
Birds of a feather flock together in the chestnut grove..

In this poem, you can see that the days are getting shorter, the birds are flying away to hot lands, the sun-drenched gray mountains are creeping towards the cold crown, and there are no flowers or fruits on the ground.

Through the analysis of poems saturated with images of nature, we discovered another important feature of the artist. Not all creators are able to catch the mood and mood of a person. But the poetess Aidyn Khodjiev succeeded. That is why the products of his work are associated with eternity. Whichever poem by Aydin Khodjiev we turn to, we encounter poetic movements related to nature. This is the unique style of the poet. In addition to describing nature and man, the poet also reveals the features and sides of the thinking of our people. Every change and event in nature he associates with the fate of man. Therefore, changes in life, joys and sorrows, sorrows and losses are compared with the seasons, landscapes and objects. After all, nature, our divine refuge, has long been a source of inspiration for poets.

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