



## THE IMAGE OF CLOSED SPACE IN I. YUSUPOV'S LYRICS

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### Summary

This article is devoted to one of the most important problems in modern Karakalpak literary criticism. This article explores the problem of expressing the category of closed artistic space in the lyrics. This problem is investigated by the example of lyrics of the talented Karakalpak poet I. Yusupov.

**Keywords:** lyrical chronotope, style and chronotope, chronotope analysis, images of artistic time and space, closed space.

### Introduction

The chronotope theory, which appeared in the 30s and 40s of the XX century, is now formed as a literary category. Several types of artistic space, which are an integral part of the chronotope, are known. Well-known scientist Yu.M. Lotman in his work "The problem of the artistic space in the prose of Gogol" ("Проблема художественного пространства в прозе Гоголя") distinguishes between open and closed types of space. According to the scientist, they are important to release the opposition of the outside world and the inner world [1.413-447]. V.E.Khalizev says that in the work "Theory of literature" ("Теория литературы") both open and closed spaces have a symbolic character in the form of motives and leitmotifs [2.248].

Whether the artistic space in the lyrics is open or closed depends on the mental state of the lyrical protagonist, whether the feelings in his heart are limited or not. The term "limit" here refers to both the date under which the feelings are conveyed and the opposition (mind and feeling) under the date. Closed space is expressed through closed spaces, usually, space, room, mirror, door, picture, letter, coffin, grave-like images.

One of the widely used types are room or place closed space images. There are some examples of them in world literature like the room where Raskolnikov plans his crime ("Crime and punishment" by F.Dostoevskiy), the room where Gregor Zamza turns to the animal and hides from his family, ("Erosion" by F.Kafka), the room of Jhonsy where he looks at autumn leaves through window ("The last leaf" by O'Genry), and the room which Erzhan Serzhanov have the book's picture drawn ("Pupil of the eye" by T.Qayıpbergenov), the ward where Kadim Muradov remember his past life





the novel "Conscience" by K.Mámбетov), lyrical hero's room in entrance of B.Genzhemuratov ("About the room in entrance" by B.Genzhemuratov) in karakalpak literature are popular.

In lyrical compositions, the room chronotype differs from other literary genres. In the drama, while the chronotope of the room serves to provide the social origin of the characters and the spirit of the epoch [3.20], according to D. Khursanov, a well-known Uzbek poet who studied the issue of illumination of closed space in poetry, in epic works the chronotope of place or room are accurately described through the description of writer. It is impossible to fully illuminate the closed space due to the fact that lyrical works are based on laconicism. This space is in some cases the opening center of the character and spiritual world of lyrical heroes. Thus, in order to give strength to the spiritual state, it is necessary to dwell on the details and objects in the room [4.198-202]. This is given in U.Azim's lyrics as follows:

On the desk letters which wrote you ,  
On the wall the picture of you,  
And you look at me kindly.

My room is a huge universe for me  
A sad memory which you left me[5.46].

In Seyitov's lyrics, the chronotope of the place (room) differs in its strong poetic content, brevity and imagery:

A flute cries in dark room alone!...[6.71]

The poem depicts the inner turmoil of a lyrical hero standing in front of the "House of Happiness"(registry office).The image of lonely flute is a symbol of the spiritual state of the lyrical hero, who suffers from loneliness, and the "darkness" of the room, the depression in the spiritual world of the lyrical hero, and doubt for the future.This work was analyzed from the point of view of the scientist A. Dosymbetova[7.125-126]. Loneliness, remembrance of the past, analysing the words and actions,comparison,death,pain of love,separation, mental difficulties are revealed via place or room.chronotope in the lyrics of Sh.Seytov.

In the poems of I.Yusupov such as « Room №501», «Songs of first love», «Do not expell me,beauty, front of your window» differ from the poems which are mentioned above.

The image of place or room space is related to a person's inner experiences, change of mind, and has its own evolution. In mythology, the image of a small space is said to be a disciplined life, a place of protection from danger [8].It is clear by the fact that in Greek mythology, the return of the main characters to their homes is considered to be





the greatest goal. In folklore, fairy tales and epics, the point of occurrence of all sorts of unexpected events - is connected with the departure of hero from his home.

In lyrical works, the images of space, such as house, place, and room, are used in every service related to the idea and theme of the work. For example, while in the poems on theme of the Motherland is valued as a home is the part of the fatherland, witness to lyrical hero's childhood, the place of dreams, in the poems about love (the room of a loved one) it is used as a place of anticipation and longing, which causes the greatest increase in feelings.

In I. Yusupov's poem "Do not expel me, beauty, front of your window" the feelings of love of the lyrical hero are given, and first of all we see the image of a young man in love who intends to express his feelings. This is a place that looks strange to others, the girl's room is described as the most beautiful place in the language of the man:

There are many parks in our city,  
Beautiful house with wide windows,  
But in the house where you live  
The two windows are nowhere to be found.  
From one end of Nukus,  
Even if they send me blindfolded,  
Supposing like a blind,  
I would find it, and knock [9.60].

In this episode, the poet describes the powerful feeling of love in an epic episode, that is, a young man sent from the suburbs at night, even if blindfolded, can find the place of his lover. Even it seems like ordinary thing or extremely boastfulness, it describe the loyalty of the young man to his lover (he find her home without going anywhere else), patience (night-means difficult periods in life) and finding her home at night even blindfolded, author explain the confidence the strength of hero's feelings.

In poetic lyrics, the image of room space can be seen in the use of a mirror chronotope:

Oh, if I were a gnarled oleaster,  
By your window,  
I would always looked at you,  
When you are at home [9.60]  
Who accuses me that I "cannot love",  
I love even your sparrow,  
Even that your black cat  
Sitting in front of mirror [9.103].





In literature, the mirror chronotope is shaped as an image of traditional space in love lyrics, and it is associated with motives such as encounter, expectation, and longing [9.172-180]. In the lines of the poem, the lyrical hero's waiting for his lover in front of the window, even his love for the sparrow and the cat near her house, is a sign of his true love.

Another peculiarity the love lyrics in I. Yusupov's lyrics, which are explained by the chronotope of the section, is that they convey the feelings of love along with the national spirit and values. For example:

Oh, If I were a gnarled oleaster,  
By your window!

At the same time, the poet gives a little information about our land and nature through a "gnarled oleaster", which seems to be one of the most common in Karakalpakstan. Every nation's attitude to the theme of love is different. It depends on their national history and values. We can see this in the example of the poet's "Room №501". In this case, the lyrical hero describes the 7 girls in the dormitory, introduces them to the reader, and writes about the girl who he loves:

The seventh girl- is Amu star,  
She is from my neighborhood.  
Oh, brown-eyed Karakalpak girl,  
I can't even say your name [9.122]

The lyrical protagonist, no matter how much he suffers in love, does not reveal his love, keeps it a secret, and tries to protect it from rumors and inconveniences. In the poems on the theme of love, the qualities of the Karakalpak girls, such as patience, courtesy, keeping the secrets of their inner feelings, self-disclosure, are skillfully expressed:

I'm fed up with your patience,  
Which like stable weather of Asia,  
I fly towards you like a bird,  
But you are calmly reading a book [9.104].

To conclude, in I. Yusupov's lyrics, the chronotope of the room has its own peculiarities, and can be used, especially in love lyrics, and perform all kinds of artistic poetic functions.







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