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INTERPRETATIONS OF THE SYMBOL “FIRE” IN MODERN UZBEK POETRY

Abstract: The article responds to the poetic embodiment of the fire used in poetry by Shavkat Rakhman, Khurshid Davron and Usman Azim, representatives of the modern Uzbek poetry. The figurative and symbolic expression of the poetic image of fire is illustrated in various interpretations of poets.

Key words: Poetic image, theme, idea, artistic perception, lyrical hero, style of expression, symbolic and figurative character, symbol.

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Introduction

Khurshid Davron, Shavkat Rahman, Usman Azim, who appeared in the literary field in the last quarter of the twentieth century, despite their common themes and ideas in poetry, have always taken their places in Uzbek poetry with their original artistic perception and style of expression. These peculiarities are manifested by the nature of the poet's talent and their varied poetic images.

Materials and methods

In the works of Shavkat Rahmon, there is a distinctive expression of the symbolic forms of the poetic image used. In one poem, the poet creates a poetic image of fire and reveals his innermost feelings:

Лабларимни куйдириб ўпдим,
охир сенга етишдим, олов!
Титраётган кучли қўлимда
Ҳилпирайди бамисли ялов. [3.Б.60.]

(I burnt my lips and kissed
I have finally reached you, fire!
In my strong hand trembling
Waving like fire [3.P.60.]

It is well known that during the blaze the fire spares nothing. It is possible that all of creation, nature, wildlife and humanity will be enslaved. Fire is a symbol of strength and power. In the poem, the symbol of fire is used as a symbol of struggle and power. The poem above shows the struggle of the poet's inner turmoil and the burning of the heart. The inner self of the poet feels strong and powerful by fire.

Ёлқинингда қайрагин, исит
қишки осмон каби кўзимни.
Сендай қўхна исёнкор билан
қудратлироқ сездим ўзимни. [3.Б.60.]
(Warm up, fever my eyes like winter skies.

With an old rebel like you I felt more powerful.
[3.P.60.]

In the poetry of Shavkat Rakhman, you can see many such heartbreakings. In one poem, the poet says, “The sun, if I live like you, ignoring the frost and winter.” In the image of the sun, there is a symbolic representation of life, light, power and eternity. Poetry means to live cold, winter, and live like this, living strong, courageous, and brave.

In the works of Khurshid Davron, there is a high spirituality and a sense of belonging to the past. He understands that it is impossible to understand today

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without knowing his page. Such feelings and experiences bring him to the statue of liberty in Samarkand:

The poet's visit coincides with the golden autumn. Because, as the poet puts it, in the world of gold paint, that is, in the fall, human imaginations go far. He aims to talk to those heroes who fought for freedom, for the moment:

Бу ерда кўксимга изтироб битган
Қиссалар тошини ирғитиб, тиниб,
Шу қутлуғ заминнинг қўйнида ётган
Ботирлар руҳини чорлайман ёниб. [4.Б.66.]
(It hurts here in my chest
Throwing stones of the stories.
By burning the spirit of heroes
lying on the heart of the holy earth. [4.P.66.]

In the eyes of the poet, the history, the low, is revived, and the voices of its husbands are heard. An army that fights for freedom is like a lover who gives revolution to feel hands, a young soldier as a soldier, a burner, the heart of freedom. The situation in the trees captures the heart of the lyrical hero. The fire burns to his heart. The flame burns in the front of the poem, feeling his sparks blowing in the sky. In these verses the poem resembles a young soldier who strives to be a soldier who fights for freedom. The poet uses the leading characteristic of the symbolic image. The symbol appears as an expression of figurative expression. Freedom! Who can erase the words of your mouth? Freedom! Like a bitter, bloody, brutal youth with a sleepy eye. – He embodies the immortal, eternal image of freedom. The poet notes that his grandfathers died only in the face of freedom, kneeling only on freedom, and he calls the fire under the statue a medical grass owing to liberation. From the heat of this fire the heart burns, and the fire takes the form of the heart.

Another important function of symbolic symbols, such as trees, herbs, and fire, is to provoke the lyrical heroic spirit. The poetic thoughts cannot be set free from the spirits of his forefathers, who fought for freedom and built their lives for freedom. In the poem, it is clear that trees, herbs, and fire come as symbols of struggle.

The poetry of “fire” can be traced in the poetry of Usman Azim. In the poem “The Last Song of a Tree”, the poetic embodiment of the tree represents the figurative image of a person who is unlucky, unhappy, or unfortunate in his life. His “rumbling curve” and “flower” sing that “neither the hearts were excited, nor the love of the fruit.”

Алвидо! Мен энди мақсадга етдим,
Боғдошлар, сўнг йўлга кузатинг, қани...
Мен ўтин бўлгани узлатга кетдим,
Мен кетдим, дўсларим, олов бўлгани!
[5.Б.17.]

(Goodbye! Now I have reached a goal,
Watch and follow the road, where ...
I went to “uzlat” for wood,

I went, my friends, to be fire! [5.P.17.]

A tree that has never been satisfied with its life is leaving this world. He bids farewell to his fellow students and asks them to follow him on the final journey. The tree was cut down and he knew it was going to be wood. But he does not hesitate to be a firewood, but rather welcomes this situation. Because he knows that the wood will turn into fire. Now his next life can go on in a completely different way. Now, there is a fire of great power.

Another poem of Usman Azim is called “Burning Man.” The poem embodies the “fire man” whose heart is burning in the street. When he appears on the street, a flaming fire, the hot air, begins to hit the face. Someone who is aware of this will immediately turn away, someone with a hand to his face, and someone to look back. But a girl will shade her girlfriend and let her face the heat. Someone bumps into a bus, and someone turns their way to the store. People: After all, it's just peace, where did this guy come from? How good was the weather today! A plague has hit the city...” [5.P.125].

Мангу олов каби гуркираб, бардам,
Кўчадан борарди ёнаётган одам.
Ўтга топширганди бардошин, кучин,
Ҳатто айтолмасди:
– Ахир, сиз учун... [5.Б.125.]

The “Burning Man” proudly follows the street:
He will roar like everlasting fire,
A burning man walking down the street.
Strength, strength,
He couldn't even say:

- After all, for you ... [5.P.125.]

The poem describes the symbolic and figurative forms of rebellion. The hero is a figurative figure of a rebellious character willing to sacrifice himself for the sake of truth and good, to defend the interests of the people, to fight injustice and all kinds of shame. The symbol of fire is symbolic. Because the color of fire and fire is a symbol of strength, enthusiasm, youth, courage. A person who burns down the street is an image of a brave, brave man who is not indifferent to the problems of public life. The person who is burning with fire is not a person who burns with fire, but the fire of the people. That's why the poet, after all, who burned with his own pain? It's such a beautiful fireplace, "he says. Burning fire means living, consciously moving forward. This poetic embodiment in the fantasy of Usman Azim is a rebellious person who has devoted himself to his nation and the future of his homeland. The author also addressed the people: “People, you are close by, don't understand!” Join in it too! Be the Fire! Burn!. This rebellious, brave, courageous character of the poet cannot be found in all people. But this same person can save others from indifference. Through his actions, he awakens the sleeping hearts.

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Symbolic and figurative symbols play an important role in portraying meaning, giving the poem a feeling of excitement and high emotion. While the distinctive nature of Khurshid Davron's style is unique in nature, the figurative images created by Shavkat Rahman reflect the colors of people who lost their humanity, plague people, some groups and beautiful

nature. Usman Azim's poems portray both symbolic and figurative forms of rebellion. The hero is a figurative symbol of a rebellious character willing to sacrifice himself for the sake of truth and good, to defend the interests of the people, to fight injustice and all kinds of shame.

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