The Originality of the Representation of the Image of Nature in the Lyrics of Sergei Yesenin and Hamid Olimjon

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Abstract: The article reveals the aesthetic classification of the expression of nature in the lyrics of S. Yesenin, the features of artistic individuality and identifies the functions performed by the landscape in the poetry of poets. We can say that the theme of nature is revealed in almost all of Yesenin and X. Olimjon’s poems, and poets not only describe everything that surrounds them, but also compare natural phenomena with the human body.

Keywords: nature, image, native land, color, ideal landscape, boring, poetry, simple beauty, snowstorm, artistic individuality, describe.

I. Introduction

With the advent of writing began a new historical period of human ecologically conscious activity, the transformation of the aesthetic attitude to nature. In particular, "Avesto", "Kayumars", "Race Bitigi", seasonal songs and landscape lyrics in M. Kashgari's "Devonu lug'ot turk", "Bahor madhi" lyrics in Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Qutadgu bilig", N.B. Rabguzi's "Qissai Rabguzi", the epic of the “Golden Light, as well as the ancient Egyptian legend of the Resurrected God, the hymn to the Holy Nile, and the ancient Mesopotamian epic Gilgamesh. The legend of “Tammuz and Ishtar, ancient Indian proverbs and Vedas, ancient Chinese myths and legends, Hesiod's poem "Labor Days", "Aesop's Fables" and a number of other works show the artistic expression of nature. In the literature of the East, in the works of Firdavsi, Navoi, Nizami and in the works of the great representatives of Russian literature A.S. Pushkin, F.I. Tyutchev, S. Yesenin, there are images of nature, seasonal changes, the natural conditions around them, expressed their inspiration in their works.

The depiction of nature in lyrical works serves a specific function. Literary landscape as a state of the art is deep and multifaceted, so several studies have been conducted in the scientific literature to create classifications of literary landscapes on various grounds.

Literature Review

In lyric, the scene is expressive: it is always given in the perception of the lyrical protagonist, so that his emotional state, his experience, is expressed. Metaphors, epithets, images, psychological parallelism, and other descriptive means are often used here. Not only natural landscapes but also the experiences that take place in the heart of their lyrical hero play an important role in the depiction of landscapes. Everyone is a part of nature, even in their own world. Many Uzbek and Russian poets (Kh. Olimdjan, Mirtemir, F.I. Tyutchev, S. Yesenin) praise images of nature in their poems. They describe the world around them in a certain way.

Analysis/Discussion

In fiction, the theme of nature is closely intertwined with the originality of man, whose image is characterized by folk characteristics, traditions and culture of those native places inherent in him.

Nature is praised by poets and prose writers, both admiration for the beauty of the surrounding world with an inalienable love for their native lands, and for new delightful places in their country. In this article, we will consider the originality of the representation of the landscape in
the lyrics of S. Yesenin and H. Olimjon.

Almost all of Yesenin's first poems are devoted to the description of nature. And could it be otherwise - after all, the young poet from childhood was surrounded by the splendor of the expanses and riches of his native land. Yesenin's poetry is bright and colorful, full of sounds and smells. There is a white chime of birches, bells are poured, reeds rustle, dawns blaze, groves are covered with blue darkness, golden greens are burning, it smells of apples and honey, the smell of incense is poured out - such is Yesenin's light and beautiful world of nature.

Pictures of native nature are revealed in the poems of Sergei A. Yesenin with amazing skill. There is an unusually rich palette of colors, precise, unexpected comparisons. The unity of the poet with nature is felt. Everything in Yesenin's poetry is multicolored and colorful.

Yesenin's descriptions of nature are not like any others: he has “clouds laughing from the foal like a hundred mares”, “the sky is like an udder”, “like a dog, sheds the dawn behind the mountain”, “golden-jet water flows from the green mountains”, “ the clouds are barking, the golden-toothed heights are roaring ... "

The native nature for the poet is "a sea of \u200b\u200b\u200bvoices of passerines" and "... a golden autumn, diminishing the sap in the birches, for everyone whom he loved and abandoned, it cries with foliage on the sand."

But Yesenin says about himself that he is here a "casual guest" "on your mountains, earth." And on the ground "the forests and waters are wide, the flapping of the air wings is strong, but your centuries and years are clouded by the running of the stars.”

The poet knocked at the window with a crimson willow branch - he says goodbye to his native nature, which he loves to the depths of his soul, because “everything will pass like smoke from white apple trees”, because “all of us, all of us in this world are perishable, quietly pouring copper from the maple leaves ... "And the poet asks:” Do not make noise, aspen, do not dust, road, let the song rush to the sweet one to the threshold. "

Reading the poems of S. Yesenin, you feel that the words in his poems come from the very heart, because only if you really love the nature of your land, your homeland, you can write the following words:

Black, then smelling like howl!

How can I not caress you, not love you?

I will go out to the lake in the blue gut,

Evening grace clings to my heart ...

Describing nature, S. Yesenin selects seemingly simple words to describe it, but they sound like a song:

Swamp and swamps

Blue circuit boards of heaven.

Coniferous gilding

Weighs the forest.

Titmouse

Between the forest curls

Dark fir trees dream

Homon of haymakers ...

And the rakits hear

Wind whistle ...
You are my forgotten land
You are my dear land!

We can say that the theme of nature in the works of S. Yesenin is revealed through the soul of nature, he compares it with man, with his feelings. The pictures of nature, seen in childhood, remained forever in the memory of the poet, and therefore he asks his sister: "How does our cow live now, pulling at straw with sadness?", "Has our mountain ash burned out, crumbling under a white window?"

Nature in the poems of S. Yesenin is alive, she thinks, cries, sad and laughs. In conclusion, let us say in the words of S. Yesenin:

You need to live easier, you need to live easier,
Taking everything in the world.
That is why, stunned, over the grove
The wind whistles, the silver wind.
The poet eagerly peers at the pictures of the world renewing itself in spring, feeling himself a part of it. For a long time and attentively he peers at the brilliant colors of the morning and evening dawn, at the sky covered with thunderclouds, at the forests and fields covered with flowers and greenery
Beloved Land! The heart is dreaming
Skirts of the sun in the waters of the pubic.
I would like to get lost
In the greens of your hundred-bellies.
Nature in the work of Sergei A. Yesenin lives its own life, it acts, reacts to the fate of people and historical events. She is the poet's favorite hero. Nature gently and carefully heals human souls, relieves stress. Poems about her sound like music that soothes, comforts:
Ineffable, blue, tender ...

My land is quiet after storms, after thunderstorms,
And my soul is a boundless field -
Breathes with the scent of honey and roses.
The poet not only admires the beauty of nature, but also sees in it an animate being. Nothing beats the landscapes of the native land:
... I'm ready to tell you the field,

About wavy rye under the moon ...
No matter how beautiful Shiraz is,
It is no better than Ryazan's expanse ...

Sergei Yesenin calls himself “the poet of the golden log hut”, feeling himself “the last poet of the village”. Yesenin's landscapes are deeply popular, but not only because they use folk, folklore epithets, motives, images. Yesenin's nationality lies in a special creative perception of the world by the poet himself. In his poems, trees, flowers, grasses, rivers, arable lands are full of life, everything lives and speaks to the hero: By the fence, overgrown nettles Dressed in bright mother-of-pearl And, swaying, whispers playfully: "Good morning!"

It is difficult to find purely landscape poems in Yesenin's works. The natural principle in him permeates all creativity, emotional experiences and pictures of nature, as it were, merge in his poems: I am delirious in the first snow, In my heart are lilies of the valley of bursting forces.
Evening with a blue candle a star Above my road lit up.

The theme of Russian nature is revealed in Yesenin's work in an unusually deep and versatile way. The poet was in love with his native land and always remembered the ringing beauty of Russian fields and forests. The immense expanses of Russia evoke in him the joy of life, pride. Nature in poetry correlates with the state and thoughts of the poet himself. Inspired by themes close to him, Sergei Yesenin creates a beautiful and bright world in his poems. His descriptions of natural phenomena are melodic, filled with sonorous motives. Nature for him is an animate being that acts, lives its own life. The grove of the poet "dissuaded", the birch "covered" with snow, the poplars "whisper", and the willows "cry".

The poet also selects quite accurate epithets that can recreate a rather vivid and vivid picture, he does not try to embellish or apply magnificent comparisons that are inappropriate, rather, on the contrary, he seeks to show the simple and uncomplicated beauty of everything that surrounds us.

Let the clouds look like cheap chintz, but they float over their native land, even if the bread is not rich in harvest, but they are grown in their native land. S.A. Yesenin teaches us to notice and love the simple things that surround us, noticing the beauty in the most seemingly mundane things that some do not even see in the everyday hustle and bustle.

The most important role in Yesenin's lyrics is played by dexterous nature. Nature correlates with peasants and rural everyday life. According to Yesenin, a person is an integral part of nature. Therefore, in the poet's lyrics, we see a lot the interweaving of man and nature, the disclosure of images of person through nature. In poems, we can meet chilling cripples, beggars and recruits, which adds a certain sadness into the general narrative, but does not overshadow it. Yesenin wants to convey to the reader one truth - peasant life must be in complete harmony with nature.

The poet depicts wildlife, including through images of animals. Poems on this topic are filled with sorrow and great love for our brothers smaller. For example, the poem "Song of the Dog" holds the following touching lines: "Until the evening she caressed them, Combing my tongue And the snow poured down Under her warm belly "[1, p. 145].

The connection with nature can also be traced in the poem niyah that are filled with love for a woman. Form women and the image of nature form a synthesis of beauty. The author has endowed the phenomena of nature with feminine features.

A striking example is the images of Winter, Blizzard, The author himself considered this work to be a childhood experience, it was published only four years later after writing.

The poem traces the poet's interest in the vital world of nature. The lyrical hero is in a winter's tale. Magic characters, being that confirmation, also carry the function of hopes and dreams.

This work traces the synthesis of women sky image with nature through the image of Winter, which toraya acts as a loving mother singing dressing room:

"Winter sings - hunts, The shaggy forest cradles "[1, p. 17].

The second female image, which is the object of synthesis - the image of the Snowstorm. In the poem, her image can be correlate with the image of the Snow Queen. The author of the teacher carries the image of the Blizzard to the reader very tempting, prered, and at the same time, it blows from her cold, which can in an instant push away and scare away from itself.
Another synthesizing image is the image of the Blizzard, prestanding before the reader as the image of the Evil Sorceress.

She does not spare little and defenseless thieves in the least.

bulls: souls, but also the surrounding reality.

Many of Yesenin's poems are filled with the disclosure of the extraordinary world of nature. The poem "Bird cherry" is one of such. The central role in the work is occupied by the image of the Bird cherry, which appears before the readers in the role of a young and beautiful girl:

"With spring blossomed
And the branches are golden
What curls, curled "[2, p. 98].

One more image can be traced here - the image of Spring. Only now she is not dreaming, but in reality it helps the bird cherry to acquire a new look. Bird cherry blossoms from the songs of the Brook. Here Yesenin's favorite technique is observed - personification.

In the images of Cheryomukha and Stream, the image of a couple in love can traced:

"The brook like a rattling wave
All branches are poured
And smoothly under the steep
She sings songs to her "[2, p.

Thus, through the central images of the poem, the author reveals all the beauty of nature in spring, which can be correlated with the flowering of the human soul.

Nature and its wonderful world in Yesenin's lyrics are not static pictures. She seems to come to life, all her phenomena are melodic and accompanied by sonorous motives. Sergei Alexandrovich chose the path of depicting his reality. Therefore, with growing up, bright colors were replaced by dull ones, and the images of girls - images of women and old people. Thus, nature in Yesenin's lyrics reveals not only the depths of the human soul, but also the surrounding reality.

Even in Yesenin's love lyrics, the theme of love merges with the theme of the Motherland.

The theme of nature runs like a red thread through the work of the great Russian poet Sergei Alexandrovich Yesenin, beloved and revered by many generations of readers. From an early age, his poems penetrate our consciousness, taking possession of a part of our soul, he seems to enchant with his images, which seem to be alive and extremely memorable.

The poetic language of S.A. Yesenin is very original and distinctive, thanks to his living images, which he uses in his poetry, the natural world seems to come to life. The theme of nature in Yesenin's work occupies one of the central places, his descriptions of natural phenomena are melodic, filled with sonorous motives. Nature for him is an animate being that acts, lives its own life. The grove of the poet "dissuaded", the birch "covered" with snow, poplars whisper, and willows cry.

The poet also selects quite accurate epithets that can recreate a rather vivid and vivid picture, he does not try to embellish or apply magnificent comparisons that are inappropriate, rather, on the contrary, he seeks to show the simple and uncomplicated beauty of everything that surrounds us. Let the clouds look like cheap chintz, but they float over their native land, even if the bread is not rich in harvest, but they are grown in their native land. S.A. Yesenin teaches us to notice and love the simple things that surround us, noticing beauty in the most seemingly mundane things, which some do not even see in the everyday hustle and bustle.

The poet in his poems unites the world of people, animals, plants, this world personifies one
community, interconnected by inseparable bonds of spiritual kinship. With incredible warmth and love, the poet describes the animals, entering into dialogue with them, feeling their lively participation, kindness and incredible tenderness. In his poem "Kachalov's Dog" the poet has a friendly conversation with her on equal terms, referring to the dog as a true friend and colleague, the tone of his conversation is very warm. With Jim, the poet raises serious topics, talks about everything, from relationships, love to life in general, trusting the most intimate thoughts to an ordinary dog.

In the creative heritage of Sergei Alexandrovich, one can feel an inseparable unity with nature, he dreams when humanity understands and realizes the fact that people are just an integral part of nature, that you need to live in harmony with the world around you, which is lovely and needs our participation. Lyric works by S.A. Yesenin urge us to love and appreciate Mother Nature, to live in harmony with her, to show care.

"Sense of homeland" – it is an element of Yesenin's poetry, extending to all the thematic diversity of the poet's lyrics. The poet's love for his little one (village Konstantinovo) and big (Russia) to the homeland, to all living things, anxiety for the fate of "hut" Russia is welded with the personality of the poet himself, with his fate, the search for the meaning of life.

Native nature for the poet is a paradise for the soul, peace and tranquility. Any time of the year, any natural state is described by the author with love and tenderness. Yesenin's landscapes are filled with color and sounds, which allows the reader to "see" the paintings created by the poet:

Beloved Land! Heart dreams
Skirts of the sun in the waters of the pubic.
I would like to get lost
In the greens of your hundred-bells.

All poems of S. Yesenin are permeated with a poetic vision of the world and a sense of kinship with nature. The theme of the homeland in Yesenin's poetry is merged with the theme of nature (especially in the poems of 1910-1915), acquiring philosophicality. In the poet's lyrics, disturbing notes of thoughts about the transience of life and a premonition of its tragic end appear: “ I came to this land, // To quickly leave it”. Reflections on your own destiny turn into reflections on the destiny of your homeland, the events of which seem to be cyclical, never changing: “ And Russia will still live, // Dance and cry at the fence". Contrary to sad thoughts, throughout his life the poet continues to live with reverent feeling for the Motherland: “ Russia is what a good word. And dew, and strength, and something blue».

The homeland seemed to the poet not so much as modern Russia, as R mustacheiy "izba", whose fate was identified with the fate of the village... Yesenin perceives the "automation" of the village as the most terrible catastrophes; the poet sees in this the destruction of primordial Rus, for which he is sincerely sorry:

On the path of the blue field
The iron guest will come out soon.
Oatmeal, spilled at dawn,
A black handful will collect it.

In the poet's opinion, the destruction of primordial Russia will entail a distortion of poetry and songwriting that was nurtured on its soil. In the poem "Sorokoust" the poet depicts a lyrically colored picture of the "competition" of a living foal and a soulless cast-iron train:

Darling, darling, funny fool
Where is he, where is he chasing?
Doesn't he know that there are live horses
Steel cavalry won?

It is in nature that the eternal secrets of life are contained, having understood which, a person becomes wiser, morally richer.

So, landscape poets characterize Russian nature in their own way, revealing features that are dear to the author himself.

Hamid Olimjon differs from other poets with his skill in depicting natural landscapes, seasons, rivers, unique way of expressing feelings of admiration for the beauty of the country. Extremely clear and vivid images draw the reader like a melody. "Thirsty, thirsty leaves," he wrote in the poem "In the bosom of Zarafshan." Note that the sense of being and man, nature and mind, the spiritual world and the material world are being compared. The appearance and condition of the leaves resemble a thirsty heart. Instead of the phrase pale leaves, withering leaves, the poet gives a portable meaning and creates a beautiful image.

The land named after Zarafshan expresses its love and affection for the river named after Zarafshan with warm lines. The sincerity and passion of the emotions excite the reader. The lyrical hero respects the country and the river as if he loves them. It is as if the poet is addressing man, not nature. This event demonstrates the high art of the poet's poetry. In the following lines, the lyrical protagonist says to the river, not to the girl:

Many long distances, chased… reached,
I came to see you in love.
I saw you, I was overjoyed,
I got a kiss on the sugar lips,
I got kisses.

The subtlety of the artistic word, the beautiful metaphors delight the reader. He compares the beauty of the country to the beauty and splendor of a woman. He expresses his love with passion. After all, the country means a beloved friend. Only a man who loves his country can truly feel true love. After all, the Motherland is dearer than the soul. It is an honor for a man to sacrifice his life for his country!

In the poem "When I miss spring" we see that Hamid Olimjon continued the traditions of ancient Turkish poetry. The melodies of the songs of the season shine with a new polish. Avoiding the rhetoric, the narrator, who says that the storm is freezing, the storm is raging, the poet paints landscapes with words. In one line, "Let the winter solstice degan" all the scenes of winter come to life. The poet, adorned with the harsh winter, creates spring in his imagination and addresses it in this way.

Then the mountains wander like shepherds,
I'll give you a kiss and a hug…
Tired of the water-springs,
Then sleep on your lap.

Enjoying the wonders of spring in the bosom of nature is a symbol of a peaceful, serene, prosperous life. Walking freely and safely, walking the mountains like a shepherd, is a sign of happiness. The uniqueness of the poem lies in the liveliness of spring, in imagining the beautiful season as a bride as a man. The poet says to spring, "I will give you a kiss and a hug." Expresses feelings of innocence and elegance as a child. Only a poet can express his feeling for the beauty of the country, the beauty of nature.

The poem "Daughter of Ozar" contains the following lines:
I listened to pleasant melodies,
I kissed the face of my marriage.

Not everyone is fortunate enough to sing the hymn in such scenes. That is why Hamid Alimjan is considered to be his mentor by the most talented poets of our time. They learned from the poet's artistic skills, learned the secrets of how to draw landscapes with the colors of words from the poems of the poet. Zulfiya, Erkin Vahidov, Abdulla Aripov, Yuldosh Eshbek and Young poets who demonstrate their skills today are also students of Hamid Olimjon school.

There are, of course, the most beautiful and elegant examples of lyricism in Uzbek poetry. But Hamid Olimjan's lyrics are not like any other poet's. This lyric is as clear as marble, but not cold. Both the image and the melody are fragmentary: "My face is whispering, my face is whistling with fear," I begged the moon to find me on a hungry night."

The poet's poem "Winter" is one of the most beautiful examples of lyrics. If you want to teach a beginner poet the secrets of poetry that are not written in books, this poem by Hamid Alimjan will be the brightest and most exemplary example. The poem does not describe reality, it draws clear scenes with artistic words. Here, a winter evening is like a white sea. Usually the sea is always roaring. This "sea" sleeps without waves. Without saying that all sides are covered with white snow, the poet points out:

Evening .. All white sea
Sleep without waves…
The star is like a golden girl,
Listen to the silence…
Things in nature are becoming more human. The star is a golden girl… She is listening to silence… What a wonderful imagination. What a wonderful picture. If the artist painted this scene with a brush, a masterpiece of painting would appear. But this masterpiece of artistic expression was created by Hamid Olimjon with a pen. Here, enjoy watching:

Low-rise houses, walls
He was wearing a white shirt.
It's like an iceberg
Baptized in peace.
Houses and roofs look like icebergs. All the houses in the village were covered with snow, and the roofs were frozen and shiny. In the evening, everyone is quiet, as if the whole being is frozen in the cold. It is clear that humans and various animals walk in the snow:

Known as a brand
A trace everywhere…
But on such a frosty night, a voice gives life to the frozen nature. The voice of a mother putting her baby to sleep in a crib keeps nature from freezing completely. The image of a child refers to the next generation, the successors of human life.

It comes out of the "ice mountains"
A word of God?
He comforted the young baby
Mother's voice.

Conclusion

We understand that Hamid Olimjon's poetic skills are also depicted in the image created in the poem "Kuychi's Dream" dedicated to the great poet of our people Fozil Yuldash.
This imagination is endless, as wide as the sky,
This fantasy is never ending.

Hamid Olimjon is one of the poets who engraved the symbol of our Motherland Uzbekistan with words. Years have passed, generations have passed, but this poem captivates readers with its beauty.

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