



Research Article

DESCRIPTION IN TRADITIONAL POETIC CATEGORIES

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the issues of imagery in the lyrical works of the poets of the Fergana Valley: Hayrati, Gurbat, Muhib, with special emphasis on the peculiarities of their traditional poetic diversity.

KEYWORDS

Hunger, material need, fate of girls, money problem, lyrical hero, the role of fathers in the family, poverty.

INTRODUCTION

The socio-political realities of the early twentieth century have become a subject of fiction, especially poetry. In the literature of this period,

in lyrical works imbued with social themes, we witness more and more the embodiment of the artist's own way of life, real life scenes. In the

socially themed poems of the period, the content of the complaint was also a priority, and they were widely covered, mainly in works of the gazal genre. By addressing such a subject, the poets expressed their dissatisfaction with the social environment in which they lived and wished them to be eliminated as soon as possible. Especially in the works of the poets of the Fergana Valley, pen-shaking on the issues of resolving the current problems of the time took root. In this regard, a humorous gazal written by Mullah Khashim Salih oglu Khayrati (1870-1963) from Shahrikhan district of Andijan region is characteristic. In the gazal, imagery is considered important, in which the landscape of the period is illuminated in a realistic style: O my friends, and my people, Conflicts have taken over the world. [1: 267].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It should be noted that the concept of imagery in the science of literature is derived from the term image, and the literary scholar Dilmurod Kuranov commented on it: In fiction, the image is made up of words, so in contrast to the visual arts, the object-event depicted in the work is seen with the "inner eye": in the word, the object-event lines are

recorded in a certain sequence, and finally in the imagination the image comes to life.

By fully applying the scholar's ideas to the lyrical works included in the scope of analysis, it can be said that the poets painted realistic landscapes of their time as if they were artists. In the following verses of the above-mentioned gazal, the social issues related to the famine and plunder in Turkestan at the beginning of the last century are described as follows: The battle was on one side, far away from us, In the end, we were plagued by famine. In the verses of gazal, the scenes of war and its negative effects on the country are highlighted: the problems of hunger and poverty: In the dream of the poor without bread, lying at home makes babies cry. The panic of the cold on one side, the need for bread on the other, if you don't, you'll never get bored. In these verses, addressed to the leaders of the country of his time, who did not know what mercy and generosity were, it was criticized that negative qualities such as betrayal of others were becoming a habit.

In Muhammad genre poet lists, a number of negative problems that are taking root in society. At the same time, he blames people for their emergence and their impact on society. The poet

believes that the reason for the escalation of social unrest is inequality, mutual discord between the rich and the poor. The thirty-first paragraph of Muhammad is devoted to the description of material need, in which a number of specific qualities of money are recognized: khalloski, pirate honor, building money, In the hands of the brother, the building of mercy with money, Charity building money among the people, your brother term building money, what is the cause of this earthquake? The Book of Judgment is an earthquake, a lesser sin. [5: 100] The next paragraph criticizes the image of a judge who, in his time as a religious cleric, gained the trust of the people and made their plight easier in exchange for bribes: When a judge becomes a bribe-taker, then a bribe-taker, and sadly, the attention to the judgment did not remain, how many officials made a decision at the door, If he gives money, he will fix it, if he doesn't give money, he will ruin it, What is the cause of this earthquake? Judgment book earthquake, less kasrati sin. In the next paragraph of Muhammad, the negative qualities of the judge are more strongly revealed. The poet emphasizes that the work of judges is a shortcoming of their time, effectively using folk expressions to prove his point: Defective people are sorry, Insofu

adlpeshau scientists prefer, If Imam A'zamu, if not money, Kaziga ax ax, mufti nor Ali. What is the cause of this earthquake? Judgment book earthquake, less kasrati sin. In Muhib's poetry, the purpose of quoting such paremiological connections is to impose the main content on the image of the judge, to make it clear that his contribution to the spread of sin among the people is high. At the same time, the poet focused on the fact that the negative qualities of the judges of the time were confirmed through imagery.

CONCLUSION

Specific conclusions on the lyrical works included in the analysis: first, in the gazal, which belongs to the pen of Khayrati, it is a priority to criticize the rich and famous of their time, and the fact that they are appropriating the rights of others is sufficiently expressed through imagery; secondly, the poem by Ghurbat is autobiographical in nature, in which the poet himself is embodied as a lyrical hero and illuminates his personal life through imagery; thirdly, in the muhammas belonging to Muhib's work, the earthquakes in the society are explained by the blind policy of the country's leaders, the disappearance of religion and devotion among the people, which are widely

covered by means of illustrations. fourthly, the commonality of the works of these three poets of the Fergana Valley is characterized by the fact that the real landscapes of the society are illuminated through imagery.

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