

IDEA AND IMAGE IN YUSUF SHOMANSUR'S PATRIOTIC POEMS

Jarkinova Tursunoy

Doctoral student of TDO'TAU

Abstract. This article discusses the content of the poet Yusuf Shomansur's poems. The ideas reflected in his poems are analyzed.

Key words: content, theme, idea, poetic image, image.

The poets who created in the 60s and 70s of the 20th century enriched their poems on the theme of the homeland with special melodies. In this regard, Ibrahim Gafurov said in one place of the book "Yonar soz" that "the age-old traditions of our literature are being fulfilled in reliable hands. There is a very deep and elaborate tradition in our poetry, which has always occupied one of the foremost places. This is the tradition of glorifying the Motherland. Speaking about the poetry of the following years, in general, I would like to note that the motifs of the national anthem are very strong in our poetry, and the best works were created on this theme. In works such as Zulfiya's "Adib safarda", "Shodiyona" by Mirtemir, "Galaba" by Hamid Ghulam, "Nevara" by Mirmuhsin, "Uzbekistan" by Yusuf Shomansur, the beautiful landscapes and wonderful people of our country are very uplifting. is sung" - says, in another place, "For the poets who branched out in the 60s, the motherland is first of all related to the word soil, the concept of soil that feeds, enriches, and enriches people"¹ tells about. Husniddin Sharipov's poem "Ode to the Soil" deeply explains the relationship between the motherland and the child, while Erkin Vahidov's poems about the motherland connect the sanctity of the motherland with human labor and blood shed for the peace of the country. The poet Yusuf Shomansur, while writing a poem on the theme of the homeland, combines it with philosophical observations. After all, Erkin Vahidov: "Poetry is a conversation between the poet and the reader. For the poet, this conversation is to open the heart with all its being, and for the reader, it is to understand

¹ Гафуров И. Ёнар сўз. – Тошкент: Адабиёт ва санъат, 1973. – Б. 54.

the heartbeats”², – Yusuf Shomansur, as a person who understands the secrets of the art of poetry, can feel the heart of the reader, no matter what topic he touches, he can absorb the heart's laments. We observe a unique approach to this topic in the poems of our writer. Although the poem "I can't get enough of your love" is not made up of quiet, colorful words, you can feel the poet's soul and emotional experiences in it. He is proud that he was born in the arms of this country, which gave him freedom and pride. He wants to fulfill his duty like a shepherd driving a flock of sheep in cancer, like a builder building the country's buildings. He hopes that the future of his country will be bright. The idea of the poem is patriotism, that every child should be ready to serve his country, regardless of his profession. He expresses his love for the motherland with his unique findings in "Poem about the soil" (“Tuproq haqidagi she’r”) written in honor of mother earth. da

Atirgul novdasi
Tiniq shishada
Tiniq suvda nozik ildiz chiqardi
Uni ko‘rgan sari
Aqlim shoshadi
Tasavvur etaman uyda gulzorni
Cho‘g‘day g‘unchalarni
Uzib xayolan,
Kimgadir xayolan qilaman sovg‘a³.

These verses show that the poet has a passion for nature. Because he sees beauty and feels infinite pleasure from it. He imagines a flower garden at home. The simile of "chog-like buds" increased the colorfulness of the verses. In the next stanzas, the poet says that the root of the rose grew in water because of the light, but he says with regret that the root has not grown and the branch has lost its greenness. The poet is surprised

² Вохидов Э. Шоиру шеъру шуур: Адабий эсселар. – Тошкент: Ёш гвардия, 1987. – Б. 80.

³ Юсуф Шомансур. Қўш юрак. – Тошкент: Адабиёт ва санъат, 1981. – Б. 22.

by this situation. Because there is fresh air and light in his room. At that moment, he realizes the truth of life: without mother earth, there is no life.

Ha,
Har qanday hayot
Yozolmas tomir
Jindakkina
Qora tuproq bo'lmasa....⁴

In this poem, which is a lyrical poem, it is emphasized that there is no life for a simple plant without mother earth, and it is also said that humanity cannot live without mother earth and homeland. Because, as the author said, there was enough fresh air and light in the room for the rose, but it died. Because he had no homeland. The poet wants to explain to the reader that there is no one without a country through the lyric plot. The poem is dominated by the idea that a plant without soil, and humanity without a homeland, cannot live, therefore it should be protected like the apple of an eye.

Everything created from the soil of the homeland is dear to the poet. A mother sees her motherland on a clay plate, and feels her love. Ancient minarets are painted with patterns representing the originality of the people. He says that the drawings on the ceramic plate are also precious because they reflect antiquity. A symbol of the thousand-year-old experience of the motherland is the "thousand-year-old art", which has been carrying the heritage of our ancestors for centuries. That is why the poet:

Billur guldonlarning tovlanishini
Bitta loy hidingga, rost gap, olmasman⁵, – says

The poem clearly expresses the idea of being proud of the heritage of ancestors and feeling national pride.

The main form of expressing poetic thought is a poetic image. A. Potebnya calls the image "processing of imagination". In this sense, the artist reflects his thoughts and meanings about existence, humanity and the universe through a poetic image. Accurate

⁴ Юсуф Шомансур. Қўш юрак. – Тошкент: Адабиёт ва санъат, 1981. – Б. 22.

⁵ Юсуф Шомансур. Мен ўтказмаган дарахтлар. – Тошкент: Адабиёт ва санъат, 1986. – Б. 35.

classification of artistic images in lyrical works is more complicated. Because the poet transfers the feelings in his heart at a certain moment to his poetic thinking. M. Epstein groups artistic images according to three levels: 1. Level of objectivity. 2. Generalization level. 3. Image and expression relations.

According to the level of objectivity, images can be divided into details, events, character and circumstances, world and fate, and according to the level of generalization, they can be divided into motifs, topos, archetypes. In his poems on the theme of patriotism, Yusuf Shomansur uses the following images according to the level of subjectivity to reveal the idea. **1. From the detailed images:**

The image of a rose. In the "Poem about Soil", a rose in a pot filled with water served to represent two things: the first, the total number of living beings in the world, and the second, a person. The reason is that neither living beings nor man can live without his homeland.

Image of black soil. This detailed image was used as a symbol of the Motherland, of life.

An image of a ceramic plate. It is described in the poem as a symbol of nationality, the way of life of our people's age-old traditions.

1. From the image of events:

The image of events, through the word "rooted", embodies in our imagination the birth of humanity in its homeland, and the fact that a person without a country cannot live without a root.

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3. Yusuf Shomansur. Qo'sh yurak. – Toshkent: Adabiyot va san'at, 1981. – B. 22.
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