



Artistic Conditionality and Poetic Function of Signs in Lyrical Series

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the main theme of the series, characteristic images, subjective organization of the text, means of connecting the texts, composition, integrity of the theme, and chronotope are considered as specific elements of the formation of poetic series. Attention is paid to showing the main properties of the series such as thematic affinity, motive or idea, lyrical hero, unity of chronotope, compositional harmony, the title of the series, the structure and rhythm of the poems, and the most important, imagery.

The fact that it is appropriate to study the issues of artistic conditionality in the genre in relation to its properties, the increase in the weight of artistic conditionality in realistic works - the widespread use of symbolic and figurative images within the framework of realism - is the basis for the emergence of works written in a non-realistic way. conclusions were reached.

Keywords:

Poetic series, characteristic image, composition, theme integrity, chronotope, thematic proximity, motive, artistic idea, lyrical hero, title, poem structure, rhythm, imagery, artistic-aesthetic feature, content unity etc.

Introduction.

According to the opinion of many literary experts, the main criterion of artistic quality is the presence or absence of an artistic image in the work. It is clear to everyone that if science learns about existence with the help of concepts, then in art this work is carried out by means of images. "Literary images are created with the help of language. The image is a link connecting the text and the work into one organic whole. A writer "draws" his name like an artist, the world he draws helps a person to learn about the world and himself. The term image in a broad sense means an image formed in the mind of a person by reflecting the external world or having a clear feeling about something.

Literature Analysis:

In the studies of Tora Mirzayev (Mirzayev T. Silsila dostonan. - T., Sharq. 2006), the opinion that the category started from folk oral creativity, according to their specific features such as gradualism and consistency in Uzbek folk epics. In the research of another folklorist Salimakhon Mirzayeva (Mirzayeva S. Poetics of Uzbek Folk Romanic Epics. - T., Fan. 2004), there are opinions about the existence of aspects, observing the experience of cycle works in poetic epics that are examples of the lyric-epic genre. comments about the possibility of literary scholar, professor No'mon Rahimjonov (Rahimjonov N. Evolutions in artistic thinking. - T., Tamaddun, 2008), information about the existence of poetic cycles in the works of Usmonkhoja Zori, one of the classical artists, Dildorakhan Abdullayeva (Abdullaeva D.Z. The

life of Osmankhoja Zoriy. - T., New age generation, 2005). Literary critic Hamid Mirzayev (Mirzayev H. A series of sonnets in Uzbek poetry // Uzbek language and literature. 2007. No. 1) commented on the cycle of sonnets in Uzbek literature, while S. Rahmonova (Rakhmonova S. Uzbek sonnets: poetic structure and artistic image. Candidate of Philology ... diss... autoref. - T.: 2010) researched the issue of poetic structure and artistic concept in the cycle of sonnets. Aldasheva Shirin (Aldasheva Sh.J. Nature of fours, eights and poetic series in Uzbek lyrics of the 70s and 80s. Ph.D. ... diss. autoref. - T.: 2019) and 70 In the 1980s, he partially studied the nature of poetic series in Uzbek lyrics.

Research Methodology

Attention is paid to the fact that one of the main aspects connecting the poems in the poetic series is their eventfulness, the sequence of experiences and actions of the lyrical hero provides continuity in the poems. It is explained that the lines, images, and some poetic images found in the previous poem in the series are transferred to the next poems and explain the travel in them. The main element that provides integrity in poems is the experiences of the lyrical hero. Conclusions about the performance of the poetic function of artistic conditionalities and gestures in lyrical series, such as motive or idea, lyrical hero, unity of chronotope, compositional harmony, title of series, structure of poems, rhythm, and the most important imagery are stated.

Comparative-typological, artistic analysis and cross-sectional methods were effectively used in the article

Analysis And Results

Discussions. "Artistic image," he said in his "What is an artistic text?" S. Orlov, a literary critic, in his article entitled, "is the creation of a concrete artistic reality from a certain high aesthetic ideal. It is distinguished not only by the existence of generalization, but also by the presence of the artist's position of evaluating

the emotion - emotions and artistic beauty characteristic of a critical image ¹. " In all scientific views, concepts are included in logical categories. The object, that is, the thing being studied, is divided into parts that make up the whole, separate elements. Literary-figurative appropriation also occurs due to the simultaneous influence of specific characteristics on the human mind in the influence of all signs, such as knowledge about existence.

In imagery, the impression of wholeness is formed by a special conditional method, that is, human imagination is meant here. "Artistic images are based on the main power of human nature - fantasy, imagination," said the French psychologist T. Butler. According to him, imagination is not only the ability to organize, but also the ability to change images ².

It is known that the common title, stability of the text, the thematic proximity of the poems, generalization of the composition through motifs and symbolic images, harmony in space and time (chronotope), general such as symbols and tonality can be displayed. The poetic series allows the poet to express a holistic understanding of reality, a holistic view of the world and man, while preserving the characteristics of lyric poetry.

is appropriate to consider the main theme of the series, characteristic images, subjective organization of the text, means of connecting the texts, composition, integrity of the theme and chronotope as the specific principles of the formation of series poems. will be

thematic proximity, unity of motive or idea, unity of the lyrical hero, unity of chronology, compositional harmony, the title of the series, the structure and rhythm of the poems, and the most important imagery.

It is appropriate to study the issues of artistic conditionality in the category, depending on its properties. The increase in the weight of artistic conditionality in realistic works - the widespread use of symbolic and figurative images within the framework of

¹Orlov S. Vvedeniya v ob shchuyufilologiyu. St. Chto takoe khudojestvennyy tekst? - M.: RGGU, 2009. - P.24.

²Butler T. Voobrozhenie i sozdavaem ye im obrazy. - P.: Ts entral, 2002. - P.76.

realism - the emergence of works written in a non-realistic way .

Use of the pronouns "I", "You", "He" and "We" as symbolic titles in the poetic series "Pronoun of Love" belonging to the poet Abdulla Sher's art explains the conditionality in it . Each part of the series consists of a collection of eleven sonnets, which can be said to form smaller series within itself. The lyrical hero of all 44 sonnets in the series is the image of the "lover" known from the general title.

the part called " I" :

Although I did not become a poet,
a magician,

I was not good at communication
And oh, oh, the sky is too low!³

The lyrical hero is a young man in love, and the quoted passage reflects the poetic image of the sky. He wants to tell her that when she sighs, the sky will be attentive to her sigh. The poet appropriately used exaggeration and revitalization as required by artistic conventions.

The next scene is dedicated to the expression of happy moments of a young man in love, and the sky above his head now appears to be winged to represent the situation where the young man is walking like a nightingale, flying around the sun with wings.

My days turned into flowers,
Nightingales came out of their
throats,
My hands spread like wings.
I've been flying ever since
Above you is the sky with
wings.
My paths around the sun
are mine ⁴.

Similes, exaggerations, and adjectives are skillfully used in this passage.

The second part of the series, which begins with "You", mainly describes the description of the lover by the lyrical hero - the lover . He describes the beauty of Yor with the most beautiful allusions:

It's yesterday if he saw you in the
spring
The winds are turning today;
Golden summer leech, winter
bride -
Mistress of the seasons, burn
strangers ⁵.

According to the legend, the sun is a sister to the lover, and once she touches it, the thousand-year-old ice melts and flows into a river, and the concepts of history and time are spinning in her head. In this, the poet made good use of diagnosis - revitalization, exaggeration, qualification, paraphrase.

In the 11th sonnet of this section, the state of losing a lover is reflected and the 3rd section named "She" begins. The "she" in this is the lover who is now a stranger to the lover, and by the end of the episode it is revealed that they are separated. But the unique image of autumn is expressed in the poem through original allusions:

Autumn leaves the garden
humming,
All the leaves believe and
spread:
"Not a leaf - we are now a
piece of the sun,
A feeling of fire hanging on
a tree ⁶.

The fairy tale of autumn - when there is a blowing wind, the leaves sway and spread in it, and they feel like a piece of the sun - a picture of their increasingly fiery color in the sun. In this, too, the author was able to appropriately use classic artistic arts such as diagnosis, metaphor, metaphor.

In sonnet 8 of the chapter, the lover feels as if he is sitting on a throne made of dreams:

It is a throne, a tree, a terrible tree,
-
The carpenter walks on all fours;
Why is this limit in the cup of fate,
How can happiness fit in a cracked
pot?⁷

³Abdullah Sher. Pronoun of love. – T.: Gafur Ghulam publishing house, 2010. p. 9.

⁴Abdullah Sher. Pronoun of love. - T.: Gafur Ghulam publishing house, 2010. 10 p.

⁵ The same book, page 22.

⁶The same book, page 37.

⁷That book, page 38 .

The feeling of a dream is compared to a terrible tree, which is not ordinary, but is represented as a tree that grows on the four legs of the tole, that is, does not allow him to move. Such pessimism creates the impression of a patch on the glass called fate. It is unlikely that he will live happily in such a cracked vessel. In this, the poet used attribution, allegory - metaphor, paraphrase allusions.

In the 10th sonnet of this section, the poet used new allusions to his own poetic images:

A window of memory opened:
youth
Her hair is a bell - she lives with a
sonorous voice,
The smell of the flower, the color
of the tulip,
Eyes - embers, heart - fire, feed
upright, head erect.

hair, which is visible in the memorial window, seems to be burning from her eyes and fire from her heart, because she felt herself able to create, to the extent that she could smell flowers and tulips in her youth. The adjectives and exaggerations used for the poetic image of youth are appropriate and unique.

The 4th section of the series is called "Biz", in which the experiences of lovers who met after a long separation are described in the language of a young man in love. The love story ended with the belief that it will remain in memories, and that the fire that it lit will be felt:

We lived like embers in this
mortal world.
We burned the suspicion and lie:
The statue of fire is coming from
us!⁸

It seems that the series of sonnets entitled "Pronoun of Love" written by the poet Abdulla Sher is on the theme of love, in which the experiences of the lyrical hero - the lover are described in detail. In the poems of the category, he effectively used many image tools, in particular, allusions, adjectives, animations, metaphorical exaggeration, paraphrase, etc., for the description of the lover or for the expression

of the state of the lover. The general signs of the category were shown through the repeated use of certain allusions or poetic images in sonnets.

The series written by our beloved poet Tora Sulayman are among the works formed according to the requirements of artistic convention. The poet's series are different from others, they are works that can be called as collections of two poems numbered under one title or, so to speak, scattered series. The poet's "Ergash Jumanbulbul's son wanders" "Aylanib I", "Aylanib II", "Yig'lar I", "Yig'lar II", "Holinda I", "Holinda II" can be included in the series.

poem "Aylanib I" is written in a purely poetic form, it is "Ergash Jumanbulbul oglu el kezadi" not included in the series. It describes the feelings of the lyrical hero because of the long-awaited and future independence:

Khumo, which landed right,
became a strong fortress,
Semurg' devan is spinning
around.

Amir Temur's soul is joyful and he
becomes Sultan.

How lucky I am, when Hud Hud
Tora Suleiman walks around!⁹

Humo in this poem is legendary bird; happiness, state symbol - Kurgan is the country, Semurg is the Uzbek people. Since it is a legendary bird that gives the meaning of a friend, protector, companion of a positive hero in fairy tales and legends, it gives the meaning of the protector of the country in this place. Huhud bird also has many characteristics, it is a bird mentioned in the Holy Qur'an, it has the meaning of a call to Islam, and it also has the quality of a messenger bird. In this place, the Torah is used in the sense of a messenger who informed Suleiman of independence. It seems that, according to the requirement of artistic convention, the images of birds such as Khuma, Semurg and Hud-hud are interpreted as images related to the independence that took place in the country.

"Aylanib II" poem "Ergash Jumanbulbul's son wanders" given as part of the series, and according to the form in that series, it is given

⁸Abdullah Sher. Pronoun of love. - T.: Gafur Ghulam publishing house, 2010. 54 p.

⁹Torah Suleiman. Saihan. - T.: Sharq, 2003. Page 4.

after the prose passage in the form of an analogy with the form of the epics in our oral creation: according to the plot of the prose passage, Ergash insulted Jumanbulbul as "badik" - night watchman presented in the form of a poem addressed to:

This guest will not come back to this address.

One day I will see El-ulus, Turan.

Long live, my friends, this bright world is spinning.

Baitu Bandim find my love, La'li Badakhshan ¹⁰.

The Guest in the poem is the son of Ergash Jumanbulbul, a lyrical hero, and a symbol of people with good intentions like himself. The worldwide circulation of terma and epics, and the fact that baytu band can find its value even in places as far away as Lali Badakhshan, means the poet's belief that his poems will penetrate into the hearts of the people.

The poems "Yig'lar I", "Yig'lar II" are also formed from prose fragments or after a plot in the form of an appendix to it.

Get upset about something,

This unyielding head bends down,

If there are tears in my eyes,

I can't stand it

A poor mother cries,

The rest are false cries ¹¹...

The word "head" in the epithet "Egilmas bosh" is an example of a type of synecdoche transfer, which refers to the author himself and proud people of the Uzbek nation like him. In the last two stanzas, the poet was able to effectively use parallelism. Because in these verses, the crying of the mother and the others are paralleled, and again these two concepts contradict each other.

In the poem "Yig'lar II", the poet recited a poem with 11 stanzas and 6 lines each in Bakhsh language in the form of an answer, and in the form of an answer to another question, he quoted another 8 stanzas after it. The poem "Cries II" has a total of 19 stanzas. Since this poem also sings about the people's pain and

sorrow, the "crying" radix is also used in it. The rhyme scheme of the poem is reminiscent of the musaddas form.

Where friends are scattered and foes gather,

In the land where the fox is born, not a lion from a lion,

The judge is defiled, and the brave is suffocating on the ground,

In the land where donkeys bleat and vultures stumble.

Where to go and not know where to go and cry

The crowd cries with blood flowing from their eyes ¹².

That is, if there is no concept of justice in the society, if injustice and violence increase, the people's situation will be bad. It is described with expressions such as "the donkey will overtake". Lions and vultures are symbols of brave people, while foxes and donkeys are interpreted as symbols of weak and ignorant people.

The poems "Holinda I", "Holinda II" are considered to be the poet's poems after the prose pieces in this series. They describe injustices in the social system and the plight of the people. At the same time, the poet-poet's dreams of seeing the country prosperous are also reflected:

All the promises that came to the throne are lies.

I would not be disappointed if I saw this country alive.

Every farm, village, county, city is in a prosperous condition.

It is an independent space of its own ¹³.

In general, "Ergash Jumanbulbul's son wanders around" By comparing the past and the period of independence, the poet wants to remind that it was not easy for the people to achieve a prosperous life today, and to be thankful for today.

Another poet of ours, Oroz Haidar, has a series of sonnets beginning with "Here, I love your letter of love, you are quiet" and consists of

¹⁰ That book, page 75 .

¹¹ That book, page 61 .

¹² Torah Suleiman. Saihan. - T.: Sharq, 2003., p. 64.

¹³ The same book, page 72.

sixteen sonnets. All of them are devoted to the theme of the suffering of love. The lyrical hero of the series is also the owner of a heart that is in agony of love.

The sonnets in the series are created in the same form, a form of three quatrains and one distich known as the Shakespearean sonnet. For the sonnets, the poet chose one common epigraph, this epigraph is Pushkin's verse "Men and my voice will tire you." That is, it is pointed out that repeated declarations of love make the lover sick. Accordingly, the first line of the first sonnet in the series:

Hey, you're liking my love letter, Jim.

Burned words ring.

Damn you, seventy grasses stuck in my grave,

life will forever fade in front ¹⁴of you,

beginning with, reflects the situation of the mistress burning the lover's letter. In the following sonnets, the description of the experience is reflected in a gradual state, like the development of events, and all of them show the consequences of this tragic love. In one of them, the poet expresses the emptiness of his heart by saying, "The heart trembles in empty lines," and in the next sonnet, "Sun is darkness, my eyes scream," the world is dark in the eyes of the young man in love. he wants to emphasize that he is becoming. In the next sonnet, by saying "You are so merciful, my sinful love," the lyrical hero blames love for his abhorrence, and in the next sonnet, the Love who had mercy on the Lover, who opened his eyes before death, hopes that he will forget his anger and deceit and caress his head. The lyrics of the lyrical hero are shown.

In the sixth sonnet of the series, the lover is shown in a state of abhorrence, realizing the mistake he made:

I haven't seen a single thing, my friend.

My peace is like a bird caught by a cat.

Desperate because of love,

My status is burnt in the breath of the soil ¹⁵.

¹⁴Oroz Haidar. Late season. Don't be elected. - T.: East. 2010. Page 130.

¹⁵That book, page 132.

That is, it became clear that the loss of the lover's peace was caused by the fact that others did not see him as a lover due to his lack of love. It is said that this situation is responsible for his state of rest "like a bird caught by a cat" and for his status and reputation "burning in the breath of the earth".

In the following sonnets, similar anguished thoughts expressed the content of the conclusions in the closing part of the sonnets in the form of "Let death die in the face of love" or "You now want mercy for the Devil, He will leave this place, of course, love". In the following sonnets, under the influence of the anguish in the heart of the lyrical hero, the image of the moon also took on a frightening tone:

The moon is floating like a coffin and the stars are among them

Dragging the sun as if chasing the sun.

From the flames of the cold fire

The skirt of the darkness is full of tears ¹⁶.

The moon's search for the sun among the stars in the poem is likened to "floating like a coffin", while "the sweat of the skirt of darkness" is caused by the coldness of the moon's rays. In the next sonnet, "The whole world is a prisoner without you." "The sun is surprised inside the golden cage" is related to the image of the world in the eyes of the lyrical hero.

In the following sonnets, the situation of the lover, who does not know who to rely on and who to turn to, and the expression of his depressed state, such as "No one waits for me, his eyes are divided into four, I myself do not expect anyone like me" in the next sonnet. In the 15th sonnet, the lamentation of the soul, which has the meaning of consolation for the lover, is reflected:

I'm a little bit happy, oh man,

Once you understand what joy is ¹⁷.

In the last 16th sonnet, the vision of the lyrical hero, who sees the world in a state of stagnation after the lack of affection from the mistress to the lover, is described:

Stagnation is water freezing in fire,

A burning soul.

¹⁶That book, page 134.

¹⁷Oroz Haidar. Late season. Don't be elected. - T.: East. 2010. Page 137.

The burning heat of the moon,
The vast expanses that are stumbling are
crying¹⁸.

That is, the oxymorons "freezing in fire",
"burning in hell" were used to exaggerate the
state of the lyrical hero. It is clear that the
moon's rays will never move the latitudes. Even
so, the state of weightlessness caused by the
heartbreak of love distorts the order of the
world. In the sonnet lock:

Even when lightning strikes, lightning is
fearless,
A fire that does not spray like a match
flash,

giving the conclusion that no power can match
the fire of anguish in the human heart.
According to another meaning, the poet says
that the fire from a single match is capable of
burning the entire surface of the earth to ashes,
just as the fire that appears in the heart due to
love turns the whole world upside down.

In general, the series of sonnets written
by Oroz Haydar beginning with "Here, I like my
letter of love, you are quiet" is a large collection
of 16 sonnets, the only theme in which is the
theme of love and the only content is the
reflection of the suffering of a lover's soul in
hijran. formed their common essence. The
description of the experiences of a single lyrical
hero and the participation of love and the lover
as poetic images are also among the common
aspects. "In the Uzbek sonnet writing, diversity
is one of the most stable phenomena, which has
its own form. There is no doubt that sonnet-
complexes, sonnet-wreaths and sonnet-epics
play a special role in the development of the
Uzbek sonnet¹⁹.

Poet Mirpolat Mirzo's series "Landscapes
of Istibdod" and "Gazli Landscapes", "Dost
Qadri" are also available. ", "Olikforushlar",
"Abdullatif's death", "Repression years", "White
flag", "Sanjar Siddiq", "Fayzulla Khojaev",
"Akmal Ikramov", "Cholpon", Many realities
related to the Uzbek nation and its history are
remembered in his poems such as
"Khayolimda".

¹⁸The same book, page 137.

¹⁹
[https://www.giirj.com/index.php/giirj/article/view/168/158.p
g7](https://www.giirj.com/index.php/giirj/article/view/168/158.pg7)

The first poem in the series is called
"Oshoba", and this poem is dedicated to the
historical place called Ashoba, currently
belonging to the Asht district of the Sogd region.
It is clear that this place, surrounded by high
mountains, has experienced several invasions.

It still makes my heart tremble
Every martyred soul, every ruin
A village burning in the mozai layers,
The bosom of high mountains is a proud
Oshoba.

This place has also seen many invaders,
such as the bloodthirsty Skobelev and the
cunning Kaufman. This is one of the poems
formed as a call to patriotism. The "martyred
soul" in the passage is an example of both
attribution and synecdoche.

The poem "Samarkand is burning..." in
the category mentions the invasion of Tsarist
Russia, especially the horrors of 1968.
According to him, the ancient city of Samarkand
was captured by the enemy and the city was in
flames:

Fire cannon, shoot Registon,
Patterns flow, minors are parkand.
The blue domes shine brightly,
Samarkand is burning, Samarkand is
burning!²⁰

Despite the fact that the reality of the
poem takes place in the second half of the 19th
century, the fire gives the impression that it is
related to the entire history of this place, its long
past. It mentions figures such as Amir Temur's
beloved wife Bibikhanim and his grandson
Mirza Ulug'bek, and it is pointed out that this
city produced such great people. The poem uses
the arts of revitalization (tirar Registan),
repetition, repetition.

The poem "Vereshchagin Armon", which
was created as a logical continuation of this
poem, tells about the army prepared for battle
leaving without a fight, and the reason for this is
the surrender of Kattakurgan without a fight.
That is, because of their cowardice, the enemy's
army is described as being "deprived of
rewards".

²⁰Mirpolat Mirza. Don't be elected. - T., East, 2004, p. 16.

The poet's poem "Olikforushlar" mentions the uprising in Mingtepa, known as Dukchi Eshan. In this case, it is understood that those who killed anyone without sparing are those Russian invaders, to remember such terrible historical moments - to call people to appreciate today. The terrible scenes in it are reflected as follows:

This nechuk yav is bottom and razil,
The day when the land of the faithful was destroyed,
Let him stay in one way,
If he sells him the corpses too ²¹...

In other words, the enemies who ruthlessly destroy the nation do not even let the mothers, who were relatives of the dead, near them. But after a few days, the facts that the ravens demanded something from the mothers in order to get the drowned bodies were remembered. That's why the poem is called Olikfurush Kimsamal. In this passage the word yav is allegorized.

Every historical poem of the author expresses the hope that remembering such bloody events in history with their horrors will serve to direct the hearts of today's generation towards goodness. Also, there are many lines in the poems aimed at building resilience in the hearts. In particular, the poem "Abdullatif's death" is a logical continuation of the above-mentioned poem "Olikfurushlar", in which an eleven-year-old boy named Abdullatif witnessed the hanging of Dukchi Eshan and his colleagues. The fact that 'lon fell seriously ill and died in the agony of mental anguish, if he had not died prematurely, he would have been a poet who would have avenged his grandfathers who were brutally executed or become a pillar of the country and become a son worthy of his people. there is talk about the possibility of reaching adulthood. At the end of the poem:

From Yov dasti in Andijan
Endless blood when spilled,
I told you how
A young soul that died!²²

That is, it is said that this brutality is the reason why people who have a conscience and

whose hearts are shaken by injustices find themselves suffering prematurely. The arts of exaggeration and qualification are used in this.

Mirpolat Mirza's poem entitled "Years of Repression or a Black Tale" talks about another disaster that befell our people - the calamity of repression. Although historical names are not mentioned in it, generalized images are used. In the poem, the young bride-groom's dreams about "living in communism" in the future remain as a fairy tale, and the groom is taken away by special employees that very night, and later, he is blamed for his "guilt" and sent to prison. to be judged, but the thoughts that the child born from them was not the person of their dreams, but the person of today, ends with the concluding thoughts that those dreams have become not ordinary, but a black fairy tale. Metaphors and adjectives are used appropriately in the passage.

Sad life... Sorrows are big...

Dil zadadir to mention.

It even looks like this soul -

A fairy tale, a black fairy tale ²³.

"Sanjar Siddiq", "Fayzulla Khojaev" in the series of the poet. Poems such as "Akmal Ikramov" and "Cholpon" are related to this topic, and they also talk about the plight of the nation's devotees who were victims of repression. In the poem "Sanjar Siddiq" it is mentioned that books and manuscripts were the reason for the unjustly arrested son to meet such a disaster, that is why his mother burned them in the oven for seven days, "Fayzulla Khojaev" says that the enemies had promised a huge amount of money for this human head, but that this price was less for his golden head with unparalleled intelligence, and when the time came, when this head became food for ravens, his compatriots looked at it in silence. it is said about those who are standing. The passage uses such arts as exclamation, threat and the type of synecdoche (head) movement.

Oh, my people, don't let the people shoot
Slander you, stone of reproach,
Always be careful - respect always

²¹That book, page 8.

²²Mirpolat Mirza. Don't be elected. - T., Sharq, 2004. p. 19.

²³The same book, page 25.

The golden head of your original children!²⁴

In the content, the poet warns about the need to protect the gold-headed compatriots. The logical continuation of the same idea is presented in the poet's poem "Akmal Ikramov". It says that when they condemned this person as an "enemy of the people" in a large gathering, the surrounding compatriots remained silent, that is, they again fed the head of the devoted child of the nation to the ravens. The poem "Cholpon" is one of the poems written in this spirit:

When freedom strikes the world,

You woke up this morning in the midst of heedlessness.

... But what awe, what a joy -

The people of ignorance threw a sneer at you²⁵.

That is, when Cholpon shines as a star in the sky of poetry, it is said that those who threw him into the abyss like a black cloud are ignorant people, and their ignorance cannot be an obstacle to Cholpon's brilliance. . In the passage, the poet appropriately used animation (diagnosis) and qualification. "

"Khayolimda" is the last poem in the series, which mentions Usman Nasir's grave in a cold country.

The article concludes that Rauf Parfi is an artist who has a place in Uzbek sonnetic writing, as well as a singer of universal ideas and a common Turkish point of view.

"The article concludes that Rauf Parfi is an artist who has a place in Uzbek sonnetic writing, as well as a singer of universal ideas and a common Turkish point of view²⁶. " In general, this series, written by Mirpolat Mirzo, is dedicated to the sufferings of the Russian tyranny on our country , and the artistic conditionality in it is realized through the means of the poet's visual arts, such as displacements, which are used in the necessary places. .

Conclusion

- Artistic conditionality in poetic works is a process related to the widespread use of symbolic and figurative images, their symbolic description. In the series of poems , different images within the same content are embodied or different aspects of the same image are revealed.

- The use of symbols in the system of poetic images indicates the predominance of the mental-psychological image of the complex imagination in the creative process, the originality of the sonnet's artistic aesthetic nature, and the vividness of the imagery. According to these aspects, Uzbek sonnet series deserve to be recognized as outstanding examples of art.

- One of the important aspects that connect the poems in the categories is their eventfulness. This process explains the sequence of the lyrics of the lyrical hero, the continuity in the poems, the lines and images that appear in the previous poem, the appearance of some poetic images in the later poems, and the travel in them. Also, the main element that provides integrity in poems is the experiences of the lyrical hero.

- The series of sonnets "Pronoun of Love" written by Abdulla Sher is on the theme of love, in which the experiences of the lyrical hero - the lover are described in detail. In the poems of the category, he effectively used many image tools, in particular, allusions, adjectives, animations, metaphorical exaggeration, paraphrase, etc., for the description of the lover or for the expression of the state of the lover. The general signs of the category were shown through the repeated use of certain allusions or poetic images in sonnets.

- The poetry collections of Tora Sulayman and Mirpolat Mirzo are dedicated to the sufferings of the Russian tyranny on our country. done through

- Oroz Haydar's series of sonnets beginning with "Look, I like my love letter, you are quiet" is a large collection of 16 sonnets, the only theme of which is the theme of love and the

²⁴Mirpolat Mirza. Don't be elected. - T., Sharq, 2004. p. 26.

²⁵The same book, page 29.

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<https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:ajrssh&volume=12&issue=5&article=065pg6>

only content is the reflection of the sufferings of a lover's heart in hijran. The description of the experiences of a single lyrical hero and the participation of love and the lover as poetic images are also among the common aspects.

In general, the extensive use of experience-images in poetic collections is seen in the fact that poets choose poetic collections as a convenient form for continuous expression of their experiences.

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