



Symbolic-Emblematic Expression of Water Bodies and Structures in Modern Poetry

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Abstract: This article discusses the symbolic representation of water bodies and structures in modern poetry. Various symbolic interpretations of the ocean, ocean, sea, and sea are analyzed.

Keywords: poetry, ceremony, family-life ceremony, image, natural phenomena.

While modern poets try to portray spatial and natural phenomena for spiritual interpretations, it can be observed that they also have a wide appeal to direct water and its analogues. In this respect, their poems dedicated to water bodies attract special attention. In particular, this includes Zulfiya's "in the ocean", "Balkhash evening", E. Examples of such poems by vahidov as "Lake Qubbon", "spring", "Fountain", "River evening", "pool" by Aman Matzhon, "tributary" by Muhammad Ali, "I thought of a desert on the Pacific Coast", "Lake Washington" can be given.

The ocean is the most majestic and powerful among water bodies. It is observed that in poems it is interpreted both in its own sense and in a portable sense. Below he realizes in his sense – a huge body of water:

Океан, кема, қардош, дўст,
Хурмоларда маймунлар.
Кун денгизда минг-минг кўз,
Нурдай равшан кўнгиллар.¹

Oman is the methodological meaning of the word ocean, and the word "Oman" is often found in poetic works:

Сиз – уммон, меҳрда мисли йўқ денгиз,
Бир сўз билан айтсам, «Она!» эдингиз.²

These verses, taken from Muhammad Ali's poem "Uzbekistan", likened Oman in a portable sense to the broad bosom of the native land to the various riches.

Many poets make a life full of secrets look like an ocean full of synoates:

Ватаним кемасини долғалардин омон қил,
Бу поёнсиз уммонда ўзинг қўлла, Оллоҳим.³

The infinity of fantasies and dreams can also be faced with verses that resemble an ocean without territory:

2.1 ¹ Зулфия. Океанда .Тонг билан шом аро. Сайланма. – Тошкент: «Шарк», 2012. – Б.148.

2.1 ² Муҳаммад Али. Ўзбекистон. Сайланма. – Тошкент: « Шарк», 1997. – Б.65.

2.1 ³ Воҳидов Э. Янги йил муножоти. / Орзули дунё: Шеърлар. – Тошкент: «Шарк», 2010. – Б.35.

Уммондай хаёлинг айлайман эъзоз,
 Орзу-умидларинг хўп авайлайман.
 Дилингда жунбушга тушса эҳтирос,
 Мен ҳам юрагимни шунга шайлайман.⁴

Considering that some poets have no limit to the acquisition of knowledge, they mengz it directly to Oman:

Ул Ватан елканларини
 Маърифат уммонида
 Қиблаи имон сари
 Бурмоқни истайдир кўнгил.⁵

The sea is one of the huge bodies of water that stand after the ocean in the great. The Khorezm poet Sotim Avaz writes in his poem "The Old Man and the sea", which he included in his collection called "law", referring to the name of this ancient body of water on our land as talmeh in order to artistic reflection of his attitude towards the problem of the " island:

Одамлар сувсиз,
 улар иложсиз,
 ким беради
 уларга сувни...»
 дея қуриб бормоқда Орол.⁶

The beginning of the drying up of the island was not only our country, but also the largest environmental risk, a great tragedy, taking place in the Central Asian region.

Since the beginning of the 60s of the last century, the inflow of water from these rivers into the Aral Sea has sharply decreased due to the unaccounted spending of Amu Darya and Sirdarya on cotton and other crops. As a result, a large sea began to build and shrink. The drying of the island led to an increase in the amount of harmful chemicals in the water. And this was also harm to human health. In the verses above, it is precisely this vital fact that is pointed out.

The word Bahr is the methodological meaning of the word sea. In poetry, this word is used a lot. The image of the sea, like the image of Oman, is found both in its own sense and in a portable sense. In this aspect, the following verses can be evidence of our opinion:

Ётиб ювош қайғу комида
 Юрак билдим, кичрайдинг чексиз.
 «Денгизман» деб ўйла камида,
 Довуларни ютгувчи денгиз.⁷

A.Oripov uses the image of the sea in his poem "My Spirit "in a portable sense, while in the poem " Uzbekistan "he uses it in his sense in relation to the only sea in the area, the " island "body of water in the land where the ancient scientist Beruni was born and raised.

The poet's poem " The Spirit " tells about the Japanese sea, which is taking a penny, but from the fact that the poet does not openly say about the Japanese sea, but from the fact that he says Japanese tones, it becomes clear that he is referring to the Japanese sea in this place.⁸

2.1 ⁴ Муҳаммад Али. Сенга бағишланган сонетлар. Сайланма. – Тошкент: «Шарк», 1997. – Б.97.

2.1 ⁵ Воҳидов Э. Ватан истаги. // Орзули дунё: Шеърлар. – Тошкент: «Шарк», 2010. – Б.21.

2.1 ⁶ Сотим Аваз. Чол ва денгиз. // Ҳуқуқ. Шеърлар. – Тошкент: «Ёш гвардия», 1990. – Б. 4.

2.1 ⁷ Раҳимбоева Қ. Инсон. // Уйғониш фасли. – Тошкент: «Ёш гвардия», 1989. – Б.33.

Шоирлар кўпинча ижодни денгизга ўхшатишади:

Ижод денгизимнинг маъсуд жўшқинин

Кўмсаб, дил бисотин очаётирман.⁹

To revive water, water bodies and structures, the creators sometimes show in relation to them the application of human body organs such as legs, arms, lips, head as poetic somatism. In particular, the poetess Zulfiya wrote in one poem:

Мен денгизнинг лабида турдим,

Денгиз бўлиб чайқалди юрак,

Мен денгизнинг лабида турдим,

Унут ўзим, унут теварак.¹⁰

In this, " the of the sea " is a metaphor, which, of course, refers to the concept of its coast.

In poetry, the image of the river (nahr) is also one of the most used symbols of water bodies.

Water bodies in each area become the pride and pride of that area, its national wealth. Even from their name, one can easily guess what and where the poem is about.

Нил қудратин жўшиб куйлар бир шоир,

Ўзгаси Ганг мисол қилар замзама.¹¹

The Nile and the Ganges river belong to the territory of India. From this one can notice that the poem tells about India.

In conclusion, among our people, it has long been treated by the means of inonch and irims in relation to water and places associated with it, objects. Interestingly, such interpretations are also found in modern poetry as a phenomenon of folklorism, postfolkloric. In this regard, Uzbek poetry is considered, it is observed that the work of some poets depicts water and its ocean (Oman), Sea (bahr), River (nahr), lake, stream, tributary, stream, pond, well, spring, fountain, dew, Dew, Drop (resin), snow, ice, rain, ring, Whirlpool, puddle, waterfall, fountain and other analogues.

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2.1 ⁸ Орипов А. Мен нечун севаман Ўзбекистонни. Шеърлар ва драматик дoston. – Тошкент: Ф.Ғулом номидаги нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи, 2006. – Б.234.

2.1 ⁹ Зулфия. Тонг билан шом аро. Сайланма. – Тошкент: «Шарк», 2012. – Б. 164.

2.1 ¹⁰ Зулфия. Тонг билан шом аро. Сайланма. – Тошкент: «Шарк», 2012. – Б.163.

2.1 ¹¹ Зулфия. Тонг билан шом аро. Сайланма. – Тошкент: «Шарк», 2012. – Б.178.