

## Landscape Lyrics in a Ballad

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**Annotation:** This article analyzes the main directions, content, and development features of 21st-century Uzbek poetry. The years of independence have enriched Uzbek poetry with new ways of expressing the ideas of national independence, patriotism, and national values. Themes such as the awareness of national identity, the restoration of historical memory, ecology, global problems, and personal freedom have emerged as central themes of modern Uzbek poetry. Young poets are experimenting with new forms and styles, combining poetry with technology and modern culture. The work of female poets deeply illuminates society and the inner world of women, which increases the impact and vitality of poetry. Uzbek poetry of the 21st century, combining national and global values, is bringing new facets to world literature.

**Keywords:** ballad, Uzbek poetry, personal freedom, form and style, woman's inner world, national and global values, world literature.



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**Introductory part.** Poets U.Azim, H.Davron, Sh.Rahmon, R.Parfi, who entered Uzbek poetry in the 1970s, contributed to enriching Uzbek lyrics with new genres. We can find various social, everyday, and historical themes in the works of the poets. Our poets have made a significant contribution to enriching Uzbek poetry, using lyrical genres that came from Western literary studies. We can also witness modern forms of various genres in their works.

The poet's heart is as wide as the worlds, as high as the mountains, as calm as the rivers, as violent as the waves. Only poets can express the momentary agonies of the human soul in verses. Poetry is a song of the heart and soul. It glorifies the most subtle and hidden feelings of the human heart. Among the literary genres, the most subtle and close to the heart is undoubtedly lyricism. No matter in which genre the pen is raised, the human mind, spirit, and emotional experiences are clearly manifested. The descriptive subject of lyricism is human feelings. In it, the poet describes momentary experiences.

Introduction “Lyric – (meaning “Instrument” in Greek) as a literary genre has developed since ancient times and has a number of its own characteristics. The main character of the lyric is the lyrical hero. In the lyric, the inner world of the lyrical hero is in the first place. All expression passes through the “I” of the poet. In the lyric, unlike the epic, there is no specific epic plot. What distinguishes lyric poetry from the dramatic genre is its strong subjectivity. At the same time, lyric poetry is distinguished by its emotionality, its ability to stir the reader's heart. In a lyrical work,

the subject and object are embodied in one person, and the central “character” in it is the creator himself, or more precisely, his inner spiritual world. Lyrics can cover social, cultural, everyday, and romantic themes and can have a very large social and aesthetic value. However, even here, at the heart of the lyrical work, the individual's experiences and feelings dominate. It encourages the reader to look into himself, into his own spiritual and mental world. “Lyrics have existed in ancient times as part of folk oral creativity and were dedicated to a specific season, season, or tradition” [8]. “Lyrics (Greek lyra – a musical instrument similar to a lute in ancient Greeks, which they played to sing and recite poems; these songs and poems are called lyrics) is one of the three main types of literary works, called epic, lyric, and drama. Lyricism reflects life through spiritual experiences, thoughts, and feelings born under the influence of some life event. In lyric poetry, the inner world of a person allows us to imagine both the person himself and the life circumstances that created his mood. A lyrical work is usually small in size. However, despite this, it also has all the features and signs of an artistic, figurative reflection of life. In a lyrical work, typical experiences are expressed through specific individual experiences, which creates artistic generalization in a lyrical work; in lyric poetry, the poet gives the direct life experience of a specific person, thereby individualizing the character and experience in the work” [9].

**The main part.** The lyrical genre, which is an artist of imagination, thought, and feelings, is rich in various genres, one of which is the ballad genre. Although this genre is not often seen in today's Uzbek literature, it is no secret that many famous ballads have been created in this genre.

The ballad genre has a very ancient history. We can find the ancient roots of this genre in European literature. A ballad is a lyric-epic poetic work, in which a plot of a historical and vital nature is described in a vivid and intense spirit. Ballads in European literature often embody mythological themes and heroes.

The term ballad comes from the Provençal language and means a dance song. This genre began to appear in the literature of a number of European countries in the Middle Ages. According to their roots, ballads spread from folk songs and legends. In addition, this genre can combine some aspects of folk tales and songs.

Ballad poetry is one of the most important genres in the direction of sentimentalism and romanticism. The world in ballads is mysterious and enigmatic. In ballads, heroes with clear characters are vividly depicted.

“The founder of the ballad genre in written literature is Robert Bournes (1759-1796). The main part of his poetry is folk art. Ballads in written literature have always been based on a human being, but the 19th-century writers who chose the ballad as a lyrical genre knew that human strength and power could not always provide sufficient opportunities to find answers to all questions. Because a person cannot be the full governor of his own destiny. Therefore, ballads in written literature often reflect a poetic plot in themselves. These ballads often sing of different destinies” [2].

Characteristics of the ballad as a genre: “The plot has a climax, a knot and a solution, the strong emotion of the author and the feelings of the hero are described. The ballad combines real life and fantasy. There should be a romantic landscape and a mysterious motif. The plot can be replaced by dialogues. Localism. It is possible to combine lyrical and epic parts, returning to the beginning of the ballad” [5].

“Dilmurod Kuronov and other literary scholars write in the “Dictionary of Literary Studies” about the essence and purpose of landscape lyrics: “In landscape lyrics, the soul of the lyrical subject is depicted in the natural landscape depicted. The landscape conveyed through the soul of the lyrical subject becomes an image of the momentary mood. In this sense, in landscape lyrics, the depiction of nature is not a goal, but a means... In many cases, the landscape described in poetry becomes a symbolic image. “And the eternal problems of existence are aimed at revealing in a figurative way

the essence of social life, human behavior, the content of life and forms”, they emphasize [4]. “The depiction of nature in a work of art is called a reyzage (landscape). The depiction of nature is one of the components of the plot and enhances the ideological and aesthetic power of the work” [6]. Although these thoughts were expressed in relation to prose works, they are not alien to Usman Azim's socially-based nature lyrics.

In Usman Azim's lyrics, the image of nature, along with its place and location, is an image that enriches the poet's feelings, gives free rein to his emotions, and is a companion to the experiences of the lyrical hero, a living participant in the landscapes created by the poet.

Over the centuries, the forms of this genre have been changing. The genre has acquired new themes and various forms. In particular, ballads created in Uzbek lyrics are fundamentally different in theme from the ballads written in the middle of the 20th century by poets Kh.Olimjon, M.Shaykhzoda and Uygun. The ballads created by the poet Usman Azim can serve as evidence of our above opinion. U.Azim introduced new themes and new heroes in his ballads. In some of his ballads, the hero appears in the form of emotions, while in other ballads he uses symbolic objects and devices to depict human suffering. For example: “Ballad about Things”, “Ballad about a Car”, “Ballad of December”, “Ballad about Rain”, “Ballad about Courage” and e.t.

What we want to focus on today is the place of landscape lyrics in ballads. “Landscape lyrics are a type of descriptive lyrics, works in which the feelings and experiences of the lyrical subject are expressed through the image of nature. In landscape lyrics, the soul of the lyrical subject is depicted in the natural landscape, and the landscape, conveyed through the soul of the lyrical subject, becomes an image of the momentary mood. In this sense, the depiction of nature in landscape lyrics is not a goal, but a means” [7].

Usman Azim brought a completely different spirit, a different style, and at the same time, new images and characters to today's Uzbek ballads. Today we will focus on the depiction of nature in the poet's ballads.

### **Deraza haqida ballada**

Kuzakning besohib kechalarida

Izg'irinlar yelar, yomg'irlar ezar...

Dunyoning ho'l zulmat ko'chalarida,

Tentirab kezinar yolg'iz deraza.

Oynasida o'ynar chiroqning aksi,

Qayiq surati bor pardalarida.

Tentirab deraza – xazonlar bosib,

Beparvo kuzning zardalariga.

A sad world shrouded in the darkness of autumn! A painful life drowned in the trap of tears! Although nature is adorned with golden pearls, for some reason this season is compared to the last years of a person's life. The fiery rays of gold cannot illuminate a sad life that has turned to darkness. From the first verses of the ballad, we can see the perfect image of the landscape lyric. Based on the laws of landscape lyrics, the suffering of a person is described through the winter season in nature. The reason why the “Autumn” season was chosen to describe the experiences of the human soul is to increase the level of tragedy and impressiveness of the plot in the ballad. Because “Hazonlar”, “Izgirinlar”, “Yomg'irlar” indicate the hero's tragedy. The image of “Window” in the plot of the ballad was revealed as a mysterious motif. Although the image of “Window” was chosen as a symbolic image, this mysterious motif formed a knot in the plot of the ballad.

Sakkiz oynasi bor – sakkizta tuman,  
G‘ussadan sakkizga bo‘lingan siyna –  
Boradi charchagan ko‘chalar bilan  
Sakkizga ajralgan jonini qiynab.  
Avtolar yonidan o‘tar zuvillab,  
Halqoblar poyida qo‘llar sochilib.  
Boradi junjikib, borar huvillab  
Yi0lar – Men bilmadim kimga achinib.  
Kecha mavjlanadi – hududsiz dengiz...  
(izg‘irinlar yelar, yomg‘irlar ezar)...  
Tunga cho‘kib ketgan to‘rt taraf tubsiz...  
Nochor kema kabi suzar deraza.

The nights of the rainy season are as calm as the bottomless ocean, as endless as sorrows. Between the storms and the rains, only the silent and painful tears of longing flow. In this part of the ballad, we can see the harmony of real life and fantastic imagery. “Eight Windows” is a story about the external organs of a person (eyes, nose, lips, ears, and hands), and the hero, that is, the human figure, is represented by a (symbolic) window. The fantastical aspects of the plot are precisely the “Window” wandering through the night city, filled with tears. If this plot were expressed through real-life means, we would be able to see the human spirit in the image of “The Window”. The fantastic plot is enriched by a unique and impressive landscape.

Ko‘p qavat binolar charaqlab turar,  
Sassiz hayqirishar: “Bizlar – baxtiyor!..”  
Baxtdan gangib qolgan bu cho‘ng devorlarga  
Yolg‘iz derazaning dardi ne darkor?  
Deraza charchabmi yerga cho‘kadi,  
Tani chippa botar kuzak loyiga.  
Ustidan daraxtlar xazon to‘kadi...  
Hamma derazalar joy-joyida!  
Deraza qaytadi poyu-piyoda,  
O‘tgan yo‘llarini tanimas u o‘zi...  
Sovuq bir devor bor, axir, dunyoda,  
O‘sha muzdek devor qismatning o‘zi!

The above verses express the author's extreme emotional feelings. As a result of the strong emotion of the author, in this part of the work of art, the description of the hero's adventures reaches a climax. The human soul, which longs for the happy, can only share and sympathize with the sorrows of the sad season, the sad leaves of the sad season. Bitter fate has forced it to wander alone, helpless, and without salvation in the cold and dreary nights of this world.

Singan qanot kabi – sudralib borar,  
Ikki pardasi – shundoq jiqqa ho‘l.

Axir, bu dunyoda bir devor bor-a,  
 Bedorligi kamdir, uyqulari mo‘l.  
 Ana, xurrak otib uxlar bearmon...  
 Deraza termular devorga g‘amgin:  
 – Bir kuni qaytmas bo‘lib ketarman, ishon!  
 Uyg‘ongin, devorjon! Uyg‘on, uyg‘ongin!..  
 Deraza devorga kelib o‘rnashar,  
 Daxshatda qotadi sakkizta ko‘zi,  
 Ko‘rib ulgurmagarn darpardalardan  
 Qayiqqlar qaygadir ketishar suzib.

After the culmination of emotions, the end of the ballad, i.e. the solution part, was passed. The hero, who wandered the city all night in torment and sorrow, returns to his destination. The poet described the sad experiences of a human soul through the landscape in the ballad. It is amazing how human tears are hidden in the bitter rains of autumn, shattered hopes and dreams in the yellowed leaves, and sad years of a life gone by are hidden in the untamed winds. In this ballad, “The Window” is a symbolic image, and behind it, a person is hidden. More precisely, the human soul searching for its own identity in its own body. After all, just as we cannot imagine the concepts of a wall and a window separately from each other, we cannot separate the body and the soul from each other. Body and soul create a human being who is a whole, perfect and conscious being. The human spirit (ie the window) wanders the lonely streets in search of freedom, but fate does not allow it to be separated from the body (ie the wall). In turn, the body (wall) lives in a state of slumber without a window (window). The soul encourages the human body to wake up, live, and strive.

In conclusion, it can be said that in the rapidly changing Uzbek lyricism, the poet U. Azim occupies a special place with his unique and multifaceted creativity. The ballads written by the poet marked a turning point in the Uzbek ballad genre. U. Azim brought a new look, plot, hidden motive, new characters and emotions to the ballad genre. The poet, with his own style, revealed the hidden facets of the ballad genre.

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