

The nature of the lyrical hero in publicist lyric (On the example of the lyrics of I.Yusupov)

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Abstract: The article discusses the role of publicistic lyricism in literature, conducts academic research on lyricism, considers scholarly opinions about poetry, and provides feedback.

Keywords: Jurnalistic lyrics, poetry, lyrical hero, poem, inner form.

Introduction: The main task of literature in any period is to reveal the nature of man, his social and social characteristics. So the three types of literature are interrelated, and each genre has its own characteristics of life. The same can be said about the lyrics. It's these ideas that have led literary scholars to explore the concepts of "lyrical hero" and "lyrical character" in a wide variety of works. So the real meaning of these literary terms is that they reveal the socio-social characteristics of a person in a lyrical work. From this point of view, although the lyrical publicist is associated with the most advanced ideas, ideas, socio-social innovations of any era, the lyrical hero cannot be separated from his socio-social character, their activity in this direction and the humanistic, patriotic politics of the spiritual world.

Thus, while rejecting the scholarly view that the lyric hero should be more dependent on his or her own romantic, personal individual qualities, [1] the lyric heroes in this branch of poetry may also be closely related to the typical issue of fictional literature. However, the Russian writer B.P. Goncharov In his scholarly work, distinguished the issue of the typicality of the lyrical hero from the mythical characteristics of the poem, paying great attention to the contradictory image of the lyrical hero. And we think that's particularly encouraging, the theoretical and practical insights. We prefer to analyze the problem of lyrical heroism in the black-haired publicist poetry of the years of independence, especially in revealing the romantic and spiritual world of the hero in the direction of

revealing the qualities of socio-social activism, intellectuality and patriotism, humanitarianism.

The poetic experience of the heroic poet I.Yusupov provides a lot of information on the development of Karaqalpak poetry in those years, and it is distinguished from other poets by its own characteristics. In his poem, «Бул жер эле зор болады», he wrote:

Бардур болжаў қәбилетим,
Билген нәрсем сол болады:
Сәл азырақ сабыр етиң,
Бул жер эле зор болады.
...Аўыз сұўың дузлақ болса,
Үйренген өз дузың болар.
Сұў бар ма деп соза-соза,
Түйе мойны ұзын болар..
«Дуз татып кет!» дегенде де,
Тегин айтқан деп болмайды.
Сөйлегенде сөзиңнің де,
Дузы болса шеп болмайды [3]

These words reflect the intellect and sensitivity of the sheikh, who shows the creative and spiritual face of the hero. For example, the proverb «дуз татып кетиң», «нан аўыз тийиңиз» ямаса «сөйлегенде сөзиңнің дузы болсын» is often used in our daily life. Like emotional and enlightening ideas, the poems use intricate details and subtle micro-images to reveal the world of patriotic feelings of the lyrical hero, achieving the depth of the composition's impact and meaning.

According to the Russian scholar B.P. Goncharov, any system of poetic imagery consists of several or more microbes in its work. [2]

This scientific idea of the Russian scientist can be further substantiated by facts from contemporary Karaqalpak poems

Let's take another look at the length of the sentence in the poem of I. Yusupov:

Бирақ жетпес өз жериңе,

Қанша жаман дегенде де.

Бейиштин тап қақ төрине,

Коттедж қурып бергенде де.

Өйткени бир қарабарақ,

Шөп емес-ғой адам деген.

Терең тамыр ұрған дарақ-

Ұатан деген. Ұатан деген!

Accordingly, the poet adapts his ideas to more and more micro-forms (бейиштин қақ төрине коттедж қурыу, инсанды шөп, қарабарақ пенен салыстырып бақалаулар хәм т.б.).

Тойып секирип соң бирақ та,

Хәдден асып кетсек керек.

Бул әдиули топыраққа,

Көп қыянет етсек керек.

Қайта қурыу айнасынан,

Қарап көрсек өзимизди.

Жұлдыз излеп ай қасынан,

Май басыпты көзимизди.

In fact, these lines reveal the true psychology of people in the age of Tartan. In other words, the poem lyrically depicts the hero's inner psychic world with the help of epic publications, so-called journeys, where appropriate. Thus, the poet, in accordance with the demands of the working spirit of his lyrical hero, made the following reasonable ideas about the Motherland and its nature:

Сиз бенен биз мекен қылған,

Бул топырақта бәри де бар.

Егин ексең өрпе тұрған,

Шөплириңде дәри де бар, хәм т.б.

In fact, no one can deny that. But the poet's contribution to revealing the socio-social, patriotic characteristics of the lyrical hero of this work can be seen not only in the skillful use of these micro-images, but also in the publication of some poetry collections by the author. In many of his poems, the poet expresses

the social characteristics of the inner spiritual world of the lyric hero, the feelings of patriotism. He and his poem «Тырналап» combine a publicistic character and a philosophical depth, whose synthesis reveals the human, humanitarian and patriotic qualities of the lyric hero.

For example:

Әл хәуада қанатларын талдырып,

Айралық дәртине бизди қалдырып,

Шадлығымды алып кеткен тырналап

In his poem «Бул жер еле зор болады», Oral, Amu, brings up many historical and administrative facts related to water problems, reveals the human, moral, intellectual and spiritual face of our contemporaries, inspires them, sometimes reveals the full truth of his own tragic situation, sometimes in the language of stones.

Poetics associated with and depicting natural phenomena and animals are scientifically and theoretically supported by many scholars. Of which E.A. Analyzing the works of Russian poets, Nekrasova advocated a method of systematic symbolization of nature and the animal world, animating various movements in them, comparing them in particular with the works of I. Annenskiy, A. Fet, A. Blok, B. Pasternak [4]

This was also approved by the lyric researcher, the famous scientist L. Ginzburg, who gave similar ideas: More related to the nature of man and the world of the environment - this is the core of the poetic system of Annenskiy, the source of poetic symbolism, clarity, representation in the system of images. In the words of the poet, she beautifully depicts the beauty of our mother's upbringing and the infinite wealth of our villages. That's why it's poetic.

In the works of I. Yusupov, who was on the eve of independence, we see strong lyricism, dramatic and publicistic qualities interconnected, which served to convey the author's idea. What's more, it's the elaborate dissemination of the wordsmiths, and the simultaneous discovery of equations and word sequences with aphoristic meanings, that enhance and perpetuate his arguments. Of course, all of this has not only artistic and poetic significance, but also great political, social and societal significance.

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