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SYMBOLIC MEANINGS OF THE IMAGE OF RAIN IN UZBEK POETRY

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ABSTRACT

Modern poetry expands the range of topics through symbols of nature, especially rain, and opens the way to the psyche and consciousness of readers through various symbols and symbols. Affirmation of nature and related concepts in poetry is relevant for today.

KEYWORDS

Emblem, symbol, image, motif, lyrical hero, wind, cloud, rain.

INTRODUCTION

Rain is a frequently used symbolic image in Uzbek poetry. The rain that falls in almost every season has its own different meaning. Therefore, spring, summer and autumn rains carry a special meaning. Moreover, rain, like other symbols of nature, first of all is the basis for creating landscape lyrics, and secondly, it serves to express the mental state and sad mood of the lyrical hero. In ancient times, it was said that when it rained, it was a blessing from the blue. Our Prophet Muhammad (S.A.V) said "...the prayer during the rain will not be rejected", – those who say In fact, if it means raining blessings from the sky, it will be accepted if it is prayed while it is raining. If the rain was calm, the

Prophet, peace and blessings of God be upon him, would take it easy, go out under the rain and open his chest. In this way they would enjoy the blessings that rain brings. When asked about the reason for this, the Messenger of Allah, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, used to answer: "This rain has just come from the presence of my Lord." Or it is narrated from Aisha, may God be pleased with her: "The Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, would say: If it rains, he would say: 'Allahumma sayyiban naafi'an.'"

So nothing in nature just happens. Each of them serves for the survival of the living world.

Therefore, in literature, they reflect many aspects of this meaning as an artistic image. In particular, the same can be said about the image of rain.

Looking through the pages of new Uzbek poetry, it is difficult to find a poet who did not write a poem about rain. Z. Sohibova, who studied this on the example of the works of modern poets, writes: "Spring rain represents innocence, summer rain represents freedom, and autumn rain represents the anguish of a lover's soul." Consequently, it is observed that the poetic image of rain is often referred to in Cholpon's poems. The poem "Late Entry" draws attention:

The evening call to prayer... without the voice of the muezzin,

His weak voice trembled and lingered...

A rain-soaked, broken--

A long trail at the edge of a blue street...

He scattered everywhere in search of fortune

Big and small, young and old are relaxed,

He comes back slowly when he is tired and tired,

Gathered in one area of the neighborhood

A bunch of kids... playing different games,

He waits for the departed...click

Rain water lies in the bosom of the earth. (Ch.A.I-j.T.:2013-B.159)

In this case, the rain coincides with the "evening call to prayer". In this respect, this beautiful state in nature acts as a chronotope. As a result of the rain, the "long track on the edge of the narrow street" was damaged.

Or big and small, young and old scattered everywhere in search of fortune. It has a social meaning. Because the rain was also a concern for the poor people during the time when Cholpan lived. At the same time, there is also a scene: due to heavy rains, water accumulates everywhere. The poet gives this through the state of "kilklyab". This word is derived from the word taqlid, and it refers to the state of the rain being concentrated in one place.

Koklam rain//Three days of rain,

The bazaar stopped.//The clouds moved.

In the late night//To the willow branches

The rays fell...//The face of the air,

Poison Eye//Glenn...

Angel of the East, //Rainbow of the Flute

They joined the blue... (Ch.A.I-j.T.:2013-B.225)

The above lines refer to the rain of Baghor. In these lines, in harmony with the unique landscape and feelings of the lyrical hero, the poet gives ample space to the image of beautiful natural scenery. The poem, which consists of three stanzas, describes the continuous downpour of rain. The state of nature after the rain stops is also depicted. That is, the lightening of the sky is reflected "in the dew falling on the willow branches". In addition, "Angel of the East" is a metaphor for the sun. The seven colors that appear in the sky after rain are represented by the rainbow.

Autumn rain//Drops fell...

The faces of the leaves//Wet by kissing the drop,

Deeply applied...//Drop by drop

Beti played//Deep,

He is like a demon.//Tomchilar -

The words of the blue // Whipping the land... (Ch.A.I-j.T.:2013-B.250)

These verses refer to the fall rain. Metaphors such as "faces of leaves" and "words of blue" are used in these lines, which are decorated with diagnosis from beginning to end. The scene of nature when it is raining is shown. The wetting of the leaf surface is expressed by the state of "planting". Or because of the rain, puddles are formed all over the land. The poet also illustrates this, that is, he creates art through the verb "used". In addition, its shape resembles a "devil's cake". He metaphorizes the raindrops as "the words of the blue".

In Zulfia's poetry, the symbol of rain is distinguished by a number of symbolic and social meanings. Literary critic K.Yoldoshev writes about this: "Poetess Zulfia has a poem called "Oydinda", which is an example of pure nature lyrics rich in subtle hints and subtle expressions. The poem reflects the experiences and surprises of a person who was moved by the beauty of the sky, the moon that covered the world in white, and the clouds that appeared like a dream, on one of the nights after the last beautiful rain. This can also be observed in the saga "Shards of Memory":

Hurriyat, did you come - why did you come?

I missed Pinhona, I waited for Pinhona.

Like a desert embracing the rain -

I took my heart for you.

In this, the images of hurriyat and rain are paralleled. Hurriyat, in order to impressively express that the achievement of independence is a long-awaited historical event, the poetess appeals to the image of rain. In other words, the thirst for independence is like a desert waiting for rain. In this respect, rain is a symbol of freedom.

Expressing rain in poetry, conveying the meaning conveyed through it to the reader is closely related to each poet's own style and skill level. In this regard, A. Oripov's poem entitled "I returned to my mother's side" attracts attention:

I want to come back to you, mother, // Nameless pains in my heart.

My cold room, the clock goes up and down, // The garden of Khazonrez is outside.

The silence of the rain... // After all, this is the day for some reason

I remember you... (A.O.T.A.1-v.T.:2001-B.37)

It shows the state of the lyrical hero - the poet in the moments when he misses his mother. The image of "Khazonrez Boglar" expresses the connection between the poet's spirit and autumn. In addition, autumn rain symbolizes calmness in nature. The "nameless pain" in the heart of the lyrical hero is longing for a distant child. "Silence of the rain" is a diagnosis. It has the rustle of rain and an image of a kind of silence. The poet remembers his mother when it is raining.

In the works of Rauf Parfi, the image of rain has different interpretations. Literary critic N. Rahimjonov writes about the poet's poem "It's not rain, but pearls

are falling": "Rain is a blessing, a divine blessing, the seed of goodness and goodness, according to Eastern imagination. Poets attach meanings to it similar to their spiritual situations and moods. In this respect, the poet's poem beginning with "It is raining, it is raining" attracts attention in this respect.

It's raining, it's pouring, //Drips, drops on my hair,

It's raining, it's pouring, //For both my sadness and my joy... (R.P.S.sh.T.:2013-B.56)

The rain, especially the pouring rain, expresses the sometimes sad and sometimes happy mood of the lyrical hero. The drops falling on the hair represent her sadness and joy. According to Q. Yoldoshev: "...the pouring rain, the poet standing under the rain with a sad, sometimes happy spirit, the image of the rain falling on his hair, his sadness, and his joy creates anxiety in the hero's mental state.... The poet says that it is raining He not only informs, but he also gives his life to the dripping process, as he showed it to the eyes of the poet. Indeed, the spirit of the delicate lyrical hero standing in the rain is reflected:

The frozen branches broke. //It didn't even rain for a long day,

The leaves died and died.

When it rises in the wind, it flies. //If it falls like rain

When he goes out into the wind, he throws himself.

They drive away the nameless sorrow. //They say a condition of possibility

Storms to bear. //The rain did not stop for a long day.
(R.P.S.sh.T.:2013-B.145)

Rain, wind, storm serve to reveal the psyche of the lyrical hero. A storm is a strong wind that lasts for a long time. The storm has names such as hurricane, portana, kasirga. It has a landscape image. That is, it can be seen in the image of a branch with its leaves cut off. Or the poet calls the rain "nameless sorrow". Consequently, its rain creates sad moods in the lyrical hero.

Heavy night, dry rain... //When will this rain stop?

The heel sinks into the ground, //Mud sticks to the boot.

Rain turns to snow, //Pain laughs in your eyes.

Slowly dizzy, //Where does grief run away?

How beautiful is this world? (R.P.S.sh.T.:2013-B.108)

Here, too, there is harmony between the mental state of the lyrical hero and the landscape. There is a commonality between the long, incessant rain and the sorrowful lyrical hero. From this point of view, the poet depicts the scenes of "heavy night", "heel sunk into the ground" due to rain, "snow turned into rain", and compares it to changes in the psyche.

In Muhammad Yusuf's poetry, the rain expresses the psyche and feelings of the lyrical hero:

Meeting with spring, //Kissing with rain,

A girl who walks with a dream, //A girl who has turned eighteen!

In this poem on the theme of love, the poet turns to spring and rain in the image of a beautiful lover who has turned eighteen. There is harmony between a lover in a sweet dream and a shower of kisses. That is, the rain brings warm feelings to the heart of the lyrical

hero. In this case, the metaphor "kissed by the rain" brings to mind a girl whose face is caressed by raindrops.

The rain is rustling, // Nurmi, silk fibers.

Screaming when spring comes, // Go out to the field, tulips.

Tulips are everywhere, // Do we have a rule?..

In the above lines, the poet, first of all, brings to mind the moments of spring rain. The poet compares rain to light and silk fibers.

According to the level of generalization, such symbols in modern poetry are divided into "motif, topos, and archetype" forms. A motif (motive image) is an image that has acquired a certain stability in terms of form and content, and is repeated in the works of one or more creators, showing their creative aspirations. According to this feature, the rain in Usman Azim's work can be included as a motif image. Because this image is repeated in the work of the poet:

I'm gone... I'm gone like the rain, I'm gone,

A thousand centuries of solitude passed over me.

I did it again after a thousand centuries,

To that lonely woman.

Different types of rain are observed in nature. For example, the rain that falls once and quickly goes away represents the loveless life of the lyrical hero. Or the poet's poem "Ballad of Rain" expresses the heartache of a lover:

I traveled in the clouds,

I combed the road from heaven to earth.

I finally flew to your window,

I am the rain! Look, my dear, look!

It is known that rain brings a strange purity to the soul. In the above lines, the poet sees himself in this unique phenomenon of nature descending from the clouds to the ground. That is, the rain falling drop by drop from the cloud represents the road that leads the lover to the beloved.

I knocked on your window - he knocked

My fingers are wet with the beauty of autumn.

Kuzak is a giant instrument that creates sadness,

Burned in the bonfire, wow, my legs.

I knocked on your window. Your anger is abundant -

Those who protect you cut you off from the world.

Look outside, wet cheeks -

Looking at the mirror is the face of longing.

"Autumn Bayot" is an artistic discovery of the poet. Because there is a special music in the rain. This music is about depression. That's why the lyrical hero compares the autumn rain to a "huge instrument that creates sorrow" that sings that verse. The next paragraph contains the diagnosis. In other words, the poet revives the raindrops falling on the window glass as "wet cheeks". And in this he feels longing.

It is impossible not to hear me... The end

Your door opened - I saw your eyes.

But it's hard for you to squirm and yearn

You took yourself under the umbrella.

You don't love me... Rain, I'm helpless -

I tried in vain at the canopy level.

Sometimes I reached your skirt,

I accidentally slipped on your boot...

It shows the state of a lyrical hero - a lover. He calls himself "rain". The beloved, whose body is "throbbing and panting" from the rain, takes himself under a heavy umbrella. The adverbs used here are also suitable for rain. A lover whose love remains unrequited compares himself to the rain. The rain hits the lover's skirt and slides into his boots. In this, too, there is a similarity between the nature scene and the psyche of the lyrical hero. Even the poet uses the words "etaginga, etigangga" to make a unique pun. In general, the rain represents the image of a lover hurt by love.

I miss you - my heart is empty.

Asking, asking for the remaining grass -

I wasn't a bad rain either, after all.

Now autumn has put my love into a song,

My body is more clear in your presence...

You will reach the address. Suddenly at the door

You shake me off the umbrella.

Someone will hug you at the threshold.

It smells like a flower - you can't get enough.

It's raining, it's raining - I'm crying -

I don't miss it if I leave it.

The description of the state of mind continues in the paragraphs above. When he says, "Autumn put my love into a song," the poet means rain. After reaching her destination, the mistress knocks on the umbrella. This also causes sadness in the lyrical hero. That is, he sees himself in those falling raindrops. "It's raining, it's raining - I'm crying. If I say I leave, I won't miss it" also expresses the poet's feeling of nameless pains in the image of love and rain. It won't stop raining. The word "Ravish" represents a situation. Raindrops are compared to crying. Here, the poet sees longing in the incessant rain. "Being burnt, burned, and turned into ashes requires a very angry heart from the artist. In "Ballad of Rain" there is a line "It's raining, it's raining - I'm crying - I'm crying". There is only one consolation for a sad heart burned by the pain of hand and country: Words and poetry will comfort him."

In the poetry of Iqbal Mirza, rain has different meanings:

Fall is coming,

The spirit poured down, the spirit did not stop.

To a beautiful girl, as fragrant as a bouquet

I didn't get tired of saying go, we will be happy.
(I.M.S.k.T.:2007 -B.47)

In this love poem, heart and rain are juxtaposed. In other words, the suffering of a heart that is hurt by love is compared to the continuous and crushing rain.

I wrote letters to you, but they didn't arrive.

The pigeon stayed in the rain.

The rain strings played a sad tune,

Pains stuck to the heart like a shirt. (I.M.S.k.T.:2007 - B.52)

In this case, a love letter that did not reach the lover is likened to a "dove stuck in the rain". Analyzing this poem of the poet, literary critic D. Quvvatova writes: "These verses, decorated with allegory and diagnosis, reflect the psyche of a lover tormented by love. The poet describes the failure of the letter written to the beloved land in harmony with the scenes in nature: a dove stuck in the rain, its crushing rain, pain clinging to the heart like a shirt. Therefore, "a dove caught in the rain" is a sad image. It reflects the sad mood of the lyrical hero.

The autumn rain extinguished the fire of love.

The reason for tears in my eyes//The smoke of my heart. (I.M.S.k.T.:2007 -B.255) In the above lines, the joy of autumn is transferred to the mood of the lyrical hero. A lover feels the burning fire of love in the fall rain.

Based on the analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The image of rain represents a social meaning (Cholpon); it reflects the harmony of the feelings of the landscape and the lyrical hero, it is a symbol of freedom (Zulfia), the autumn rain expresses the lyrical hero's sometimes sad, sometimes happy mood, the calmness of nature (R. Parfi); reflects changes in the psyche, painful experiences (A. Oripov); rain brings warm feelings to the heart of the lyrical hero (M. Yusuf); it

expresses the heartache of a lover, the road leading him to his lover (U.Azim).

Metaphors used in relation to rain, such as "words of the blue" (Cholpon), "nameless grief" (R. Parfi), "autumn bayot" (U. Azim) not only impressively express the natural scenery, but also figuratively express the mental state of the lyrical hero. Rain has risen to the level of a motif in the works of modern poets.

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