

The Relationship Between Nature and Humanity in A Work of Art (Based on The Stories of Alisher Ibodinov)

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Abstract: The problem of nature and human in a work of art has been one of the pressing problems of literary studies. In both world literary studies and uzbek literary studies, nature and its elements serve not as a background, but as a means of developing the plot and revealing the spiritual experiences of the characters. This topic analyzes the relationship between human and nature, their influence on each other, harmony, and contradiction in the stories of Alisher Ibodinov, one of the modern uzbek writers.

Keywords: Hero, nature image, aesthetic task, artistic image, scenery, inner experience, poetic thought, state of mind.

Introduction: The relationship between nature and man has always been one of the important themes of literature. From the earliest folklore works to modern prose, various writers have depicted nature not only as an external environment, but also as a reflection of the human psyche, a philosophical symbol related to society. In Eastern literature, in particular, in the works of such classics as Alisher Navoi and Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, nature is a symbol of divine beauty, physical and spiritual harmony. In Navoi's ghazals, flowers, nightingales, spring landscapes are reflected as symbols of human inner experiences, love, suffering and dreams. Nature and its elements play an important aesthetic role in describing the state and inner experiences of the heroes, in shaping the plot, and in making the work more understandable to the reader. Of course, the worldview and thinking of the creator also play an important role in depicting nature in a work of art. In the works of our writer Alisher Ibodinov, who was born and works in the Fergana region, which is blessed with beautiful nature, nature and its phenomena play an important role not only as external scenery, but also in creating the atmosphere and revealing the psyche and character of the characters.

METHODS

The problem of nature and man has been studied in detail by Western and Eastern literary scholars. In

Western literary studies, L. Buell analyzed the role of nature in literature and human relations in his work "The Environmental Imagination". G. Garrard and J. Bates also studied the theory of ecological literature and the problems of nature and man in the works of writers. Among the Uzbek literary scholars, A. Hayitmetov, T. Mirzayev, S. Ganiyeva studied the artistic and philosophical aspects of the image of nature in the works of classical literature researchers Navoi, Babur and other poets. The image of nature and its artistic functions have been studied in the works of writers such as Sh. Kholmirezayev, G. Gulom, Oybek, Otkir Hoshimov. The issue of the image of nature in the stories of the writer Alisher Ibodinov, its function, and its relations with man has not been analyzed as a single article. In the writer's stories, we can see the connection of the characters with nature, and how natural phenomena play an important aesthetic role in expressing their feelings. This article analyzes the depiction of man and nature in the stories "When Lightning Flashes" and "The Smell of Roses".

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

"I read a lot of books in my childhood. Sometimes I would write poems and stories, and deep down in my heart there was a secret but fiery desire to become a writer" [Y.Solijonov-2005]. The writer, who had been striving to become a writer since his youth, achieved his goal. In a short time, he caught the attention of writers

such as Askar Mukhtor, Odil Yakubov, and Mahmud Sa'diy. Literary critic I. Gafurov says the following about the writer: "Alisher Ibodinov's artistic style of speech is based on the traditions of national literature, as a result of which his language is firmly rooted in classical stylistic traditions." Over the years, the literary critic's thoughts have been proven true. It is no exaggeration to say that the frequent occurrence of natural phenomena in Alisher Ibodinov's stories was also influenced by his four years of military service in the Pacific Ocean. A person grows up in unity with nature, enjoying its grace and beauty. Inspired by such nature, the writer created a story called "The Scent of Roses" during his military service. In this story, natural landscapes are used as an important artistic tool, they play the role of a background in revealing the inner experiences of the characters and invite the reader to aesthetic pleasure. The scent of roses is depicted as the main symbolic image, this smell served as a force that awakens memory and love. The hero of the story, Murodjon, returns to his past, to his first love, when he smells the scent of lilacs, because it was this flower that caused unexpected feelings to come to his heart. "As soon as I opened the inner door, a fragrant, clean smell, similar to the smell of lilacs, hit my nose. When I was a child, lilacs used to grow in the fields around our village. In the spring, when the lilacs bloomed, a sharp smell like the smell that is now wafting from my room would spread. Later, the cotton fields expanded and the lilacs disappeared, but their smell remained in my nose for a lifetime." [A. Ibodinov-2024]. Ibodinov, in describing nature, immerses the reader in the story through artistic expressions, diversity, and smells. As a master writer, he brings landscapes to life and gives deep meaning to the plot through them. "I can still smell this scent in my nose, I was overcome with a sense of joy as I left the room, not the embarrassment that usually follows such an event. What the hell happened to me?" [A. Ibodinov-2024]. Murodjon met his first love with the scent of lilacs, but due to the family environment and Khosiyatkhan's rejection, he could not achieve his love. In several places in the story, the image of spring and the psyche of the heroes are described in an interconnected way. The writer's attitude to nature reflects the traditional worldview of the Uzbek people. In oriental aesthetics, lilacs are interpreted in terms of femininity, smell-memory, spring-spiritual awakening. In particular, the main artistic achievement of the story is to convey the psychological state of the hero, the world of memories, and the course of emotions through natural landscapes. In the writer's story "When Lightning Flashes", the natural landscape is depicted not only as an external reality, but also as a manifestation of internal experiences, a reflection of some change that has occurred in the hero's life.

Lightning, darkness, wind - all these are symbols of the contradictions and experiences in the human mind. The story describes the strong light, intensity, and terrifying sound of lightning as a sign of anxiety, fear, and unexpected changes awakening in the human heart: "The weather turned cold in the evening. Isn't it spring? During the day, the sun would appear and disappear, and within an hour, the sky would become gloomy and gloomy, and by evening it would completely darken. The clouds thickened, and an unpleasant cold began. The residents of the settlement-type district center, sensing the thunder and the approaching rain, hurriedly moved from open areas to houses and porches. Thunder rumbled. Lightning flashed brightly in the pitch-black sky" [A. Ibodinov-2024]. As can be seen from the above excerpt, the plot of the story is set in the beginning. The lightning and darkness indicate that something has happened in the lives of the characters. Even the name of the story fulfilled a certain aesthetic function. Lightning and Darkness is an artistic representation of human life, thoughts, and conflicts in the mind. The story is written in the form of a letter to the beloved daughter of the main character Asadbek, Gul. Asad grew up as a simple person from a young age, unable to fit into society. His father was killed by a train and lost his leg, worked as a guard at the market, and according to those around him, he was a "speculator". He always forced his son to go to the market, complaining about Asad's sloppiness. The main character of the story did not want to live like his parents. The love that entered his heart completely changed his life, turning Asad into a brave, passionate person. After hearing that his parents had engaged him to another girl, his heart was filled with a feeling like autumn air and clouds. The writer expressed the character's state in a way that is in harmony with the autumn season. The knot is unraveled by the end of the story. The connection between the description of nature given at the beginning of the story and the lives of the characters further enhances the artistic quality of the story. Nature is depicted in a way that seems to see the human soul, in harmony with its feelings. It is no exaggeration to say that the story "When Lightning Flashes" is a story that artistically reflects the complex, multi-layered connection between the human soul and nature. As we have already mentioned, Alisher Ibodinov depicts nature in this work not as a simple background, but as an image with dramatic power.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in artistic prose, images of nature are a means of deeply revealing the spiritual world of a person. These images are not only an external aesthetic aspect, but also a poetic depiction of internal

experiences. In Uzbek prose, this situation is depicted in harmony with national culture and national thinking, while in world prose it is enriched with individual consciousness and philosophical observation. In both stories analyzed above, the image of nature performed an important aesthetic function in depicting the spiritual world of the hero. In the story "The Scent of Roses", an internal monologue, psychological depth, symbolic meaning, and aesthetic emotions are given with the help of natural landscapes, while in the story "When Lightning Flashes", nature served as a means of expressing human experiences, a psychological background, and a symbolic element. These features allow us to evaluate the stories as examples of modern Uzbek prose based on psychological and symbolic thinking.

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