

THE SYMBOLS OF THE MOON AND SUN IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE

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ANNOTATION

The article discusses the emergence of the term "symbolism" in Uzbek, Russian and English language, and the meanings of the symbolic expressions "Moon" and "Sun" in literature.

Keywords and expressions: symbol, symbolic expressions, symbolism, image, symbols of the Moon and the Sun.

INTRODUCTION

Symbols and symbolic expressions, which are one of the main components of fiction, are very important in the World and Uzbek literature. The term "symbolism" began to appear in French literature in the late 19th century and in American and Russian literature in the 20th century. While N. Kostomarov correctly studied the concept of symbols in the exact sciences with the first symbol among folklorists engaged in the poetics of folklore, in Uzbek literary criticism this problem is solved. Researcher Askarali Sharopov's book "Worlds within the Worlds", published in 1978 by Gafur Gulom Publishing House "Literature and Art", has played an important role in achieving this goal.

It is well known that an object and a word that conditionally express the essence of any event are called symbols or symbols. A. Potebnya in his study "Thought and Language" calls symbolic expressions "processing of imagination."

As we study fiction, we come across a variety of artistic images used by its creators. For example, deception cannot be seen with the naked eye. But the fox is known to be a very cunning animal and can be seen. Therefore, in fiction, the fox is accepted as a symbol of cunning. Symbols of eagles, lions, owls, nightingales, camels, and other animals can also be used symbolically. We find such symbolic expressions in the genre of folklore. In addition to the image of animals in the literature, the inclusion of symbols of the Moon and the Sun, which are natural objects, gives the works a special pathos.

Literature is one of the factors that fills a person's spiritual void. In carrying out this process, the representatives of literature refer to different images in their works. It is noteworthy that among such images there is a significant feature of the images of the Sun and the Moon. From the earliest days of human consciousness, mankind has focused on the light, seeking to understand its divinity. We know that one of the bodies of nature, the Sun, has the function of illuminating the earth and illuminating the darkness, while the function of the Moon is to illuminate the night with its light. These two objects of nature serve to decorate everything from classical literature to the works of the representatives of fiction and classical literature. We can see that the representatives of modern literature, such as Usmon Azim, Sirojiddin Sayyid, Fahriyor (Fahriddin Nizamov), Muhammad Yusuf, and the creators of classical literature, such as Lutfi, Gadoi, Navoi, widely used images of the Moon and the Sun. It should be noted that each artist has different meanings for the symbols of the Moon and the Sun.

Usually, all artists use images in their works of art for ideological purposes. Artistic images also express the characters' experiences, living conditions and attitudes towards the environment. As a result, each image carries a certain ideological load. Depending on the artistic intent and purpose of the artist and the ideas that express the idea of the work, it is impressive:

Oy
Tirnoq
Ayol
Zorlik

A four-line poem of only four words written by the poet Fakhriyor. But the scarcity of these words enriches the verses with meaning. Because the shape of the moon resembles a nail, the poet likened the moon to a nail, a child. Apparently, these verses depict a childless woman, a woman who spends the nights awake, for whom the whole place is as if it were dark, and only the Moon illuminates her heart with hope.

Gafur Gulam is one of the authors who used the symbolic representation of the Sun in Uzbek literature. If we look at the following lines from Gafur Ghulam's poem "New Year's Songs":

Mayda aks etmishdir sahar kulgusi,
Quyoshga rang berur yuzlarning tusi,
Dimog'da ertangi bahor atri bor,
Bizga quchoq ochar g'olib kelgusi.

In world literature, the expression of the symbol of the Sun can also be found in Shakespeare's poetry:

Still, my sun shone early in the morning,
With all the glory of victory on my forehead;
But, unfortunately, it was mine for an hour,
The region cloud now hid it from me.

The references to the "Sun" in the poem have been interpreted as rumors of the death in 1596 of Shakespeare's son Hamnet.

In addition, the Sun (sun) signs carry the divine images and its power. This is not surprising, as it was worshiped by our ancestors as a source of warmth and life. The light in folklore is called open, red, kind, and so on. According to the Russian writer Dostoevsky, the Sun is a symbol of life.

Uzbek poet Muhammad Yusuf, described the Moon as a symbol of reunion through the line "Wait for me every night when the moon rises in the sky" in his poem "We will be happy". Lovers meet on moonlit nights. So every night when the moon rises in the sky, he begs his girlfriend to wait for him.

Also, if we take another look at the work of the poet Muhammad Yusuf, the symbols of the Moon and the Sun are beautifully depicted in his work several times. In his poem "Turkmen Girl", the poet compares the beauty of a Turkmen girl and the smile on her face to the setting sun:

It stands out in a unique flower,
The sun rises, the sun sets in laughter,
He does not speak his own language.
I will marry a Turkmen girl in a long dress ...

In the poem "My Homeland" he equates the love of the Motherland with the taffeta of the Sun:

Love yourself more than the sun

You're welcome, Motherland

In the poet's poem "Zebi, Zebi...", the symbol of the Moon is compared to the beautiful faces of more beautiful girls:

Floating Moon in the sky,

You have full girls.

On the side called Surkhan

There are moon girls.

In this quartet, the verse "There are girls from the moon" emphasizes that there are more beautiful girls than the moon. The intensity of the love of a girl named Zebi was equated with the taffeta of the Sun:

When I don't have time

The sun melts.

If i want yesterday

I drank water from my palm.

In Muhammad Yusuf's poem "The Voice of Love", the poet compares his wound to the Sun, saying, "You are the sun I found in the sky." In the poet's poem "Letter" the scene of the sunset is compared to a red fire:

The clouds are blue on foot during the day

The sun is setting on the horizon like a red flame.

In a bright world where you are my harmony,

How can I live without thinking of you?

The whole being and all beings in it are not deprived of the golden rays of the Sun, which is the body of nature. Poet Alisher Navoi, referring to this natural phenomenon, creates a beautiful figurative expression, contradicting the fact that his friend has lost his love:

Nevchun eldek yok manga mehringki, sarvu gul uza,

When it falls, the sun does not deprive the chorus

When Alisher Navoi thinks about the redness and yellowing of the Sun, it is clear that he is referring to its movement in space. It is well known that the sun turns red at sunrise and sunset, and yellow when the golden rays begin to heat up the Earth. At the same time, God is the leader of this movement. The poet does not make such claims unfounded. For him, the ideological basis is the Qur'an, which contains the following verse: This is the measure of the destiny of the Almighty and the All-Knowing "(Yasin, 37). In addition, the following verse of Hazrat Navoi states that God exists through the particles of the Sun. represented the league:

The existence of a particle is impossible until the immortal love,

Proof of the need for a particle of sunlight

Apparently, the planets of the Sun and Moon are mentioned as often as possible, with almost no reference to other planets. From this it can be deduced that the Sun and the Moon are the most widely used basic celestial symbols in classical poetry.

We also see in the epic "Khamsa" by Alisher Navoi, one of the founders of Turkish literature, the symbolic representations of the bodies of the Moon and the Sun:

A new moon was born in Shabiston,

There is no new moon, love. (1)

It is difficult to understand the meaning of words and phrases that are difficult to understand: the word shabistan can be understood in two senses: night and bedroom, birth - birth, new moon - Farhod is meant, kindness olamoroy - illuminating the world the sun Based on them, we can read the following: At night (in the bedroom) a new moon was born, which means that the new moon was the sun that illuminated the universe.

Navoi's poem "Hilaliya" also emphasizes the symbol of the Moon. According to this verse, the crescent is the new moon that appears in the sky. The poet attributes the beginning of a new state, a new government to the emergence of this new moon. Through word games and artistic means, he expresses his respect and devotion to the new government. (2)

The symbolic use of the moon can be seen in the works of Chekhov, one of the leading figures in Russian literature. The moon can act as a symbol of dark passion. In some literatures, the Moon is pure, cited as a symbol of indifference, variability, and willpower. However, the full moon is associated with the circle, i.e. with the symbol of perfection and integrity .. Thus, the moon in Chekhov pushes forbidden feelings and encourages betrayal. Mirror signs in Russian literature belong to the moon and mythology: honor, betrayal, associated with death,

In Uzbek literature, Hamid Olimjon enriched his work with the image of the Moon.

The imagination must fly very high in order to imagine the place sunk into the depths of the night as if it were wrapped in a sky like a man wrapped in a blanket. Look, the ground is not visible at night. Likewise, night is not visible during the day. Not to mention the language, Hamid Alimjan was able to describe this unimaginable complex situation with a magical skill. In the poem "But the night" we can see the miraculous images:

There is a wide range of symbolism and symbolic expressions in the literature. Extensive use of symbolic imagery contributes to making works of art more attractive and captivating, and to attract the reader's attention more widely. Depending on how the images of the Moon and the Sun are used, we recognize the writer's artistic skill. Indeed, the symbols of the Moon and the Sun have been used in a wide range of meanings in the works of various artists and have been widely interpreted.

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