



THE PRAISE OF NATURE AND THE UNIVERSE IN NOVALIS ROMANCE

Urakova Oysulov Jamoliddinovna

Associate professor, Head of department Social-humanitarian science, Andijan state medical institute

ANNOTATION

In this article, the philosopher from the major manifestations of German Romanticism aesthetics, the writer Novalis expresses the praise of nature and the universe in his romanticism.

KEYWORDS: *romanticism, nature, man, art, aesthetics, realism, creativity, beauty.*

The poet and the saint were one from time immemorial, but the true poet is still a saint and the true saint is still a poet.

Novalis.

Romanticism as an artistic method of aesthetic knowledge of life is formed throughout the entire development of human culture. Romanticism as a style is manifested in folk epics about heroism in the perception of the world, in fairy tales and unusual stories, the establishment of the possibility in relation to reality, the uniqueness of the situation and the human personality, the immaturity of Man and nature, the philosophy of the human soul and the idealization of the subjects described. European romanticism influenced the formation of the aesthetics of romanticism in the late XVIII and early XIX centuries, as a high example of romantic contemplation. This romanticism manifests itself in traditional and legalized artistic styles. In this sense, the teachings of great scientists about man and nature are relevant from the point of view of the aggressive and selfish worldview of mankind. The gift of nature and its preservation are the largest and most important prophylactics. The idea of making friends with nature and taking care of a person at the level of his body also helps to look for an answer to unconditionally modern problems.

Contrary to the principle of "imitation of nature" in the aesthetics of classicism, romantics perceived the creative activity of the artist as their masterful beliefs. The artist, according to the

aesthetics of romanticism, has the right to change the real world: he creates his own beautiful and real world.

Germany is considered a classic country of romanticism, the basis of romantic aesthetics and world perception, developed by German writers and theorists, gave its first results in the work of representatives of the first generation of German Romanticism. Among the major manifestations of aesthetics in European Romanticism, the work of German philosophers Friedrich Schlegel and Novalis acquires importance. They defined the basic principles of romantic aesthetics. Nature is a wonderful combination of connoisseurs; poetry is a part of nature, its highest creativity; the poet and the clergyman are one, the poetic feeling has many similarities in the mystical sense.

Novalis has attributed the possibilities of romantic aesthetics to the degree of opportunity. In his opinion: "a true poet is a connoisseur of all things: he is a universe that has changed his understanding of reality a little (little broken)." Novalis therefore described poets as the greatest saints, and poetry as a set of divine words. "...Either nature itself must be responsible (bear) ideas, or the soul must be responsible for nature...", "... the landscape must feel like a body. The landscape is the ideal body for the soul."

Especially Novalis's lyrical series "Hymns of the night" and the novel "Henry von Ofterdingen", "Fragments" are one of the masterpieces of creativity that reflect romanticism. Novalis saw the peculiarity of romantic poetry in



the humanization of nature: thanks to the special construction of the poet's soul, the landscape acquires meaning and significance. Whoever is unable to hear and see the sound and hot of the Earth, the cry of nature, and the glory of the soul of the universe, he cannot cling to existence with his soul and body. In the cult of this accession, Novalis saw the subjectivity of poets, because of the unique "I" in their creativity, the work of the poet is "absolutely inexhaustible, like a person or a good idea". Because when a person is in harmony with nature, he finds joy and pleasure, and peace. Romance is a distance from modernity, whether it is the past, the future. Novalis assesses another feature of the poetry of romanticism: "the sound of philosophy coming from far away is like poetry, because any sound is music from far away. Around it or at the two poles is located a positive or negative poem. So it turns out that the whole thing is poetry in the distant. These are mountains in the distance, distant people and events, etc. From this very thing, a characteristic feature of poetry appears. Poetry appears at night and in the evening.

The melodic nature of romanticism is "ideal to aspiration", people like it, but lack it, otherwise the result will not turn into ideal, because abstract the idea of beauty will turn into a real thing or a real mistress with errors and shortcomings.

According to the aesthetic categories, the creators of ancient Greek philosophers (for example, Aristotle) and supporters of classicism, nature, society, imitating people, builds works that "improve, correct" and "generalize" them. In the same way, the ideal sublime is created by the creator, created by nature, society and people, what they think, gives the events a different – ideal tone, imitation of an aesthetic category created is mentioned in a new sense, a new look at. Human imagination is like a mirror, reflecting everything that is there, it connects its attitude to its aesthetic content. Creative people with high abilities perform this process at a higher resolution, so that the works have a high impact force and meaning. If talent is weak, the aesthetic ideal will also have lost its flight strength. Accordingly, the aesthetic ideal loses the existence, the limit of reality and its widen content, without coincidence. A trained person is formed by an aesthetic and a harmony of emotions in the writer's hands and eyes, not limited to the event and characteristic, bad behavior and prejudice of a single object and feature. If the writer wants to describe a phenomenon, a sheet, a view, a fairy, a fire, either a paradise, a hero or a traitor, a gale or a flood, a retreat with a single seen and heard plot, his own fantasy, tastes and potential, their unity comes into being an excellent aesthetic ideal.

Some writers try to imitate and resemble what they have, others imitate things, events, events, filling them with the power of thought, strongly the creators of the third group achieve an aesthetic image reminiscent of a rare, lush meadow in nature and society from separate branches. In the process, the writer should not strive to separately paint the aesthetic ideal, decorate its meaning and significance. Depending on the moral factors of the writer, it is possible to approach the living appearance, the situation of the aesthetic ideal, but it is not combined with it. In the aesthetic ideal, the images live in a mythical world, united by a certain imaginary desire and purpose. Sometimes in the context of an aesthetic ideal, the writer's goal can come in the uniformity, contradiction and imaginary direction of reality. Accordingly, in the aesthetic ideal, the thing, the person, the reality shown in their individual image. In this case, there are cases when the idea becomes an aesthetic idea, when the aesthetic ideal is filled with an idea. Even negative heroes will not lose their freedom and freedom, even though they lose their purpose, plan, and will be ready to give the soul in the ideal lump of intention, even at the point of death. Consequently, in the field of literature, various manifestations, actions, deeds, words, activities of the aesthetic ideal are felt. This opens the heroic, legendary and vital aspects of the aesthetic ideal. In artistic creativity, both the idea and the goal are in motion, without which it is difficult to form an aesthetic ideal and expressive image shape.

Novalis's description of romanticism expresses the psychological aspect of a complex problem. A feature characteristic of romanticism, the emergence of a romantic mood by observing the events of the past, expressed the rebellion of the creator's soul, the subjective approach to events. His creation is the gift of man's nature, the beauty of all being is determined by regular kindness towards him.

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