



PROBLEMS STUDY OF COMPARATIVE-TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF LYRICAL WORKS

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ABSTRACT

The article considers the problem of community and creative influence, defines the points of contact of creativity on the example of the works of the American poet Walt Whitman and the Uzbek poet Aybek. Special attention is paid to the comparative-typological analysis of some poems.

KEYWORDS AND EXPRESSIONS: *American literature, talented poet, poetic forms and rhymes, social problems, poetic gift, socio-political problems.*

ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ СРАВНИТЕЛЬНО-ТИПОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ АНАЛИЗОВ ЛИРИЧЕСКИХ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЙ

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Аннотация

В статье рассмотрена проблема общности и творческого влияния, определяются точки соприкосновения творчества на примере произведений американского поэта Уолта Уитмена и узбекского поэта Айбека. Особое внимание в ней уделяется сравнительно-типологическому анализу некоторых стихотворений.

Ключевые слова и выражения: *американская литература, талантливый поэт, поэтические формы и рифмы, социальные проблемы, поэтический дар, социально-политические проблемы.*



DISCUSSION

Walt Whitman (1819-1892) is the foremost representative of American literature, a talented poet who managed to say his new word in English-language poetry. In his works devoid of strict poetic forms and rhymes, he reflected acute and topical social problems. He created a number of poems that harmoniously combine the war that began in 1861 between the South and North of America, with the image of beautiful, unique landscapes and panoramas.

Aybek got acquainted with the works of this talented owner of the poetic gift in the twenties of the XX century and was delighted with the gallery of images created by him. Indeed, in Walt Whitman's poems you can find a hunted runaway Negro slave, a beautiful Indian woman, a ruined New York cab driver, artisans and blacksmiths, farmers and brave sailors. Also, to a certain extent, the influence of Walt Whitman's poems on the formation of Aibek's style, which displays socio-political problems through the prism of images of tender feelings, is felt. In the poems "the Sound of musical instruments"(1922), "the Feeling of the night"(1924) through the image of feelings displays their attitude to socio-political problems. His style is reflected in the image of the region turned into ruins, against a background of bleak feelings. As a result of the aggressive policy of the Soviet state the country was reduced to ruins and this is evident in the following lines of the verse:

On crushed houses, fallen roofs
 Dreams cry.
 In the edge of poverty and need
 Quietly moans sorrow, eternal suffering.
 From the ruins of the fence
 A silent moan rises[1.25].

Or in the poem "Evening Ferghana" against the background of the evening landscape of a beautiful valley with wide hilly steppes, where the silhouettes of mountains loom on the horizon, where the moon sprinkles silver rays, a lyric hero suddenly bursts in, dissatisfied with the aggressive policy of the Soviets, suffering at the sight of everything that is happening in Ferghana. The expert on Aibek's work is Professor H. Yakubov rightly emphasized that "in the poems "Winter evenings", "the Appearance of twilight", "Evening Ferghana", "waiting", "Persuasive request", "Feeling of night", "on the mother's grave", "Gardener", "birds Fly", "Autumn and the girl" in the image of the landscape, one feels hopelessness and despair. The feeling of loneliness, sad cares with every breath compresses the bleeding, wounded soul of the poet"[2.12]. In the following lines from the poem "Evening Ferghana", notes of protest are loudly heard

The mountains are as lonely as spring,
 Empty, wide gardens as my soul.
 She was crying silently,
 And my heart was torn by it. [1.18]

In philosophical poems depicting the infinity and eternity of nature, Walt Whitman also created lines in which the sounds of a drum call for a fight with planters "Play", drum, play!»[3.25].

Walt Whitman entered American literature as a democratic poet. In his poems, he showed images of ordinary people-farmers, workers, sailors, participants in the civil war of 1861-1865, fighters for the liberation of slaves. Walt Whitman's lyrical hero speaks on behalf of the common people, expresses their experiences and feelings. The image of the eternity and beauty of the universe, the purity, transparency and inexhaustibility of the morning dawn:

The city sleeps, and the village was asleep,
 Live sleep, how much, and the dead awake,
 how many it is necessary,
 An old man sleeps with his wife, and a young
 man sleeps with his wife,
 And all of them will flow into me, I will flow
 into them.

And they are all me.
 Out of them out of all and out of every one I will
 make this song about myself, –
 directly affected the creation of the following Aibek
 lines:

The weary day went to bed,
 Away from the birdsong gardens.
 The voices of some muezzins are quiet,
 Trembling dissipate into emptiness.[1.93] –
 And, the continuous movement of the universe, its
 sounds, color transformations, the spiral movement
 of eternity are reflected in the last lines of the poem:

The old farmer shaking the Arba,
 He drove past me quietly.
 Black roads... watching the imagination of a
 young

On the sky Golden-eyed beauty..., -
 The poem "brier" (1936) also praises the
 Majesty and selflessness of the brier. The
 steadfastness and steadfastness of the wild rose is
 celebrated as the creation of wild mountains, which
 makes the silvery snows shed bitter tears. The poem
 depicts a beautiful, unique picture of nature that the
 poet saw in the Chimgan mountains. And it seems
 that there is a hint of a continuing policy of
 repression. When a society that sheds the innocent
 blood of thousands of people, we see on the bosom of
 the wild mountains representatives of the
 intelligentsia who give people a boon.

From the last
 Turquoise mountain air
 Gently shines all his creativity.
 An amazing creation of wild mountains.



High, high dancing brier,
Glad to give the sun a bouquet of flowers! –
This poem involuntarily resembles an image from Walt Whitman's poem "the First dandelion". The poem exalts the ability, grace of the dandelion, which breaks through the winter appearance and confronts a society based on politicking and wealth.

Aybek and his contemporaries lived and worked at a time when those who exalted and glorified their people were called "nationalists", and those who at the expense of humiliating other peoples glorified "big brother" were called "patriots". But they were deeply aware that the stability of society depends entirely on the friendliness and love of people, and world peace depends on the friendship between peoples. These factors can explain the fact that the idea of glorifying the friendship of peoples runs through the work of Aybek. Maybe it was the idea of glorifying friendship between peoples that drew Aybek's special attention to the works of the American poet.

Under the influence of Walt Whitman's poem "in the arms of sorrow and thoughts", where the idea of glorifying the friendship of peoples is sung on major notes, the Uzbek poet creates poems "to the Warlike Spanish people", "War and peace", "Truthful", "the Capital of Pakistan", "to a Pakistani woman", "a Camp for emigrants".

Walt Whitman, along with the statement of the idea that the stability of society, its development and cohesion are associated with the friendship of people, also emphasizes the creative reflection of the idea in the following lines:

I see a wonderful ball, not rushing through space...

I see a magical shift of light and shadow,
I see distant countries, as close as their native inhabitants,
like my country to me.

When analyzing the influence of Walt Whitman's work on Aybek, we should not lose sight of the following fact – Aybek's poetry is in all respects not inferior to the poetry of the American poet, and in some aspects even surpasses it. If by the dictates of fate these two great masters of the word, who lived in different parts of the world at different times, if there were translators who translated the works of Uzbek poets into English, undoubtedly, Whitman would also be impressed by the works of Aybek, would study the secrets of his skill. When studying and defining common sides in the works of Walt Whitman and Aybek, the following words of Jamal Kamol are important: "in our opinion, the unified pathos of Aybek's poetry, in his individual style, plays a defining role in two important points connected with each other:

1) aims always and everywhere to see and assert grace, in a certain degree a principle

proceeding from his original belief that "a poem is a moral beauty»;

2) have an epic view within the lyric genre, the principle of seeing, illuminating the lyric state with an epic view, the lyric picture»[4.111-112]. The above aspects can be seen in the works of Walt Whitman. In his poem "Miracle" in this form reveals the wonder received from a world full of secrets. The universe-which is constantly in motion, boundless space, the complex world of man, the feeling of delight from the iridescent colors of nature is also the basis of Aybek's poems. In the poem "Four of nature", the poet reveals natural phenomena, admires the transfusion of colors of the seasons

I can't get enough-the sun is on the horizon
I get drunk when they float in the sky
Scarlet clouds.

After a long time I remain in thought. [11.314]

At the time when the alarm sounded that "we do not expect from nature mercy and benevolence" Aybek praises the person who is a particle of the universe, and emphasizes that there are a great many things and phenomena that humanity is not able to understand. The feeling of surprise is vocally expressed in the following lines of the poem: "Everyone's eyes are happy at the sight of a green leaf, at the sight of a delicate flower. Does a particle of the sun create incomprehensible magic, art?"

Another point of contact between the works of Walt Whitman and Aybek is the primacy of unshakeable optimism. This is observed in the similarity of the poets' life paths. In the last years of their lives, despite the fact that they were both bedridden with paralysis, they continued to write optimistic works. The following point of view of Professor N. Karimov about this period of Aybek's life is important: "because he lived at the time when the names of Chulpon and Fitrat were blackened, and during his life, and even after his death, he was not evaluated in a worthy way. However, during his lifetime, he was repeatedly awarded various titles and awards for his creative activity. These titles and awards for other writers could serve as a defense against any attacks. But due to the fact that the fight against Aybek, these attacks were directed from above, the defense was shattered and the 46-year-old writer was paralyzed, bedridden for the rest of his life. Despite the fact that he severely damaged his tongue and hands, until his last breath, he continued to engage in creative work»[5.298]. But despite all the peripetia of fate, all the hardships Aybek never complained, did not complain about society or people, but on the contrary, even in his last lines there is a spirit of optimism "Half the sky was covered by a rainbow, what a charming nature! The sky is full of pleasure and joy, what is it-sadness and grief!" [11.330]



Thus, in the works of Walt Whitman and Ibsen, there is the following commonality and creative influence:

- In images and interpretations of the universe full of magic and miracles, in peculiar expressions of a sense of wonder;

- Reflection on the background of feelings of socio-political issues;

- Achievement of an epic scale within the lyric genre, the ability to show the possibilities of lyric-epic images through story poems;

- In socio-political, philosophical, moral and poems dedicated to the phenomena of nature, there is a priority of optimism.

There is no doubt that the works of these great masters will continue to serve faithfully to strengthen cultural, literary and friendly relations between our peoples.

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