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ТИЛ – МАЪНАВИЯТ КЎЗГУСИ

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PLANTS SYMBOLIZING HUMAN CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE IN THE XX TH CENTURY UZBEK POETRY

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Abstract. This paper explores the relationship between plants and human beings. The object of this issue is poems of Uzbek poets in the XX century. In this article, it is focused on mainly Chulpon's, Mirtemir's and Shavkat Rahmon's works. According to our findings, metaphors and transferring the meaning are effective tools to describe people's appearance and character by means of plants. The poets could try to open the inner world and character especially by the features of flowers. The results reveal that the character and appearance of the human beings and the features of plants are always coinciding with each other.

Key words: Chulpon's poem, violet, tulip, Mirtemir's poem, mother, withering wood, Shavkat Rahmon's poem, flowers.

Introduction. In lyrical works, a person's inner feelings, emotions, mental experiences and feelings are the main focus. For this type of work, it is important not to show real-life events, but to describe the emotions that a person experiences as a result of these events. But life events also play an important role in the creation of lyrical works. Because a person's emotions do not come spontaneously. A person's emotional world is activated only when there is a social, political, domestic, or natural cause that unbalances him. That is, a person does not suffer in vain, just as he does not rejoice in vain. In this respect, nature has enormous potential. Because every human being is always in the bosom of nature and exists because of it. Each person's personality is more pronounced in the process of communicating with nature.

Main part: Let's think about what the symbol of violet means in the poem "Violet" by Chulpon. In the poem, is the poet's inner experiences focused on the spring green, the humiliated girl, or the insulted country? If we do not understand the transferring of the meanings of the words, the gravitational force of the poem will disappear. Because unexplained beauty cannot be beauty. When writers transfer the meaning of one word to another, they do not take risks as they think. In this case, there must be a similarity or connection between things, or between an object and an event, either internally, or externally, or in content.

VIOLET

Violet, you are, violet is you, Sold for money on the street. Am I violet, am I violet, Caught in your love, your sorrow? Violet, why didn't you open up a little, Break up without a free laugh? Violet, why did you bend down and Stretch to the Earth without smelling? Violet, Tell me, Who are they, who are they? Violet, In a word, What kind of hands does he have? Violet, you have such a beautiful face, Why don't you smile longer? Violet, you have so many attractive colors, Don't you pour perfume on my heart? Violet, don't cry, violet, come on, Add sorrow to my sorrow. Violet, my chest is a place of freedom for you, From here fly to the skies. Violet, my beauty, my sorrow, you will not come, Your sorrow is great, you do not know my sorrow, You will not laugh at me [1]

In order to clarify the meaning, we have to glance at the features of the violet. Violets typically have heart-shaped leaves, and asymmetrical flowers. The shape of the petals defines many species, for example, some Violets have a spur at the end of each petal. Flower colors vary among the Violets, many of which are violet as their name suggests, and some are blue, yellow, white and cream. Some are bicolored, often blue and yellow [2].

And now we pay attention to the colour of it. The color violet inspires unconditional and selfless love, devoid of ego, encouraging sensitivity and compassion. Violet can be sensitive to all the different forms of pollution in the world today, whether it be air pollution, noise pollution, visual pollution or the pollution in our food chain. This sensitivity makes violet susceptible to illness and allergies, vulnerable to its everyday surroundings [3].

Relying on the facts mentioned above, we can say that the poet describes the people by the figure of violet. In this case, violet encourages creative pursuits and seeks inspiration and originality through its creative endeavors. It likes to be unique, individual and independent, not one of the crowd. Artists, musicians, writers, poets and psychics are all inspired by violet and its magic and mystery. Violet is the color of the humanitarian, using its better judgment to do good for others. Combining wisdom and power with sensitivity and humility, violet can achieve a lot for those less fortunate.

In the next poem "To a destroyed country", Chulpon describes girls, their characters and their clothes by the features of tulip:

Wearing amulets and guardians. Where are the beautiful girls and young brides Who are playing in the fields, Covered with tulip leaves, Playing on the rocks? Is there no answer from the heavens, From the earth, or from the ruined land? [4]

Tulips are brightly coloured flowers that grow in the spring, and have oval or pointed petals packed closely together [5]

The meaning of tulips is generally perfect love. Like many flowers, different colors of tulips also often carry their own significance. Red tulips are most strongly associated with true love, while purple symbolizes royalty. The meaning of yellow tulips has evolved somewhat, from once representing hopeless love to now being a common expression for cheerful thoughts and sunshine. White tulips are used to claim worthiness or to send a message of forgiveness. Variegated tulips, once among the most popular varieties due to

their striking color patterns, represent beautiful eyes. The following words can prove our opinion.

Tulips can also have different meanings depending on their color. Overall, tulips are usually accepted to symbolize perfect or true love, and fame. Red tulips are considered a declaration of love, while yellow tulips are said to mean "sunshine in your smile." Purple tulips symbolize royalty, white tulips symbolize worthiness and forgiveness, and variegated tulips represent beautiful eyes, according to Pro Flowers. Tulips are the national flower for several countries—namely Holland, Hungary and Kyrgyzstan [6]

In his poems, Mirtemir also depicts the human by plant's feature. For instance, in the poem "My mother" he misses his mother and regrets remembering her dying. He put together the dying of the mother and the withering of the wood. Both of them represent the ending of the one's life: withering depicts the end of the tree, while dying describes the end of the human's life.

When I see my return to the world, When the young man sees me before I am old, When I see my mother dying like a piece of wood, When I see my mother on my knees,

If I could say, "Justify your white milk," I would say

Withering is the process of becoming weaker. You can watch the withering of a flower bouquet in water — over the days and weeks, the blossoms become droopy and faded [7]

Our last extract is from Shavkat Rahmon's poem. In this poem, he describes his emotions, intentions by the character of flowers.

Piercing spirit is needed, Actual beam is needed, The flames of true love should fill my heart, My body should be healed,

Only real pain, even if the flowers are black [8]

A flower is a special part of the plant. Flowersare also called the bloom or blossom of a plant. Flowers have petals. Inside the part of the flower that has petals are the parts which produce pollen and seeds. In all plants, a flower is usually its most colourful part.

In addition to facilitating the reproduction of flowering plants, flowers have long been admired and used by humans to bring beauty to their environment, and also as objects of romance, ritual, religion, medicine and as a source of food. So, in this case, the poet describes his unachievable glorious future, intentions and dreams by the feature of flowers.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it is obvious that the relationship between humans and flowers is special. Only with the eyes of poets we can reveal the inner similarities between them. Poets, as we mentioned their names above, could efficiently depict the character and appearance of the people by plants, especially flowers. By learning their works deeply, we can come to conclusion that they describe human beings, their inner character, outer appearance and future intentions by referring the names of plants.

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LEXICOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION OF THE TERM "SPIRITUALITY" IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

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Annotation: This article elucidates interpretation of the term "spirituality" in a lexicographic way in English and Uzbek languages.

Key words: *lexicographic interpretation, spirituality, socialization, literary translation, nationalism.*

I.Introduction Language is a social phenomenon, its formation, existence and development are directly related to man and society. It is well known that in today's era of globalization, a number of languages and cultures are in decline. While the decline of small languages is attributed to the growing popularity of "big" languages, on the other hand, the lack of timely measures to expand the scope and capabilities of these languages has accelerated the process.

This means that in the sustainable development of a language, its inclusion in the list of common languages is important not only for the consistent arrangement of units, but also for the quality translation of works of art, science or journalism created in that language. Moreover, today the West is interested in Eastern literature because of its unique calorie and different ideas. The Western countries, which are becoming more and more individualistic, are not indifferent to any values and works of art that glorify the ideas of the East, such as solidarity, respect for the older generation, leaving a generation and raising them in a high spirituality, respect for the past. It should be noted that the Western reader is attracted not only by differences of opinion, but also by commonalities. Because socialization occurs not when a person realizes that he is different from others, but when he realizes that he is like everyone else. If the reader is surprised to understand the differences between the concepts of the nation, he will be even more excited when he sees similarities.

II. Analysis The work, skillfully translated from one language to another, makes it possible to feel such commonality. At the same time, the translated work leaves a bright mark in the language not only as a unique calorie sample, but also as a classic work that glorifies universal values. Successful translations of rare works contribute to the creation of new works of art, and their translation contributes to the rise of the nation's prestige.

"The purpose of the translation is to recreate the text created with the help of foreign language linguistic means on the basis of the material of the native language must be redefined". [1,10]

It should be noted that the translation process moves somewhat smoothly in the context of universal units, expressions of action that are actively used in everyday life, or adjectives that express the shape and size of an object, as well as texts that represent a specific process. One of the main difficulties for a translator of a work of art is a text that reflects a person's inner experiences, mental activity, or various other linguocultural, linguistic, and moral characteristics and processes. For this reason, the systematic arrangement of such abstracts, the in-depth analysis of their semantic aspects, and their transformation into an integral systematic dictionary will contribute to the extraordinary revival of the field of literary translation.

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