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LANDSCAPE IMAGERY AND AESTHETIC CONSCIOUSNESS IN CLASSICAL EASTERN LITERATURE

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Abstrakt. This article analyzes the poetic significance of landscape lyrics in classical Eastern literature. The artistic depiction of natural landscapes is not limited to providing aesthetic pleasure, but is also revealed to be inextricably linked with human experiences, philosophical views, and the spiritual life of society. The article highlights the role of the depiction of nature in enriching the inner world of lyrics, ensuring imagery and spiritual and compositional integrity in the works of poets such as Alisher Navoi, Babur, Sakkoki, Huvaido, Ogahiy and Furqat. Also, scientific and theoretical considerations are made about the use of landscape lyrics as a means of symbolic expression in classical Eastern literature and its influence on the development of poetic thought.

Keywords. classical Eastern literature, landscape lyrics, poetic significance, artistic depiction, aesthetic interpretation.

The XV verse spring hymn in Yusuf Hos Hajib's epic poem "Kutadgu Bilig", considered the first example of written literature, is evidence that beautiful examples of landscape were created in ancient Turkic literature. "Yusuf Hos Hajib "transfers and connects this change, awakening, and revival in nature to the fate of the Turkish people, and puts forward the idea that this awakening, this change is the awakening of the Turkish people, its flourishing."[1]

The poets who wrote in the Turkic language in the first half of the 15th century made a worthy contribution to the enrichment of Uzbek literature. Although the works of poets of this period, such as Lutfiy, Haydar Khorezm, Sakkokiy, Durbek, Atoyi and others, are close to each other, each of them is valuable for having its own ideological concept and renewing poetic findings and poetic arts. Although the artistic details, images, poetic arts (especially allegories) used by these contemporary poets seem very close to each other, each of them is distinguished by its individuality. In the works of our poets listed above, we can see landscape elements in almost every ghazal.

In classical literature, the depiction of natural landscapes has two meanings and content. First, the depiction of natural elements served to create beautiful artistic works and enhance poetic appeal. Second, images of nature have a deep symbolic meaning and are closely related to philosophical, spiritual, and emotional themes. In classical literature, the landscape is not just a scene, but an active detail in expressing human experiences, especially love, divinity, and the human spirit. Classical artists poetically expressed their artistic and aesthetic ideas about being, beauty, and divinity through nature through complex images.

The ghazals of classical poets are mainly divided into romantic, oriphonic (i.e., religious-mystical), and landscape ghazals, depending on the scope of the subject. In ghazals depicting natural landscapes, the landscape of space and time is artistically interpreted without unnecessary symbols and allusions. In ghazals belonging to such themes, the seasons (spring, autumn, winter, summer), flora and fauna, historical landscapes are depicted, and expressed through poetic arts such as metaphors, beautiful analysis, and diagnosis. In the works of Khorezm, Haydar Khorezm, Sakkoki, Atoi, Lutfi, Navoi, Babur, Mashrab, Huvaido, Uvaisi, Munis, Nodirabegim, Amiri, Ogahi, Kamil Khorezm and other classical artists, the elements of nature took an active part in creating images and poetic expression.

[1] Karimov Q. Ilk badiiy doston. – Toshkent: Fan, 1976. –B. 158.

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Navoi scholar Aftondil Erkinov, in his study "Navoi - a Master of Landscape" revealed Navoi's skill in creating landscapes using the example of the epic poem "Saddi Iskandariy ".[2] The author divided the work into four categories: "winter landscape", "spring landscape", "India. Nigor forest", "Journey to the ocean", and studied the importance of the landscapes used by Navoi in the ideological content of the work and the poet's skill in the field of nature depiction. We also find descriptions of the nature of certain regions in Navoi's epics. The relationship between nature and society plays an important role in the works of Alisher Navoi. The poet's "depiction of winter and spring contains verses of complex construction. The existing complex poetic methods serve to demonstrate the high level of Navoi's poetic skill."[3] Navoi captures the beauty of nature with impeccable and poetic grace. Because "the beautiful manifestations of nature have a positive effect on the individual and therefore play a certain role in the development of society."[4]

In Navoi's ghazals, landscape elements are represented as the main source for creating poetic arts.

We can also observe the development of landscape in the work of poets after Navoi. In the work of Babur, natural elements also play a significant role in creating poetic arts, strengthening meaning, and increasing artistry.

A flower is a symbol of beauty, a cypress is shy in stature,
A tulip always becomes a flower in its essence.[5]

In this couplet, the flower is embarrassed by the face of the lover, the cypress is embarrassed by his stature, and the tulip is colored by the face of the lover. Considering that the "cypress", "flower", and "tulip" grow in the garden, Babur, remaining true to classical traditions, skillfully uses the elements of nature to describe the beauty of the lover.

Landscape elements participated in the creation of the poetic arts of "tashbeh" and "tashkhis".

The memory is taken by the spring,
The color of the tulips and the steppe is taken by the light of the eye.
The beauty, if one walks in the fibers,
In this season, the gentle and hearty fiber is like.

This rubai of Babur is a pure landscape lyric, which describes the spring season. Spring is interpreted in Babur's work as a season of youth, love, and the intensification of emotional excitement.

In Ogahiy's work, the "winter" landscape is used relatively often, although the cold, gray landscape is distinguished by its negative coloring compared to other seasons, Ogahiy depicts winter with all its charm. This shows how much the poet can feel nature and his skill in reflecting it. "A person with an unspoiled aesthetic sense can fully enjoy nature, and will not find flaws in its beauty."[6]

Considering the fact that poetic arts enhance the artistry of poetry and serve to give lyrical expression a deeply moving tone, we can observe the importance of natural elements as details. Natural elements can be the main details in the creation of poetic arts. In particular, it is difficult to imagine such things as beautiful analysis, metaphor, simile, and diagnosis without natural elements. It should be noted here that in Eastern poetic thought, the four main elements of nature: water, air, sun, and soil occupy a leading place. In the praise section at the beginning of Alisher Navoi's works, the elements of nature are described. In it, Allah the Almighty is mentioned as the creator of all nature.

[2] Erkinov A. Navoiy – peyzaj ustasi. – Toshkent: Fan, 1988.
[3] Erkinov A. Navoiy – peyzaj ustasi. – Toshkent: Fan, 1988. – B. 61.
[4] Zotov I. Chelovek i priroda v "Russkom lese". – Bolshoy mir. – Moskva, 1972. S. 212.
[5] Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur. Devon. – Toshkent:Fan, 1994. –B. 46.
[6] Chernishevskiy N.G. Izb. prozv. Minsk, 1954. –S. 58.

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These four elements sustain existence, and the alternation of day and night, the existence of life, animals, and plants are also characterized by the presence of these four elements.

Muhammad bin Umar Roduyoni, who founded the “Science of Bade”, listed 124 poetic arts in his treatise “Tarjiman ul-baloga”, and Atoullo Husayni, who lived in the 15th century, explained 147 poetic arts in his work “Badoe' ul-sanoe”. Literary critic Vahob Rahmonov describes more than 30 artistic means in his book “She'r san’atlari”. Elements of nature can be a key detail in the creation of these poetic arts. In particular, it is difficult to imagine artistic means such as animation, metaphor, displacement, and characterization without elements of nature. It should be noted here that in Eastern poetic thought, the four main elements of nature: water, air, sun, and soil play a leading role. There is also a treatise “Chor unsur” by Mirzo Abdukadir Bedil, dedicated to these four elements. In the praise section at the beginning of Alisher Navoi’s works, the elements of nature are described. In it, Allah is mentioned as the creator of all nature. These four elements sustain existence, and the alternation of day and night, the existence of life, animals, and plants are also characterized by the presence of these four elements.

Modern Uzbek poetry grew out of classical poetry, and classical traditions are manifested in various forms. We know that poetry is characterized by the ability to absorb other literary genres. Classical literature has a regularity of order. Modern poetry, in a certain sense, was able to break traditional patterns, which arose against the background of acquaintance with new literary experiences and world literary trends. In this process, the position of poetry also changed, the themes became more diverse, and the genres became more diverse. The elements of nature used in classical literature began to give other symbols, but the continuity and, in some cases, repetition of the metaphors used in classical literature in poetic arts was observed. “Poetry is the drama of life,” says N.G. Chernyshevsky.

This means that literature reflects life through the struggle of opposing tendencies in it. When we say life, we mean existence. The world, as perceived by the poet, is expressed artistically through images and metaphors. Aristotle writes in his Poetics: “Man differs from other living beings in that he has the ability to imitate, and even receives his first knowledge from imitation, and the fruits of this process give pleasure to everyone.” In classical Eastern literature, landscape lyrics are one of the important directions of artistic and aesthetic thought, which is manifested not only in the depiction of natural landscapes, but also as the main means of expressing the human psyche, philosophical observations and spiritual and enlightening ideas. In the work of poets such as Alisher Navoi, Fuzuli, and Hafiz, landscape lyrics served to enrich the means of imagery, deepen poetic thought, and improve the forms of artistic expression. Also, the depiction of nature enriched the emotional and semantic layers of lyrics, ensuring its poetic integrity. Based on the sources and examples analyzed in the article, it can be said that landscape lyrics in classical Eastern literature are an important way of expressing the poet's inner world, aesthetic ideals, and philosophical views, and they play an important role in the development of literary thought.

Uzbek literature is a symbol of a huge river. The more branches of this river, the wider the roots of the branches. Atoi, Lutfi, Navoi, Babur, Mashrab, Amiri, Uvaysi, Nodira…. So, if we count, an endless list will soon form. We honor them as our classic poets. Every creator, no matter what time or circumstances he lives in, considers the word a divine phenomenon, dresses it in the garment of art, and through this he is able to say what is in his heart. Our classic literature is like a magnificent castle, and if the key is not found, it is impossible to open it. At first glance, the lock of this castle is not visible to everyone. A sharp look and a sharp mind can see this lock. A creator who is able to express an idea and thought that is not subject to time and space has a quality befitting his creation: he is a creator who is relevant to all times and places. In the examples of our classical literature, every detail, every image has symbolism, and each poet expressed his idea through the medium of high art. In

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classical literature, the signs, qualities, and characteristics inherent in natural phenomena were transferred to man and served to reveal the character of man, while, on the contrary, the characteristics inherent in man were transferred to events and events, which were useful in creating an image of nature and its various landscapes.

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