

BADIIY IBORALARNING LIRIK TAJRIBANI IFODALASHDAGI AHAMIYATI

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Kalit so'zlar: badiiy harakatlar, lirik tajriba, grammatik taqqoslash, mantiqiy o'xshashliklar, romantizm.

РОЛЬ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫХ ДВИЖЕНИЙ В ВЫРАЖЕНИИ ЛИРИЧЕСКОГО ОПЫТА

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Аннотация: В этой статье мы сначала проанализируем, что такое лирика, лирические переживания и их выражение, а также роль художественных движений. Изучая стили, темы и философию таких лирических движений, уникальные произведения искусства в этих лирических

движениях могут дать ценную информацию о пересечении художественного выражения с личными эмоциями.

Ключевые слова: художественные направления, лирический опыт, грамматические сравнения, логические аналогии, романтизм.

THE ROLE OF ARTISTIC MOVEMENTS IN THE EXPRESSION OF LYRICAL EXPERIENCE

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Annatation: *In this article, we will first analyze what lyric is, lyrical experiences and their expression, and the role of artistic movements. By examining the styles, themes, and philosophies of such lyrical movements, the unique artworks within these lyrical movements can provide valuable insight into the intersection of artistic expression with personal emotion.*

Key words: *artistic movements, lyrical experience, grammatical similes, logical analogies, romanticism.*

INTRODUCTION.

Since ancient times, lyric—Greek for “Instrument”—has grown as a literary form and has certain distinctive qualities. The lyrical hero is the primary character in the lyric. First and foremost in the lyrics is the lyrical hero’s inner world. Every kind of expression goes through the poet’s “I”. Unlike the epic, Lyric lacks a distinct epic storyline. The strong subjectivity of Lyric sets it apart from the dramatic style. However, Lyric stands out for being highly emotive, captivating the reader’s heart. The creator, or more accurately, his inner spiritual world, is the

main “character” of a lyric work, where the subject and the object are embodied in a single individual. Lyrics can encompass a wide range of social, cultural, domestic, and romantic subjects and develop a complex aesthetic and social core. However, even in this instance, the individual’s experiences and feelings dominate the lyrical work’s central theme. The reader is prompted to examine himself, his spirituality, and his spiritual environment. Ancient folklore had lyric, which was devoted to a certain season, time of year, or set of customs. In the poetry of the ancient Greeks and Romans in the West and the Chinese, Persian, and Uzbek authors in the East, lyric poetry predominated. Famous lyric poets include Umar Khayyam, Sa’di Shirozi, Atai, Lutfi, Abdurrahman Jami, and Alisher Navoi. Poets like Babur, Ogahi, and Furqat added greatly to the riches of Uzbek classic L.si after Alisher Navoi. Writers of the 18th and 19th centuries included I. V. Goethe (Germany), J. Byron (England), and A. S. Pushkin (Russia), as well as representatives of the Western Renaissance like Petrarch (Italy) and William Shakespeare (England).

In addition, artistic movements are a way of classifying and understanding the different styles and techniques used by writers and artists throughout history. Such activities provide a basis for analyzing and appreciating art, as well as providing a way to trace the evolution of artistic expression over time.

METHODS AND LITERATURE ANALYSES.

The role of artistic movements in the expression of lyrical experience is a complex and multifaceted topic, which has been studied by scientists and art critics. For example, As V. G. Belinsky wrote, “the content of a lyric work is not the development of an objective event, its content is the subject itself and everything that passes through it... Everything that soothes, excites, in short, everything that forms the subject’s spiritual life, everything that enters the subject, everything that appears in it, the lyric takes all of this as its legitimate wealth, “V. G. Belinsky said in his views. (V. G. Belinsky, p. 184).

In addition, we can see its reflection in the poems of our famous poet H. Khudoyberdiyeva, who created the symbol of life through various lyrical

experiences and poetic images. For example: the images of the seasons, a horse, and a boat reflect the experiences of the lyrical hero about the passage of life sometimes “sadly”, sometimes “like river floods into spring”, sometimes “soft in winter”.

Futhermore, depending on the sign of artistic transfers, they can be divided into two groups.

Grammatical similes. In this case, the object, image and symbols are present with a grammatical index. None of the three characters will fall. For example, if we observe the works of Abdulla Qahhor: He (Siddiqjan) saw his son sleeping, took two steps forward, and if he got too close, as if something would explode, he bent down and climbed on the boy’s chest. Grabbed his boat and lifted him up. (A. Qahhor, Selected Works, Volume 3, p. 184).

In this example, it can be seen that if the object is closer than that, it is a sign that something is about to explode.

Logical analogies. In such similes, there is no grammatical sign. But in terms of content, “object” and “image” correspond to each other, that is, the sign of compatibility of “object” and “image” in terms of form and content is in the image itself. For example: ...the hoe was small, it was only a shoe size. (A. Qahhor, Selected Works, Volume III, p. 140). As can be seen in the example, hoe is an object, poytshadekkina is an image, and the sign is in the grammatical zero form. But the simile can be understood from the content.

DISCUSSION.

As we have seen above, lyrical experiences are always expressed under the great influence of artistic movements. Show how different artistic movements and ideologies influenced writers and artists to convey their feelings and experiences through their works, from the Romantic movement of the 19th century to the modernist and post-modernist movements of the 20th century can reach

For example, romanticism paid great attention to human passions, imaginations and intuitions. This led to a more subjective and unique expression of poetic experience in music, literature and art. This displacement has inspired

writers and artists to explore their inner thoughts and feelings, resulting in incredibly personal and reflective pieces.

On the other hand, abstract modernist movements focused on investigating non-representational forms or the unconscious rather than adhering to traditional representational forms. This method made it possible to express poetic experiences in a more creative and free form, often using symbols and unusual methods to convey difficult feelings or concepts.

Similarly, postmodernist movements also adopted variety, pastiche, and irony to disrupt preconceived notions of art. As a result, the process of expressing lyrical feelings became more complex and multi-layered, reflecting the complexity of modern society.

RESULTS.

As a result of the above discussion and the analysis of the artistic works of the writers, we found that artistic movements are important in expressing the poetic experience, conveying the feelings, ideas and experiences of writers and artists through various art genres. We can see that it created the ground for writers and poets can communicate and respond to the political, cultural and social problems of their time through these migrations.

In such artistic movements, we can see new artistic forms, styles and themes that reflect the feelings and experiences of writers and poets, the result of artistic efforts in expressing poetic experience. For example, we can see that the artistic expression of the deepest feelings and emotions of a person became possible thanks to the artistic movements of romanticism, modernism and other periods.

In addition, new forms of expression more suited to contemporary experience can be created as a result of artistic movements. This may require trying new approaches, aesthetics, or themes that speak to people's personal or social issues today. As a result, various artistic expressions, artistic movements and historical periods were created, embodying the spirit of many. We can find that art and poetry aim to convey an experience that captures the feeling and spirit of their

time and illuminates the emotional landscapes and cultural conditions that arise in lyrical experiences as a result of artistic migrations.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, artistic expressions are vital to the expression of prose and poetic experience because they provide writers, poets, and artists with a means to express their feelings, ideas, and experiences. In addition to serving as a response to social, cultural, and political problems, such migrations give rise to new artistic styles, techniques, and themes that reflect the feelings and experiences of the writers, poets, and artists who participated in them. Creative movements in general add to the rich fabric of human expression and creativity, allowing for a deeper understanding of the lyrical experiences that shape our reality.

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