

THE IMPORTANCE OF ART IN DEPICTING THE IMAGE OF A DOG (ON THE EXAMPLE OF NAVOI'S LYRICS)

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***Abstract:** This article is a scientific observation about the image of a dog in Alisher Navoi lyrics and its textual meaning. The mystical meanings of the image of the dog in the poet's work are explained on the basis of examples. So, this text is described the importance of art in depicting the image of a dog.*

***Keywords:** Image, imagery, image of a dog, inner meaning, external meaning, mysticism, art.*

Interpretation. In the process of interpreting classical lyricism, it is possible to form an idea of the artistic value of the work by analyzing the poetic arts reflected in it.

When it comes to Navoi's lyrics, it is acknowledged that he is "a master artist who can use the arts with skill."

Main part. Navoi's mastery of the arts has been featured in many articles to date, as well as in K. Mullaxo'jaeva, D. Salohiy, B. It is reflected in the dissertations of a number of scientists, such as Zaripov.

Nevertheless, the importance and place of fine arts in image creation are among the phenomena that have not been specifically studied. Accordingly, we have defined the art created in connection with the image of the dog as the object of the work and its place in illuminating the essence of the image. The Russian scholar Stebleva emphasized that "without taking into account all the means of artistic expression used by the poet to create an image in the ghazals, it is impossible to separate all the connections of meanings and their gleaming bonds that create their unique features."

So, it seems that when we fully cover the content of the image of a dog, we need to pay special attention to the means of artistic image created on the basis of it.

In the process of studying the gazelles of Navoi's Khazaynu-l-maoniyy college, we witness the creation of a number of arts through the image of a dog. We witness the creation of the arts. It is the most frequently used art of rhyme among the fine arts. In fact, in the words of Yakubjon Ishakov, the art of tasbih serves as the basis for many poetic arts. But even so, we tried to make room for him to stand out from the crowd.

Ит киби самандинг сўнгича пўя урай

Ногаҳ ўтсам, боқибон сен яна ўтгунча турай

In this romantic poem, the lyrical protagonist expresses his loyalty and devotion to the land by pretending to be a dog. In the verse created in the memorized weight of Ramali musam, the poet refers to the judgment of the readers a fine example of a similar metaphor.

In Uzbek classical literature, metaphor is widely used as another specific form of analogy. The figurative meaning of "taking something as a deposit" is used. Hazrat Navoi uses this art in the 177th ghazal of the Favoyid ul Kibar devon.

Бошимга кўйида ҳар дам ғулу қилур итлар

Ғар ўлмасам, бу ғулунига ғу қилур итлар.

Магарки ғурбат аро зор ўлмакимдиндур,

Фиғонки бир-бирига рўбарў қилур итлар

Осиб бўйинларига кизазо учун жулдин,

Тонг отгунча бошима навҳаму қиулр итлар

Тутурға мотамим, оёё йиғилдилар ёхуд
Қилурға тўьма танимни орзу қилур итлар
Куюб думоғлари ғиншибон қочар ҳар ён
Емакка жисмим этин чунки бўқилур итлар
Фано йўли кийикни айла сайд шер эсанг
Ки даҳр жийфасини жўстужў қилур итлар

Навоий узра хужум айласа рақибларинг
Нетонг гадога ҳамиша ғулу қилур итлар.

Dogs are always barking at me
If I don't die, these dogs will bark.

Unless I die in exile,
Dogs that meet each other

Hanging necks for kizazo,
Dogs will come to my head until dawn
I'm in mourning, or are they gathered
Dogs who dream of a full body
Burning tails ginshibon fleeing on every side
My body is sucking because dogs are choking
If you are a lion, you are a deer

Dogs that make the world go round

Your opponents will attack Navoi

Netong gadoga always roars dogs.

If we compare the ghazal with the biography of the poet, taking into account that it was included in the "Benefits of old age", we can see that the ghazal expressed a purely social content. Although the process of categorizing gazelles is not placed in a rigid position, taking into account the period of creation, it is noted that the creator experienced a lot of resistance and heavy losses in the last quarter of the 15th century. This poem reflects the experiences of this period.

One of the most widely used poetic arts is the art of talmud. Atoullah Husseini quotes him as follows. Talmih kalam consists of referring to a famous story or a famous rare poem or a famous article.

Мажнун бошини саждадин олмас эди асло

Гар Лайли ити жулидан топса мусалло

The madman would never bow his head

Gar Layli finds the dog in the juli musallo

This article in Badoe'ul Wasat refers to the famous story of Layli and Majnun and the dogs on her street. Through THIS, the poet manages to make his thoughts more influential and increase his artistic value.

In classical poetry, the beginning of the first stanza is called sadr, the end is called aruz, the beginning of the second stanza is called hashv.

Samples of return art are named differently depending on their place of application. Literary scholar Yo. Ishakov points out that there are more than fifty types of this art.

In the works of Alisher Navoi, this art is found in many places. The main point in it is to draw the reader's attention to the point the poet is trying to emphasize. Repeating a word several times serves to increase its impact. Rashiddin Watwat describes this art as “one of the most classical and acceptable” among the arts.

Эй Навоий ўзни солинг итлари хайли аро,

Итни гўё одами хайлида маҳсуб айладинг

O Navoi, put yourself among the dogs,

You made the dog look like a human being

The art of rejection creates the following types of words depending on where they are repeated:

1. Radd us-sadr il-al hashv

Итдур шоҳлар, йўқтур Навоий итчча оллингда

Алар иттин кўпубу ит аёғи туфроғидан кам.

There are no kings, no Navoi in front of you

Most of them are less than dog foot soil.

2. Radd us sadr il-al ibtido and il-al hashv

Не итни ул бути бегонаваш итики соғиндим

Ит ошноға ёлинган кеби ул итга ёлиндим.

What a dog I missed that buti stranger dog

I begged that dog as I begged my friend.

3. Radd us hashv il-al ibtido

Эй Навоий ўзни солдинг итлари хайли аро

Итни гўё одами хайлида маҳсуб айладинг.

O Navoi, you are among the dogs that have sold themselves

You made the dog look like a human being.

4. Radd us aruz il-al ibtido'

Ким экин ул аро деб, келса андин ит уни

Ит уни вазни била кўнглум солур ҳижрон туни

Kim ekin ul aro deb, kelsa andin it uni

The dog will disappoint him on the night of hijran

5. Radd us aruz il-al hashv

Шери гардун ул кишига бўйни боғлиғ бўлғай ит,

Ким эшигинг итларин топқай ўзига ақрабо

Sheri Gardun is a dog whose neck is tied to a man,

Whoever finds the dogs at your door is a relative

The most widely used tazod in the fine arts is used in classical literature as a method of conveying an idea effectively.

Навойни қовуб истар рақибин

Гадо маҳруму ит маҳрум тушубтур

Navoi wants to oust his opponent

Gado is a deprived dog

Through this, the poet manages to create a unique mood for the reader. In this case, only the lyrical protagonist is confronted with the dog, and the dog's proximity to the yard, the deprivation of the protagonist, is expressed.

Conclusion. In short, art plays an important role in illuminating the essence of the image and in conveying the byte.

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