

# ARTISTIC STYLE AND ITS FEATURES IN MODERN UZBEK POETRY

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## Abstract

In modern poetry, the article clearly reflects the creative person's attitude and assessment of the reality of life of his choice, the value of a particular work as an original work of art, ideological and aesthetic updates associated with the teaching principles of a particular folk poem. In the speech of heroes in the artistic style, simple speech words, sheva, vulgarisms are also used. In poetry, the position of artistic styles has increased to such an extent that the realization of their extortion of meaning, the correct understanding of the nature of complex metaphorical images, the role they play in it has been studied as a problem.

**Keywords:** artistic style, modern, aruz, syncretic, metaphor, image, artistic movement, ideological-aesthetic renewal, meditativity.

## Introduction

In modern poetry, artistic styles clearly reflect the creator's attitude and assessment of the reality of life of his choice, the value of a particular work as an original work of art, ideological and aesthetic updates associated with the teaching principles of a particular folk poem. Accordingly, the study of artistic styles in modern Uzbek poetry as a literary problem aimed at identifying the main trends of National Poetry, the attitude of the creative person to the universe and social being, as well as its place in it is important. The artistic style is distinguished from other styles of speech initially by its image and the task of aesthetic influence. In artistic speech, all layers of the language lexicon are involved. Because when scientific and publicistic styles represent one or another area of social life, the artistic style embodies various aspects of human activity, applies to everyone.

As well as providing information to a person, a work of art also has an aesthetic effect through the medium of logos (images). In the speech of heroes in the artistic style, simple speech words, sheva, vulgarisms are also used. Therefore, the artistic style is also considered a mixed style, since in this style there are also places inherent in colloquial and biblical styles. It uses various professions, science and technology, colorful words related to the domestic life of the people. Thanks to this, poets and scribes try to use the tools of the language known to everyone in a unique way. Personal image is also characteristic of the journalistic style. Figurativeness will also be in colloquial style. The language of fiction covers the riches of the common language along with the literary language. That is, depending on the individual style of the writer by genre and subject requirement of the work, all vocabulary layers of the national language will continue to participate in artistic speech. For example, in a literary language, dialectisms, jargons, varvarisms, rough words, obsolete words, the use of elements of a simple colloquial language is not advisable, so they can be applied with their role in artistic speech. In the artistic style, the writer or poet creates freely. He therefore makes extensive use of other styles, especially colloquial.



### Literature Analysis

The writer or poet uses his various manifestations in order to illuminate the character of his hero. In the artistic style, we can observe Sound Exchange, sound fall, sound increase, stretching of vowel sounds, layering of consonant sounds as well as alliteration, assonance, contamination and various other phenomena. The artistic style is also distinguished from other styles by its syntactic features. A., who conducted a special research work in this area. Abdullayev notes that syntactic means serve to express textual impressiveness of the likes of syntactic gradation, syntactic synonymy, special use of binders, antithesis, monologue, silence, inversion, repeated utterances, rhetorical questioning. In the style of artistic speech, slang, interrogative, command sentences form an integral part of the syntax of the text. Exclamation sentences are also characteristic of the artistic style of speech. They are considered a powerful weapon in the hands of the writer in the transfer of aesthetic influence to the reader. In the style of artistic speech, all types of joint speech are used mixed. Without any exaggeration, it is worth noting that today we have an energetic Uzbek poetry. Since poetry has lived in the East for centuries as the main type of literature, its roots are in tolerance. But today's Uzbek poetry is not yesterday's poetry, but poetry that has been updated according to many of its own, in particular, shakli-content content content. At the same time, today's poetry is not even a separate phenomenon, disconnected from yesterday's poetry. Succession and continuity continue between them.

### Research Methodology

This article effectively used techniques such as analysis, synthesis, analogical analysis, hermeneutical analysis, which are used in the fields of linguistics and literary studies of scientific research to cover the selected topic in more detail.

### Analyzes and Results

Modern Uzbek poetry is also drinking water from the springs of world literature, continuing the best traditions of classical and new Uzbek poetry. Accordingly, looking at our rich poetry in every possible way, a trace of all principles can be seen in its bosom: realism, neorealism, romanticism, symbolism and the fact that today's Uzbek poetry, which is being created in the life-giving ways of a number of avant-garde literary currents, is a sign that the poet's thought is devoid of a single ideological Again, it is not in which direction the poet wobbles a pen (already today there is no pure One Direction itself, they are gaining a syncretic landscape, influencing each other on their path of development), but with what talent he is writing. It seems to me that the current Uzbek poetry according to the way of expression looks approximately as follows: traditional; folkloric (folkloric traditions doxil); modern; aruz; syncretic. Another of the most important features of the literary image, ensuring its viability, developing the aesthetic, philosophical, social views of the reader, is its versatility. The poetry of each period has its own unique characteristics, which differ in such characteristics from the poetry of the periods before and after it. The late quarter of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century Uzbek poetry is characterized by its richness in pictorial – expressive means, increased symbolism in the aesthetic perception of reality, richness in artistic migrations. The position of artistic styles in poetry has increased to such an extent that it has become much more difficult for an ordinary poet to realize their extortion of meaning, to correctly understand the nature of complex metaphorical images. These changes in the nature of lyric poetry have left some literary scholars dazed. They attempted to substantiate this variation in



poetry urine with the phenomenon of modernism. Whereas the rise in the position of artistic movers in poetry is a natural phenomenon, and it has nothing to do with the current of modernism. But it is worth noting that in the chapter on the aesthetic-artistic interpretation of the world, it is possible to observe mainly a competition of two forces: this is a competition between traditional and modern currents. (Such a competition is always in fact, and it has been called in our recent history, for example, “tradition and innovatorism”). In any case, it is said that the changes that took place in society over the next 20-25 years have seriously affected the image of modern Uzbek poetry. And the influence of the streams “brought” from the outside has already lived its life. Already, Life is a source of all updates, a wobble!

Poetry is the brightest, most touching, most mysterious form of the word, in which life is reflected by its entire complexities. Man is distinguished from other creatures by the thought and feeling of the high divine favor given to him, and his level of humanity is determined according to these two grounds.

Due to the profound changes in our lives, not only poetry, but our entire headed literature is getting rid of serving ideology and falling into its own long-standing self. As a result, literature, refusing to sing the idea, came close to man and began to sing his pain. In other words, the poet began to indulge in poetry. At the moment, it is worth noting that the traditional direction in Uzbek poetry is still holding the initiative. Because this direction is closely connected with the spirit of the people, with his curiosity, thoughts and troubles. Accordingly, the samples of creativity of representatives of this direction are printed in several thousand copies and quickly spread. Erkin Vohidov, Abdullah Oripov, Halima Khudoyberdiyeva, Shavkat Rahman, Usman Azim, Muhammad Yusuf, Mahmud Toir, Sirojiddin Sayyid, Iqbal Mirzo, Farida Afroz are the most widely read poets today. In the scrolls of such poets as Matnazar Abdulhakim, sa'dulla Hakim, Uthman the Ram, we are witnessing the poetic tablets that arose as a result of the philosophical coagulation of life experience. And the symbolic poems created by Nodira Afokova, Asqar Qoshib, Rauf Parfi, Halima Ahmedova, Rahimjon Rahmat, Zebo Mirzayeva, Khosiyat Rustamova are manifested as a product of renewed artistic thinking.

### Conclusion

The artistic style, which is the main means of expression and image of poetry, provides the artistry of poetic thought, and the hidden meaning that the creator wants to say comes to the surface through the means of artistic styles. The realization of the essence of poetic styles in his poetry makes it possible to subtly feel the changes that are taking place in the creative psyche, in his mind. Artistic styles give a special essence to poetry, and the scale of the artistic perception of reality, the method of creativity, poetic skills of each writer differ from each other in a way consistent with the genre nature of artistic speech. Accordingly, the artistic style of speech is an extremely inclusive and rich speech vision with relatively wide possibilities.

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