

Linguo Poetics of the Works of Alexander Pushkin

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Abstract: Every nation has a poet who embodies wisdom and tenderness of heart. Undoubtedly, the artist of the human spiritual world in Russia is Alexander Sergeyevich Pushkin. He aspired to the light and became a poet, a great optimist, always fighting for freedom. The great Russian poet Alexander Blok described it as "how resounding Pushkin's name is." In one of his works written in the early twentieth century, the great Tatar poet Abdullah Tukay called AS Pushkin the brightest star in poetry. Although this description is a beautiful poetic analogy, it accurately reflects the essence of the work of the Russian poet, the value of the poetry they created. For a century and a half, this name, like the highest and brightest star of world poetry, has been generously illuminating hearts, hearts burning with the desire for beauty and goodness. Pushkin's works - lyrical poems, epics, fairy tales, dramatic works, stories, short stories, novels - have all passed the test of time.

Key words: Pushkin, poetry, drama, novel, work, metaphor, "Eugene Onegin".

Pushkin was a great Russian writer, the founder of the new Russian literature. His father, Sergei Lvovich, a descendant of the ancient nobility, was a guard officer and wrote French poetry. His mother, Nadezhda Osipovna, was the granddaughter of A. P. Hannibal (original name Ibrahim), an Abyssinian who was raised by Peter. His parents raised the young Pushkin to his grandmother Marya Alekseevna and nurse Arina Rodionovna. His uncle, Vasily Lvovich, was one of the most prominent poets of the time, and Pushkin's famous poets were frequent visitors. This atmosphere aroused Pushkin's interest in poetry. From 1811 to 1817 he studied at the lyceum in the village of Sarskoe. Pushkin's first poem was published in 1814. In December 1833, Nicholas I appointed Pushkin as a chamberlain. In 1837, Pushkin was seriously wounded and died in a duel with a young French officer, Georges Dantes.

Many of Pushkin's works have been translated into Uzbek ("Boris Godunov", "Dubrovsky", "Captive of the Caucasus" by Cholpon (1936-37), "Eugene Onegin" by Oybek (1937), "Garden Fountain" by Usmon Translated by Nasir (1937), "Captain's Daughter" by Abdullah Qahhor (1939), "Ruslan and Lyudmila" by Mirtemir (1948).

Works: "Freedom" (1817, room), "To Chaadaev" (1818), "Village" (1819), "Dagger" (1821), "Imitation of the Qur'an", "Andrey Shene", "October 19", " Poems such as "Song about Stenka Razin", "Letter to Siberia", "Armon", "Ruslan and Lyudmila", "Prisoner of the Caucasus" (1820-21), "Brothers pirates" (1821-22), " Poems such as "Garden Fountain" (1823), "Count Nulin", "Poltava", "Copper Horseman" (1833), "Gavriiliada", novels such as "Eugene Onegin" (poetic novel), "Abyssinian Peter the Great", " Boris Godunov "(tragedy), " Journey to Arzrum ", " Dubrovskiy "(story, 1832-33), " Captain's Daughter "(1836, story), " Bullet ", " Storm ", " Pop and his servant The Tale of Balda "(1830-34), " The Tale of the Fisherman and the Fish "(1830), " The Tale of King Sultan "(1831), " The Tale of the Golden Rooster "(1834) and others.

A.S. Pushkin studied folklore from childhood. The poet's oral creativity inspired the poet. In the future, he became a famous poet and a rich source of worldwide recognition. He is especially respected by young readers for his fairy tales. AS Pushkin wrote "The Tale of the Pope and His Servant Balda" (1831), "The Tale of the Fisherman and the Goldfish" (1833), "The Tale of the Dead Princess and the Seven Heroes" (1833), "The Golden Rooster" He enriched the treasury of world children's literature with his fairy tales such as "The Tale of the World" (1834). All the works we have mentioned above were created under the influence of rich and colorful folklore. We see that at the heart of these works are factual materials. For example, based on the poet's folk tales "Wonderful Children", "Egriko", "The Tale of King Sultan and his noble son Prince Guidon", the folk tale "The Dry Old Woman" and the story of V. Dal, one of the collectors of Russian folklore "The Tale of the Fisherman and the Goldfish", "The Tale of the Dead Princess and the Seven Heroes", "The Tale of the Dead Princess and the Seven Heroes", for many years he used the people ruthlessly and did not know what mercy was. We see that the "Tale of the Pope and his servant Balda" was created on the basis of the fairy tale "Shabarsha batrak", which embodied even his pure services. All these tales were worked out in the poet's creative laboratory, polished and made more educated and influential. The tale of the goldfish and the old fisherman in particular has become very popular. AS Pushkin loves the simple, hardworking people, tries to protect them as much as possible, to take sides. That's why in his fairy tales there is a boundless respect for the people. Take, for example, King Dadon ("The Tale of the Golden Rooster"). He is a complete fool, he does not love the people and cannot be a kind father to his children. Dadon is extremely greedy and shortsighted. From all his kingdom and his people,

He prefers a cunning woman from another country to his children. The people will not forgive this. As a result, the king will face the wrath of the people. No one will feel sorry for the king who died from the kick of the golden rooster, and the death of the king will bring them joy and freedom.

The poet portrays the image of pop ("The Tale of Pop and his servant Balda") in a unique way. He sharply reveals that he is a greedy, greedy, lowly person who lives at the expense of others. In contrast, a simple and honest, hard-working and brave young man raises the image of Balda to the peak of creativity. From the conversation of the two heroes in the market, the reader immediately realizes who he is:

"Let the cook, the horseman, and the carpenter,

Tell me, where is such a cheap Malay? "

Balda said: "I will be a good Malay,

I'm tired of the water you give me

You pay for my services like this:

I click on your forehead three times a year. "

What about pop, he thought a lot,

His forehead was scratched and his hand was tired.

Pop thinks: one thing is for sure -

The difference between clicks and clicks,

Accustomed to the condition of the ball, said the pope:

"This condition is good for you and for me:

Now live in my yard,

Keep up the good work. "

Yes, everything in life, including selfishness and greed, has an end. The lizard dies by eating a pop click.

Initially pop will use it hard for a year. As promised at the ball, he ate the food of four people and did the work of seven people:

"Don't get up early and quit,"

He plowed a lot of land.

The stove is on, the market is back,

The number of boiled eggs has increased.

But as the promised time approaches, the pop begins to look for a way to get rid of it. Finally, in consultation with his wife, he summoned Balda and said:

"You have served me honestly!

Listen: demons are a time for me

It was a tribute until I died.

It's been three years, no fees,

It would be better if those fees were paid in cash.

When you're done drinking,

If you fill it, don't leave it to the one who didn't give it. "

At his word, Balda goes to the demons, fulfills all their conditions, brings the tribute to the pope, and, as promised, clicks the pope. The result is known to the reader.

Loyal Greek girl, don't cry, crack

The enemy bullet pierced his chest and he died with glory.

Aren't you your own hero watching,
Gave a ticket to the bloody fame battles?
The heavy hijra of separation when the tongue is felt,
Then he opened the door and gave you a warm hug,
Lightning wishing the baby happiness,
However, the black flame swayed freely.
Playing the sword like Aristotle,
He shot himself in the face as he fell
He did a great and holy work.

Indeed, through this poem he was able to reveal not only the tenacity of the Greek woman, but also the devotion and grace of all women around the world. In addition, the poem tells the story of a man who fought bravely without fear and the glorious celebration of courage. In the poem, the words of consolation and compassion for a woman are revealed in simple words: "Loyal Greek girl, don't cry ...". It is evident that the Greek girl had faithfully waited for her husband for years and had not accepted the crime of so-called betrayal.

In Pushkin's poem "Ruslan and Lyudmila" the aspiration to the nation, in Pushkin's poetry and "Bakhchisaray Fountain" "Captive of the Caucasus" Pushkin moves to the position of romanticism.

Pushkin's work completes the development of Russian literature in the early nineteenth century. At the same time, Pushkin is at the forefront of Russian literature, he is the founder of Russian realism, the creator of the Russian literary language.

In the 19th century, Russian national culture reached heights defined by the word "classic" in many areas of art, literature, and so on. Nineteenth-century Russian literature was duly dubbed the "Golden Age." Even if he is ignorant of the literature, he cannot object. world literature. The Golden Age has given us a lot of famous masters. The nineteenth century is a period of development of Russian literary language, mainly A.S. formed due to. Pushkin. It began with the excitement of sentimentalism and the gradual formation of romanticism, especially poetry. Many poets of this period, but the main figure of that period was Alexander Pushkin. Now he is becoming a "star".

His rise to the literary world began in 1820 with the poetry of Ruslan and Lyudmila. And "Eugene Onegin" is a novel called the Encyclopedia of Russian Life in Poetry. It was opened by the period of Russian romance romantic poems "Bronze Horseman", "Bakhchisaray Fountain", "Gypsies". For many poets and writers, A.S. Pushkin was a teacher. The traditions he created continued in literary works, many of them. Among them was M. Lermontov. Russian poetry of that period was closely connected with the social and political life of the country. In the works, the authors tried to understand and develop the idea of their specific purpose. They called on officials to listen to them. The poet of that time was considered a prophet, a means of divine truth. This can be seen in Pushkin's poem The Prophet, Freedom, The Poet and the Crowd, Lermontov's On the Death of the Poet, and many others. The greatest influence in the 19th century was the historical novels presented by the British in world literature. Under their influence, the U.S. Pushkin writes the story "Captain's Daughter." In the novel Eugene Onegin, Onegin's characters became the subject of scientific discussion and research immediately after work in public. To this day scientists Pushkin's conclusions can not come stable. A man in bondage possessing empty thoughts or a lonely lost soul, more than a carefree Playboy - who was Eugene. His actions contradict the views surrounding the Weltschmerz district. Who is he?

Onegin's features are the legacy of many literary and pushkinists - in the novel "Eugene Onegin", a conclusion is given against the background of the image of the hero. We were not only heroic subtle psychologists against the background of new events. Its just new, his writing, editing, the writer has dedicated seven years. This work marked Pushkin's romantic transition to realism. The planned verse had a completely new real work, but the romantic effect is still very strong and it is not surprising to see that his thoughts came after reading Byron's "Don Juan".

The character of Onegin in the novel "Eugene Onegin" is the result of the poet's creative aspirations. It cannot be said that the main characters were the exact prototype. The role of a prototype of his rival, Peter Kate, with the prophecies Chaadayev and Griboedov, Pushkin himself and the poet shared the touch of the curtain in his works. However, Pushkin himself repeatedly emphasized Eugene to the modern poet noble youth - not a collective image. In the first lines of the novel we see the life of a non-less corrupt nobleman. She is beautiful and does not deprive women of attention. So it is no surprise that Onegin, the main line of the title for Tatiana is a love reader for Tatiana Onegin and then for free love. Throughout the novel, the protagonist's character undergoes major changes, which we describe in the

following sections of this article. At first glance, it seems that there are strong feelings that do not exist, he was fed a fair sexual attention, so he felt entitled to counsel. "The less we love a woman, the more she loves us" has become an aphorism. But the Onegin novel itself has fallen into its trap.

In the novel "Eugene Onegin" Onegin's features are very deep. It begins with a description of the character, born in St. Petersburg, the origin of which we learn that he is a nobleman. collects and gambling debts from his father "finally blows up." The fruits of their employment do not care teachers - Eugenia was formed of paid teachers. The author states that in a timely manner, for example, the nobility of education accepts almost all children. Spiritual principles are vaccinated at a time when they have not done their job: the young Onegin was a man from the heart of women. Attention ladies push and dislike it "uses in love." Soon, the way of life brought him satiety and boredom, despair and sadness.

Pushkin describes Onegin as "my fool without a number." That's how he described Onegin with great metaphors and allusions. He calls Onegin a fool. Although she realizes her mistake and regrets it in the final stages, the work ends with Tatiana's refusal. However, it should be noted that in the last seconds, Onegin's heart was filled with love.

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