

**DISCOURSE ON THE DEPICTION OF NATURE IN THE WORK OF RUSSIAN AND
UZBEK POETS**

Turakhanov Rustam Bakhramovich

Lecturer, Department of Pedagogy and Social Sciences,

University of Economics and Pedagogy

Samarkand Campus

Abstract. The theme of nature has always occupied a special place in the poetry of different peoples. It is this theme that has created bright, emotional images for poets, glorifying the beauty of the world around us and illuminating the inner world of man, which has inspired many outstanding poets. When a writer of each nation creates on the theme of nature, the bright colors of nature in his own way are expressed, reflecting the uniqueness of the two nations and the worldview of the authors.

Keywords: nature, homeland, source of inspiration, landscape, season, author, creator, writer, poet, mood.

The theme of nature is considered a topical theme in the work of Russian poets. Poets often sing about the winter landscape with its small nuances. This creates a unique beauty in its own right. The theme of love for the motherland is raised in the works. We can see the vastness and magnificence of the authors' homeland and their strong fortitude in the face of nature in the image of a white birch. The birch tree is a tree that symbolizes Russian nature. Many writers are proud of this tree and express their patriotic spirit. Russian writers show such features in the poets' reflections on the landscape as tranquility, a sense of homeland, the joys of youth and the beauty of winter nights. Uzbek writers also wrote wonderful lines about nature in their own right. Our national writers have often incorporated ideas such as the concepts of respecting and preserving nature into their verses. The landscape of our literature encompasses concepts such as apricot, felt, spring and autumn. The description of the landscape has often been recognized as a source of inspiration for authors and has been used as a pen.

Paysage is a depiction, expression of nature in the artistic word. Landscape can perform various functions, depending on the method of expression and creative style chosen by the writer in his work. Through the depiction of a natural landscape, the writer expresses his attitude to his country, homeland, and mother nature. The depiction of nature is one of the components of the plot and performs such functions as increasing the ideological and aesthetic power of the work, accelerating or slowing down the development of the plot, and revealing the inner world of the hero. In this way, the landscape helps to more fully express the characters participating in the work of art. Landscape is used in two ways in a work of art: to depict the mental state of the hero in parallel with the depiction of nature and to depict it in a contrasting (contrast) way. Through the depiction of a landscape, the author can also put forward his main ideological intention. For example, in the poem "Autumn" by Chulpon, he tries to show the terrible consequences of Russian tyrants by drawing the appearance of the season. Also, the poems "Namatak" (rose hip) by Oybek, "O'zbekiston" (Uzbekistan) by H. Olimjon, "O'rik gullaganda" (When the apricot blossoms), and "Sen bahorni soginmadingmi?" (Did you not miss the spring?) by A. Oripov are considered the best examples of landscape lyrics.

Paysage in the example of Sergei Yesenin's poetry

Sergei Yesenin is considered one of the brightest representatives of Russian poetry, and the theme of nature in the poet's work has an important role. In the writer's work, the paysage is widely depicted, connected with the life of peasants, enriched with the rhythms of Russian villages. Images of birches, groves, fields and rivers illuminate the cozy, Russian local atmosphere. Nature in Yesenin's work is considered alive, this nature is sensitive and communicative. The change of seasons shows how the writer's mood changes.

Havo toza, musaffo, zangor, (The air is clean, clear, blue,)
Gulzor bo'ldi menga sayilgoh. (A flower garden has become my playground.)
Ufq'larga yo'l olgan sayyoh, (A traveler who has set out for the horizons,)
Yetolmaysan sahroga zinhor. (You will never reach the desert.)
Havo toza, musaffo, zangor. (The air is clean, clear, blue.)

From the above lines, we can conclude that the author not only describes how colorful and vibrant the nature of his country is, but also encourages us to express our sense of loyalty to our country. If we pay attention to the third line, in this part he is thinking about the fact that there is no need to go to distant lands.

Dalalardan o'tasan tanho, (You walk through the fields alone,)
Bog'lar senga ochadi quchoq. (The gardens open their arms to you.)
Chinni gulga bo'lib mahliyo, (The porcelain is like a flower,)
Qarshisida cho'karsan nogoh (You suddenly sink in front of it)
Dalalardan o'tganda tanho. (You walk through the fields alone.)

In the first and second lines, Yesenin describes the peaceful corners of his beloved homeland, each of which embodies the patriotism of the homeland. Thus, the lyrical hero expresses his peace through spending time with nature.

Sergei Yesenin (1895–1925) is a great representative of Russian poetry, and nature plays an important role in his work. Yesenin describes nature with a delicate, lyrical, and patriotic feeling. His poems reflect the landscapes of the Russian countryside, forests, rivers, grassy fields, and the changing seasons.

The main motifs of nature in Yesenin's poetry:

Nature of the Motherland (Russia)

For Yesenin, nature is an integral part of the Motherland. In his poems, he praises the beautiful nature of Russia, especially rural life.

Я последний поэт деревни... (I am the last poet of the village...)

Черемуха душистая... (Fragrant bird cherry...)

Seasons and changes in nature

Yesenin associates the seasons with symbolic meanings, comparing them with human life and feelings.

Spring - renewal, hope ("Spring combs my green hair...").

Autumn - the departure of songbirds, sadness ("Autumn - a yellow bear, leaves fall...").

Winter - depression, but beauty ("White road, white snow, white night...").

Animals and plants

Yesenin also portrays animals as living characters in his poems (for example, dogs, horses, birds).

A raven croaked on a yellow apricot branch..."

"I rode a red camel and galloped into the sunset..."

Nature and the human spirit

Yesenin connects nature with the human spirit. For example, the poem "One night I was in the field..." reflects the feeling of loneliness among the night and stars.

Береза (Birch) - The delicate beauty of a birch tree under the white snow

Письмо матери (Letter to mother) - Motherland and childhood memories through nature.

Собаке Качалова (To Kachalov's dog) - The theme of loyalty and longing through a dog.

Yesenin sings nature in romantic and sad tones, inextricably linking it with the soul of the Russian people. His poems express love for nature, patriotism and philosophical thoughts.

Examples of poems in which the theme of nature is especially clearly expressed are "Birch", "The Golden Grove Spoke", "The Cut Dragons Sung". In them, nature is not only described with love, but also acts as the poet's interlocutor. For example, in the poem "The Golden Grove Spoke", the autumn landscape symbolizes farewell to youth and the passage of time.

For Sergei Yesenin, nature is not only a landscape, but also an integral part of his soul. In his poems, nature comes to life, swells, takes on almost a human form. Yesenin often uses personifications to convey his deep connection with nature. For example, in the poem "Birch" he writes:

White birch

Under my window

Covered with snow,

Like silver.

Here the birch becomes a symbol of beauty and purity, and the snow on its branches becomes a metaphor for softness and coziness. Yesenin perceives nature as a living being with whom he communicates. His poems are filled with love for Russian nature: fields, forests, rivers. For him, nature is not only a source of inspiration, but also a reflection of his inner world.

Nature in the poetry of Hamid Olimjon

The famous Uzbek poet Hamid Olimjon also often addresses the theme of nature, but in his work it takes on a philosophical tone. For Olimjon, nature is not only beauty, but also a source of wisdom, a symbol of the eternal cycle of life. In his poems, nature is often associated with the traditions, culture and history of the Uzbek people. For example, in the poem "Spring" he writes:

Spring has come and the earth has come to life,

Flowers bloomed like stars in the night.

Nature whispers: "life goes on,

And every moment is a new dawn."

Olimjon uses nature as a metaphor to convey deep philosophical ideas. His poems are filled with images of spring, blooming gardens, mountains and rivers, which symbolize renewal, hope and eternity.

Hamid Olimjon is a famous Uzbek poet, whose poems depict the nature of Central Asia in all its glory. He depicts steppes, blooming gardens, vineyards, the scorching sun and noisy streams. Unlike Yesenin, who emphasizes the longing for the passing world of the village, Olimjon admires nature and often depicts it as a symbol of fertility, joy and prosperity.

In his poems, nature is combined with human labor, reflecting the richness of the native land. For example, in his works you can find images of the sun warming the fields or grapes symbolizing the vitality of people.

Comparative analysis

Despite the fact that both poets describe nature with deep love, there are differences in their work. Yesenin's nature is filled with a lyrical mood, reflecting the poet's inner world and his thoughts about life. In Olimjon, nature is often associated with fertility, joy, optimism. Yesenin's Russian nature is a place associated with memories of the past, while Olimjon's nature is a source of life and the future. With differences in cultural and historical context, Yesenin and Olimjon agree that nature is not just an external world for them, but a part of their inner self. However, if Yesenin focuses on the lyrical, almost sincere perception of nature, then Olimjon emphasizes its philosophical and symbolic meaning.

Yesenin often uses images associated with Russian nature: birch, field, river. His nature is peaceful, cozy, but at the same time boundless Russia. For Olimjon, nature is a bright, multifaceted world in which Eastern traditions and modernity are closely intertwined. His poems are filled with images of blooming gardens, mountains, and deserts, which emphasize the uniqueness of Uzbek nature.

Conclusion

Landscapes in Uzbek and Russian poetry are not just landscapes, but also vivid images full of emotions and meaning. The poetry of both countries conveys their love for their homeland through landscapes, but they do it in different ways: Russians - through lyrical suffering and spirituality, and Uzbek writers - through joyful admiration and optimism. Their work allows us to understand more deeply the national characteristics of the perception of nature and feel the love for the native land that unites their works. In the world of Russian and Uzbek poetry, the theme of nature is revealed through the prism of their personal imagination, cultural heritage and philosophical views. Writers of both nations create vivid, unforgettable images of nature that continue to inspire readers to this day. Their poems are not only a celebration of the beauty of nature, but also a deep reflection on life, time and eternity.

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INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

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eISSN :2394-6334 <https://www.ijmrd.in/index.php/imjrd> **Volume 12, issue 05 (2025)**

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