

## The Image of Triplets



### Literature

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### Abstract

This article is about individual skill of a poet in creating images and cohesion poetic task in triplet form which is one of the smallest genre in Uzbek lyrics. Researcher used triplets of Anvar Abidjan in order to prove his ideas.

“Specificity of lyrics is not in the participation of a person as an author or object of picture, but it is the existence of a lyrical subject as an influential element to the aesthetic work” [1, p. 5]. Figuring out existence the creator works according to the mechanism which is the part of artistic work and belongs to the system of forms as a creative thinking of artistic knowledge. Even when it is considered part of an artistic work, it is accepted as personal thoughts, occasions and impressions of pupils. But later it represents features such as associative, conventional and common. In other words it possesses an artistic-aesthetic character. That’s why in any artistic image is seen an ideal, original and individual skill of creator. For instance:

Night, Blind searches something  
Sighted says:  
-Light the candle!

There is used an expressing method which is not a lyrical monologue in order to emphasize subjective occasions. It is the devotion of epics to the poem. The first word is coming as an epic image and form. Image is known from the initial meaning of the word but turning into shape is understood from the word of the sighted. In that blind doesn’t need candle but sighted needs more. The main idea of the poem is discovered in the comparative attitude of ‘sighted and blind’ images. It is devoted to the originality of the images.

Also, the author formed ‘objective subject’ in his own subject through the conversation of night and the two characters. There is a detail in the word ‘candle’ which means ideas such as warn, vigilance and choosing the right way. Organizing lyrical subject like that which is provided by the author remains an image in the poem. So, the author uses the meditative-image type.

The image in artistic work is not only a character but in the real life is a role player. Artistic image is considered the one which can be seen, felt, meant; imagined, conceived, hypothesized; the thing which redescribes the life in an artistic way; and a set of occasions, sceneries, persons, words and phrases. It also includes the artistic ideal and attitude, the reflection of real existence, many conceptions such as soul of the person. This meaning of the image will be the leader for the theory of art.

“This image is divided into scientific-illustrative, factographic and artistic. The last one is created with the participation of imagination. They not only create rightful evidences but re-estimate, concentrate and gather remarkable moments of life by the author.” Meaningful task of the image is enlarged by factors such as psychology of the creator, enthusiasm for life, spiritual state in creating process of image taken from the existence and it emphasizes exact features of its aspect. When features are drawn, detailed image increases. In this case details fill image and clarify attitudes to realism. For instance, in the following the poem of Anvar Abidjan:

Destroyed any obstacles,  
Overcame all enemies,  
Defeated by temptation.

Mostly in triplet style the of the author takes the leading role. He changes reality which he has seen, known, felt into lyric reality. In this poem image turns into exact, concrete figure of person in the eye of the author. But this process is realized from line to line. Author used details such as ‘obstacles’, ‘enemy’, ‘temptation’ properly. All triplet details are describing different sides of character, different events in life of the image which the author emphasized. ‘Obstacle’- is boundary, difficulty in achieving aim of the image and ‘enemies’. It is people who stand against him. This illustrates stability and longing for aim of the main image. Detailed ‘temptation’ turns into an image struggling with the main image cunningly and at last wins. Because the main image has seen ‘obstacle’, ‘enemies’ and always has become vigilant against them. But temptation was inside him that’s why he didn’t wait for danger of it. The word ‘destroyed’ and ‘defeated’ are antonyms and highlight main events in the the whole image. In sum, in this poem the image always went ahead but the person who lost vigilance at one instant and defeated at the other. There is an artistic image describing not the idea in himself but described the life itself. Images which were created by Anvar Abidjan were images of ordinary people. They are presented in different figures such as humble, sly, kind, patriot and mysterious.

The unspoken word,  
Like a pearl in the sea,  
Remained in his heart.

In this poem main image is like a image of humble person. But if we analyze deeply, he is above humbleness and gone to mysteriousness. Author is sorry for his hero who has unspoken words. If author had a chance to tell that mysterious word, he would. Because owner of secret is not alive. But he couldn’t dare. So the words are very mysterious and about personal reality. This is the saying of the passed who figured it out whole life. There is a sign for the detail ‘pearl’. May be those words connected with childhood of the passed that’s why remained inside him.

Anyway, the words which troubled the lyrical hero gave individuality to the image of the poem. This is shown in him keeping the secret. Because those words worried the lyrical hero so

much it might have troubled the passed one, too. He tolerated and showed his patience. When the author searches for the event and evidence in describing lyrical reality, he tries to emphasize them with his own language of lyrical hero. It serves to form the system of images and poetic languages.

Flowed tears,  
Sinking tears,  
And cried saying 'I'm happy'

Here Anvar Abidjan used easy and understandable word expressions. By composition it is understood the poem thesis, thesis and antithesis. Rhyming of words increased the emotional influence of the poem. But the first and the second lines decreased emotional influence.

But words 'flowed' and 'sinking' collided with 'I'm happy' and increased cohesion of the image. "Image is a part of reality which is recreated in art".

There is a picture of person who suffered from trouble and unfairness, but even in this difficult condition was able to say 'I'm happy'. Author described confrontations in society and reality in 70-80s which he himself witnessed. As a result of this, real gist of the image is developed in the soul of the author. Because it isn't just an ordinary process to turn words into image. This is difficult process which passes complicated ways of person's intelligence and synthesizes it.

Only the context changes the word into an image which has an aesthetic value. It is changed into aesthetic material.

Don't be annoyed today,  
You know mostly,  
Be mocked at news.

There are two images first representing the author himself, the second one is news. The speech of main image takes important role in turning the news into image. He is addressing to the news, agitating people not to be annoyed so he hears, may be annoyed like people, may be offended when people don't appreciate him 'You know' means to figure out news. These features give artistry to the context concerned with this author who created exact picture of the image.

On the other hand, second image is not news, it may be the creator of news. But nevertheless, creator is getting annoyed because society doesn't appreciate him well. This is the devoted emotion to the poem. Thirdly, it may be the author addressing it to himself. But in that case also gist of the main image demands to be patient and second image wanted to be mentioned soon. Because the victory in the poem and not to mention it cause antonyms in meaning and the aesthetic meaning gives emotion, artistic influence, attention to the poem. It means there is excitement, lyrical occasion and romantics in the poem.

The theme of the poem is about being patient and shows comparison between two images which one of the images is followed by patience and the second one isn't. Different images possess their own different characters. "Because character consists of originality of imaginative thinking". So, images of Anvar Abidjan demand special attention.

Specifically, the image that his companion demands is not to be annoyed and shows great features that humans have. It may be the poet addressing himself through his serious poems which are not mentioned in time. There are images highlighted with lyrical feelings:

Stop time! Don't flow water!  
This beauty in my soul,  
I wished never get old.

In this poem, the lyrical hero wants his happy time to be kept for a long time. The poet used details such as 'time' and 'water' as a code to enter inside of the lyrical hero. "Any types of knowledge can be accepted as a code to open some messages. So figuring something out is divided into these moments; getting the message, choosing the code, comparing text and code. Anvar Abidjan chose codes from artistic texts in order to explain his desire that happy times can be followed in our whole life but they also have an ending. There are used two codes in order to provide information: open-coded and close-coded. If the first ones show aesthetic influence of art, the second ones show history and life of a person. This lyrical image 'beauty' means not only the outer beauty but also the inner beauty of someone. The author discovered poetic idea in order to provide students with thoughts and lyrical occasions under the influence of the details for 'time and water' in recreating an image and reality. And these codes served to strengthen the love for life. Artistic text is not just a form but it is a whole system in the poem since there is not only the limit of signs different but also the signs themselves are different.

Specifically, each line is formed like 4+3, the words 'soul' and 'old' are rhymed. Lyrical hero has a high spirit, intelligence and he values everything. Three-lined poem doesn't form four-lined poem. It demands a high skill and exactness from the poet. If the poet confuses a single sound or a word, the meaning gets changed. It happens in four-lined poems, too. But the opportunity of a poet is larger. In four lined poems the first and the third, the second and the fourth lines are rhymed and thus the first and the second, the third and the fourth lines will be connected in meaning. Triplet poems are rather different. Meaning in the first and the second lines fill each other. The third line confirms, fills or refuses lines the other lines above. Through this, the author generalizes them and creates new images.

We see these codes in this poem:

Where are the rope and force,  
There is a narrow freedom,  
Here come out brave poets

Pet used words can simply clarify the meaning. These words help to catch the meaning easily. The details ‘rope’, ‘force’, ‘freedom’, ‘poet’ together with other words ‘where’ and ‘there’ are horizontally rhymed. In the second line, words ‘narrow’, ‘freedom’ are antonyms. The words *narrow* and *brave* give a vertical meaning. In the poem thesis + thesis=antithesis form is used.

Lyrical hero is describing a destroyed fair, putting the words ‘rope’, ‘force’ against ‘freedom’, ‘brave’ and ‘poet’. In the poem the spiritual and emotional state of the lyrical hero equals to the whole meaning of the poem. Image details come to the new semantical meaning through morphological way.

This can't be realized by other phrases. So, the author used all the possibilities of languages in creating image and turned semantical signs into artistic codes. He devoted himself conventionally and associated images through antonyms. The images in the poems of Anvar Abidjan try to find answers for the questions, to understand, concentrate and make a conversation.

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