

THE ROMANTIC PATHOS OF A.S. PUSHKIN'S "SOUTHERN POEMS"

Liu Ning

Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami Faculty of languages teacher of methods of teaching Russian literature

Matenova Y.U.

Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami Faculty of languages teacher of methods of teaching Russian literature

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10361947>

Abstract. This article discusses and analyzes the romantic paths of Pushkin's southern poems. The main focus of the poet's work was the experiences and feelings of the individual's dismay.

Keywords: southern poems, romantic, emotions, poet, beauty, experience.

РОМАНТИЧЕСКИЙ ПАТОС А.С. «ЮЖНЫЕ СТИХИ» ПУШКИНА

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются и анализируются романтические пути южных стихотворений Пушкина. Основным направлением творчества поэта были переживания и переживания отчаяния личности.

Ключевые слова: южные стихи, романтик, эмоции, поэт, красота, опыт.

"Romantic paths of Southern Poetry " refers to the Romantic tendencies in the poetry of Alexander Sergeyevich Pushkin. Pushkin, a renowned Russian poet and founder of modern Russian literature, is known for his exploration of various themes and poetic styles.

In his works, Pushkin displayed a deep appreciation for nature, love, and the human experience. He skillfully employed vivid imagery, emotional depth, and lyrical language to convey his ideas. Pushkin's Romantic poetry often delved into the realms of passion, longing, and the transcendence of ordinary reality.

One notable example of Pushkin's Romantic poetry is his narrative poem "Eugene Onegin." This work explores themes of unrequited love, fate, and the clash between society's expectations and individual desires. Pushkin's skillful use of verse and his ability to evoke powerful emotions in the readers have made "Eugene Onegin" a classic piece of Romantic literature.

Overall, Pushkin's Romantic tendencies in his Southern poetry showcase his mastery of poetic expression and his ability to capture the essence of human emotions and experiences. His works continue to be beloved and celebrated for their timeless beauty and profound insights into the human condition.

Pushkin's Poems, the list of which will be presented in the future, occupy a very large part of his work. Twelve poems were written on them, and twelve sketches and did not end in the initial stages. Beginning in 1820, during the period of Southern exile, the poet created a very serious and deep overlap with very romantic poems, very modern and complex, complex on Poetic Forms and problems.

Pushkin's southern poems, including works such as "Brothers Kobans", "Caucasian prison", "fountain of Bahchisaroy", bring a completely new direction to Russian literature, which was called revolutionary romanticism. It expressed the poetic feelings and thoughts of modern youth, which are the oldest. In such an environment, dissatisfaction with life and the political

system of all Russia has matured. For such people, life was worse than prison, and this man was presented as a prisoner who tried to strive for freedom, worshiping the Revolutionary Romance of the 1920s. However, their lack of social solitude and the like, their association with people whose suffering was very intense, often brought a very tragic character to the romantic worldview.

The main focus in the poet's work was the gloomy experiences and feelings of a proud and lonely person standing on the crowd. Thus, he protests against social, moral and religious oppression, so the heroes depicted in the poet's poems often violated generally accepted norms of criminals and society. Pushkin inspired Byron's works, as well as other Russian romantic writers. Pushkin very well expressed his soul, thoughts and life in the narratives of heroes and phenomena, which stretched far from the life of the poem.

Caucasian prison poem:

Pushkin's poems are brilliantly and in their own way, including the famous poem of the Caucasian captive. Based on his analysis, it is the poet's first poem of romantic Power, written in 1821. The hero cooled his heart and was captured to the Cherkas after the spirit of freedom. Cherkeshenka frees the hero from the love for him, but he throws himself into the stormy water of the Terek River.

By this time, no one had created such a work, so the poem brought Pushkin great success, because it reflected his romantic hero - a prisoner who escaped from a cultural society and accepted disgruntled suffering. He was captured because of his delicate and natural nature, which not every common man could find. Pushkin fully understands the freedom of the soul here. His captors consider the different world empty and useless. He found spiritual freedom, but he could not find happiness. So, figuratively, you can interpret all the content of this work.

Pushkin, who in his poems created a romantic image of people and nature, practically did not discover them, because he often believed in his personal and vivid impressions, for example, about the Crimea, the Caucasus, the Bessarabian steppe, etc.

Here, in fact, very briefly about the fact that Pushkin took his poems to the masses of readers. "Angelo", "Robber Brothers", "Bakhchisarai fon", "Vadim", "Gavriliada", "small house in Kolomna", "Count Nulin", "Ezersky", "Caucasian prison" "Poltava", "Bronze Horseman", "Tazit", "Ruslan and Lyudmila", "Tsypsies". This, of course, is not Pushkin's Poems - the list can be continued, but most of these works end, because the life of this great literary critic was quickly and tragically reduced.

Meanwhile, vague boring and homeless envisaged. Ovid, Baratynsky and Byron - often appeared psychological similarities with another disgraced poet. In 1821, Pushkin wrote a historical elegy "for Ovid," the message also called "Napoleon". live images of strangers and exiles were written in 1822, provided in letters for Baratynsky.

One of the most famous lyric poems by Alexander Pushkin I remember a wonderful moment created in 1925 and has a romantic background. It was dedicated to Anna Kern (neki Poltoratskaya), the first beauty of St. Petersburg, and the poet first saw her in 1819 at a banquet in the house of her aunt Princess Elizabeth Olenina. A passionate and temperamental figure by nature, Pushkin immediately fell in love with Anna, who at that time married general Yermolay Kern and raised her daughter. Consequently, the laws of etiquette of secular society did not allow the poet

to openly express his feelings to a woman whom he had met several hours earlier. In his memory, Kern remained a genius of fleeting imagination and pure beauty.

The work is an anthem of female beauty, which, according to the poet, can inspire a person to the most carefree actions. In six short rectangles, Pushkin was able to adapt the whole story of his acquaintance with Anna Kern, and for many years managed to convey the feelings that he experienced when seeing a woman who captivated his imagination. In his poem, the poet admits that after the first meeting, a gentle voice sounded to me for a long time, and I dreamed of pleasant features. However, by fate, the dreams of youth remained in the past, and the rebellious flood scattered the previous dreams. During the six years of separation, Pushkin gained fame, but at the same time he lost his taste for life, noting that he had lost the sharpness of feeling and inspiration that was always characteristic of the poet. The last straw in the sea of disappointment went into exile in Mikhailovskoye, where Pushkin was deprived of the opportunity to shine in front of a grateful audience - the owners of neighboring landowners' estates were not very interested in literature, preferring to hunt and drink.

REFERENCES

1. Belinsky V.G. Articles about Pushkin – M.: Nauka. 2020
2. Koshelev V.A. Reading Pushkin -M.: Literary Review, 2019
3. Lotman Yu.M. "Eugene Onegin". Comment - M: Literary World, 2000
4. Ruzmatovich, U. S. (2022). ORGANIZATION AND CONTENT OF PROFESSIONAL AND PRACTICAL PHYSICAL TRAINING OF STUDENTS OF PEDAGOGICAL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT, ENGINEERING AND SOCIAL SCIENCES ISSN: 2349-7793 Impact Factor: 6.876, 16(06), 29-35.
5. Ruzmatovich, U. S. (2022). ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF PHYSICAL TRAINING OF FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.
6. Ruzmatovich, U. S. (2022). ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF PHYSICAL TRAINING OF FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS. ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(09), 85-96.