

Ibragimova Rano Isakovna

*doctor of philosophy on philological science, docent, vice rector of Karakalpakstan
agriculture and agro technologies institute*

THE SYNTHESIS OF THE SPIRIT OF THE ERA AND THE AESTHETIC IDEAL IN THE DIFFERENTIATIONS OF POETIC

Of talent manifestation to be literary environment about from imagination is fed the universe and man concepts harmony, them aero to understand possible that it is not spiritual experiences in the form of is rounded up. In the context of creativity, emphasis is placed on the writer "I", he speaks, listens, concludes. A new mood, states of mind, inner experiences are revealed in the feeling of the hero of the era, through the creative worldview. The period of independence created a wide opportunity for artists to express their works, their individuality and develop their talent. Creative work, a creativity was increasingly valued.

Independence period Karakalpakstan literary in the environment the writer and of poets public relations in the field successes too to himself special important have this period G who has active civil status. G.Matyokubova, Ya. Kochkarov, M.Yusupovas journalism in the direction of too very good creativity they did G. Matyakubova of literature another genres with one in line. He is also very prolific in publishing creativity is doing in his articles economy, political, cultural and ecological life of the republic circle current topics reflection that it has been achieved we will see.

The journalistic articles of the poetess are aimed at strengthening the independence of Uzbekistan and widely promoting the ideas of independence. With is important the problems of the island, which are often mentioned in the press, make the people of Karakalpak to work hand in hand with each other. In it as expressed in the public process, the cooperation of state and society figures, politicians and publicists with done increasing as a result of these actions, the national idea and the ideology of national independence have been instilled in us, and it is continuing vigorously even now.

She is the editor-in-chief of the Karakalpak Literary newspaper of the Writers' Union of Karakalpakstan, a journalist who founded the women's newspaper Gulayim. As activity is running poet Ustyurt wrote many articles about the importance of this construction for the life of the people during the construction of gas chemistry.

From the heart only Karakalpakstan not but wide world, ten eight a thousand the universe is the universe place received Independence years of Ustyurt name era blue sound "Ustyurt is the future." named "country". Four publicists in the article statement "He said confession is enough," While writing these articles, he saw the huge constructions that are emerging on the sand dunes in these lands, which are emerging with the honor of independence. Poet along with his creative work, poetry collections, and epics, there is also a lot about his publishing skills. Uzbek and blackbird literary scholars own thoughts reported. He wrote a large-scale public work called "The rich man who grew up on the banks of Jaykhun". It was written in connection with the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. "I went to talk about the happiness of the country "was written based on her participation in the 1995 World International Women's Conference held in Beijing and her impressions from the forum. It should be emphasized that these two works are excellent examples of journalism, written in a literary-artistic style, and a product of perfect creativity filled with the national spirit. It is necessary because these works are full bright ideas that express feelings of national pride and national pride even in the first

years of independence, and such

works are very important in the literary process. Less created were Independence years the poet of journalism essay, letter, travelogue in genres prolific creativity did.

In the science of literary studies, translation is one of the most convenient forms of literary communication. Literature is also enriched through translations. In particular, since the Karakalpak language and Uzbek languages are close to each other, it is convenient to use word-to-word translation as much as possible while preserving the content. In this case, not so big defects are noticeable. Mirtemir paid great attention to the issue of translation in his friendly relations with Karakalpak literature. It is known that he translated the works of Berdaq, the Karakalpak folk epic "Kirqqiz". If the translator treats the literature of that nation with respect, if he loves to study the language of that nation, he will achieve a smooth translation. From this point of view, the preservation of originality, genre features, unchanged description of the lyrical hero's psychology should not be ignored in the translation. We can see that in the years of independence of Karakalpakstan, significant work was done in the field of translation studies, mature examples of translations from Uzbek to Karakalpak, from Karakalpak to Uzbek, and from Russian to Uzbek were created. Especially in the work of G. Matyoqubova and Ya. Kochkarov, who are equally creative in the languages, we often find such translations.

Translations also played an important role in Ya. Kochkarov's work. The writer created very beautiful translations from Uzbek, Russian, and Karakalpak languages. In particular, he translated into Uzbek the novels of S. Aleksievich "War is a foreign image of a woman" and V. Sumin's "The Last and First Subhidam". Below will review and analyze the translator's translations from Karakalpak to Uzbek. The poet has a lot of translations of works of Karakalpak poets.

Also, M. Akhmedov's translations from Karakalpak to Uzbek and from Uzbek to Karakalpak should be highlighted. M. Akhmedov very successfully translated the poems of the poet K. Karimov and the stories of the writer M. Nizonov and made a significant contribution to the development of our national literature during the period of independence.

Big country artistic system in the composition region literary environment too internal development laws own from the head forgives Literary process common development principles welded poetic ring certain creative stylistic -formal research qualified perfection, talent level manifestation to be and artistic skill experience softening by means of aesthetic to value achieves National independence spirituality in the chronicle to the hand included successes, reforms system in Karakalpakstan Uzbek literary life new to stage to rise strong the ground prepares.

Historically, no period repeats itself. Just as people do not have their own childhood period, the thoughts, feelings, and artistic perception of humanity at a certain historical stage are not exactly repeated. For this reason, in order to become richer in essence, humanity needs to creatively absorb and take possession of the spiritual wealth created by society over the centuries and reflected in rare works of art.

Therefore, the literary process and the development of literature continue in connection with the increase, change and complexity of the types and genres of literary works.

We summarized our scientific and theoretical conclusions made during the research as follows:

In the literary process, Uzbek artists living and creating in Karakalpakstan are directly connected with the traditions of modern Uzbek literature; In the years of independence, in the literary environment of the region, the desire to freely reflect the feelings of trust and faith in the creator of the experiences of the human heart increased, and beautiful examples were created in poetic forms;

In the period of independence, the prose genres of the region's literature improved significantly, expanded the objects of artistic images, assimilated the important features of artistic genres into their nature, and the creators common one topic island topic reflection to continue scientific based on; Changes in the quality of the prose of the independence period are scientific based on; Independence period to literature special of subjects the variety of genres rich going, different genre works samples created scientific analyses based on proven.

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