

THE IMAGE OF THE MOON IN ART LITERATURE

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Annotation: *This article discusses the figurative systems of the Moon in the literary works of Russian writers.*

Key words: *Imagery, moon, author, surrounding world, specificity, text.*

It is interesting how in the view of different authors the same object or phenomenon takes on different images. The consciousness of each person is unique, the perception of the surrounding world and its individual elements is also never duplicated. The authors in their works only express their perception and consciousness for the judgment of mankind. And the specificity that arises in artistic expression is an image. The image is the fundamental principle of poetry, and thus the basic concept of poetics. The image is one word, and the phrase, and the character, and the motif - in a work of art there is nothing outside the image. It is especially important to note that many images that can convey the author's attitude to life, his worldview, are present in artistic landscapes.

By analyzing the symbolic meaning of the image of the moon in pictures of nature, one can explain the psychological connection between the landscape image and the author's consciousness. I would like to note that in the Russian tradition, as well as in the common European one, the image of the moon is closely connected with the image of a mirror. Even considering the very phenomenon of lunar glow, which occurs by reflecting sunlight, one can see this figurative connection. A number of mirror signs correlate with the moon and mythology: illusory, deceitfulness, connection with death, with the other world.

Such a symbolic meaning of the image of the moon can be observed in Chekhov's story "Lonch", in which there is a description of the cemetery, beginning with the phrase "The moon shone". And then the author continues: "At first, Startsev was struck by what he now saw for the first time in his life and which, probably, will no longer happen to be seen: a world unlike anything else, a world where everything is so good and soft. moonlight, as if here is its cradle, where there is no life, no and no, but in

every dark poplar, in every grave, the presence of a mystery is felt that promises a quiet, beautiful, eternal life. Reality is lost in the infinity of glare, mystifying and creating a sense of ghostly, magic, sorcery. And the cemetery, flooded with moonlight, is a kind of boundary space, where there is no longer earthly life, but there is no other world yet, but there are reflections of both worlds.

Despite the traditional interpretation of the image of the moon, in the work of A.P. Chekhov, he is mainly associated with the theme of love. For example, in the story "A House with a Mezzanine": "It was a sad August night, sad because it already smelled of autumn; covered with a crimson cloud, the moon rose, barely illuminating the road and on its sides dark winter fields. The stars often fell. Zhenya walked beside me along the road and tried not to look at the sky so as not to see the shooting stars, which for some reason frightened her. A romantic image is also seen in this short passage: "About an hour has passed. The green fire went out, and no shadows could be seen. The moon was already high above the house and illuminated the sleeping garden, paths; dahlias and roses in the flower garden in front of the house were clearly visible and seemed to be all the same color.

It should be noted that in Chekhov's works the moon sometimes acquires a red tint. So, in the story "Enemies" we find a "red crescent", and in the story "Ward No. 6" there is a "crimson moon". The red moon is a rare natural phenomenon. Along with a change in color representation, the red color introduces anxiety, mystery and unpredictability into the image, the moon in these stories becomes a harbinger of misfortune. Both of the stories cited as examples have dramatic endings.

In the works of I.A. Bunin there is also an image of a "red moon" with a similar meaning. At the end of the novel "The Life of Arseniev" we find the following description: "... there was darkness and silence at the station - only crickets are reassuringly tricking around and in the distance, where the village is, the rising moon blushes crimson over the black gardens." It is in the village mentioned in the passage that the protagonist seeks consolation - from unknown women when his relationship with his beloved is already coming to a dramatic end.

Just as in Chekhov's work, in Bunin's works the moon is mainly a symbol of pure love. In the novel "The Life of Arseniev", in the landscape description accompanying the protagonist's first love, the presence of the image of the moon is noted: "In the evenings, a young moon shone in the lower garden, the nightingales sang mysteriously and cautiously. Anken sat on my knees,

hugged me, and I heard the beating of her heart, for the first time in my life I felt the blissful heaviness of a female body. But then the image of the moon becomes very lyrical. When the hero is left alone, painfully suffering from separation from his beloved, the image of the night luminary appears in his thoughts more and more often. This image has already been changed, endowed with human features, personifying the spiritual state of the main character himself. "To the right, above the garden, the full moon shone in the clear and empty sky, with the slightly darkening reliefs of its deathly pale face filled with bright luminous whiteness from the inside. And she and I, now long known to each other, looked at each other for a long time, silently and silently expecting something from each other. What? I only knew that something was very lacking with her.", "It seemed that we were thinking together - and all about one thing: about the mysterious, languishing-love happiness of life, about my mysterious future, which should be certainly happy, and of course, all the time about Anken."

Bunin's characteristic pessimism is also reflected in the image of the moon: "I remember: one autumn night, for some reason, I woke up and saw a light and mysterious half-light in the room, and through a large uncurtained window - a pale and sad autumn moon, standing high, high above an empty courtyard the estate, so sad and filled with such unearthly charm from its sadness and its loneliness, that some inexpressibly sweet and sorrowful feelings squeezed my heart, the same ones, as it were, that she, this pale autumn moon, also experienced. Literary scholars believe that the beauty of the moon, incomprehensible and unattainable, is the reason for the existence of the traditional image of the moon, symbolizing sadness and loneliness.

In my understanding, the connection between the moon and loneliness is determined by the time of day. The moon is a night light. At night, a person, as a rule, is alone, alone with his thoughts, surrounded by silence, having the opportunity to think based on memories. Lyrics are always saturated with memories, behind this it becomes clear that everything that is an integral part of the night landscape, one way or another, refers to lyrical images. Also, night time is the time of shadows, which under themselves hide a lot from the human eye; night is directly connected with mysticism, everything incomprehensible, supernatural and otherworldly. The moon, as a constant companion of twilight, draws their image with her mere presence, shedding a little of her silver light on the secrets of the night from above. Therefore, it is not uncommon to find images of the mystical and lyrical moon in the works of famous Russian and foreign writers.

The image of the moon is often found in Japanese poetry. The classic haiku (or haiku) three lines of the great Japanese poets show all the diversity of the “night star”. We find the following lines in Basho :

There is such a moon in the sky

Like a tree cut down at the root:

A fresh cut turns white.

The poet calls the moon beautiful, comparing it with the morning snow:

Moon or morning snow.

Admiring the beautiful, I lived as I wanted.

This is how I end the year.

Busson has a completely different image of the moon:

The moon shines in the winter grove.

I, looking at her, forgot About the poetic sadness.

So, let's conclude what is the image of the moon and why so often completely different authors in their work use this image to place emotional accents. As we have seen, the moon, as a rule, takes on three main forms: folkloric, lyrical and, undoubtedly, mystical. It is important to note that for some authors the image of the moon appears in a large number of works.

The image of the moon is used by poets and writers both literally and allegorically , and comparatively, with surprisingly accurate epithets, showing not only the beauty and diversity of the moon itself, but also the diversity of our very life, our feelings, emotions, events. It seems to me that this may be due to the great importance of our famous satellite of the Earth in the life of every person, its influence on our life, on our emotional state, and even more so, on the life and work of a poet or writer.

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