



Mother Is The Nature Singer

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Abstract: Pushkin's artistic creation. His feelings of patriotism in his contribution to Russian literature and his poems.

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Aleksander Sergeevich Pushkin, the genius of Russian literature, was born on June 6, 1799 in the family of ex-mayor Sergei Pushkin, one of the oldest dwarfs in the German city of St. Petersburg. From his youth, he grew up fondly of literary literature. Arina Radionovna, a nurse who knows the folk oratory in her heart, has grown up in love and affection. It is worth noting that Pushkin's role as a poet is one of the most advanced educational institutions at that time, the Sarskoe Selo Lyceum. He is known as a poet with his own voice during his school years, and soon he gets into his mouth.

A.S. In Pushkin's early poems, in his poems written in recent years, we can see a unique image of patriotism and national traditions.



The poem was first published in the journal Vestnik Europe in 1814, entitled "The Poet to My Friend". This poem was one of the other poems which had been created at that time, much higher in terms of its artistic scope and essence. Her personality and her poetry are unique and original. The poem dedicated to the poet's farewell lyceum is highly appreciated by Derjavin, an elder man. He prophesied that he would become a mature poet in the future.

The words "The Russian poetry originates from Pushkin" by the great Russian critic V.Gelinsky is worthy of the poet's work.

Pushkin was one of the founders of Russian romanticism. The poets started to write down his works. It was an example of a great talent for the Russian literature. Recognizing this, Jukovsky wrote to Pushkin, writing a leaflet titled "Defeat a Teacher to the Student".

His essay was a major event in writing the poem "Evgeny Onegin" in 1833. In the translation of the verse, some of the wise words of the poet, which is not repeated by the poet in this work, which is astonishing to his reader's art and essence,

What is worse in the world?

From such a family, it is impossible.

It is difficult for a woman to cry out of desolate place,



Both day and night, he is alone.

Pushkin emphasizes the greatness of the family through these passages. As you can see, family violence is "worse than anything else in the world," says the poet. In addition, you will find that there are deep and meaningful meanings in the meaning of "mischief and misery". In order to comprehend the following point, a deeper human is required in the art: "The mind that loves the bread corrupts the heart." Pushkin condemns the environment by using this figure. According to the poet, the mind can not live in a trivial way to the broader world, to freedom. As a result, the heart begins to suffer. To avoid such torture, the poet must always live in freedom.

We look at another great byte analysis with such a philosophical meaning:

One wheat that fell to the ground

It's like a spring frost.

It is well-known that spring is described as a brilliant person in the literature. If we regard the wheat as good, then the poet's parentheses are given as the embodiment of spring prosperity.

Pushkin makes good use of comparisons in his statement and disclosure, and achieves his intended goal. Here is what we can see from the following comparisons that the reflection of such a youthful and old age reflects a beautiful expression:



Happy at the time

Happy in youth.

In fact,

The happiness of the stone is good.

These lines, translated exclusively by Mirzo Kenjabek, are so impressive with their simplicity of language. The poet searches for answers to the question "What is the happiness?" And finds the answer to the reader.

The poem "Ruslan and Lyudmila," by Alexander Pushkin, based on folk tales, is one of the episodes closest to the hearts of children. Russian fairy tales, songs, and legends give this wonderful work an extraordinary content. The bright talent, which embodies the highest humanism, can create such a work.

Famous Russian romantic poet Jukovskiy, after publishing the poem "Ruslan and Lyudimila," will give Pushkin a portrait of "My Brother is a Brother of a Steward". It was an impartial assessment of the genius of the great poet, who came from the master and was a fierce man who had advanced his time.

To deepen our appreciation of Pushkin's genius, we need to learn and study the beautiful works of his centuries-olds. The great Russian poet has long turned into an Uzbek poet. It is probably not Uzbek who has not heard his name and has not read his works. His works have been translated into Uzbek and translated into

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many languages. A.S. Pushkin, the national poet of Uzbekistan, said: "Pushkin, in the space of Russian literature, has enriched it with his ornamental works". It is not enough for us to enjoy the works of the poet to feel the truth of these lines. Perhaps, we need high artistic potential, deep understanding and strong intellectual preparation on this path.

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