

**DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO EXPRESSING LOVE FOR THE MOTHERLAND
IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK POETRY**

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Abstract: In this article, the work of poets in praise of the motherland in English and Uzbek poetry of the 20th century is studied. Also, the poems of poets of two nationalities are comparatively analyzed and the different views on describing the motherland are explained.

Key words: Homeland, Hamid Olimjon, "Uzbekistan", Robert Frost's, "The Gift Outright"

Every artist discovers the beauty and sophistication of the country in his own way and interprets it in a unique way based on his imagination. Someone creates beauty out of a simple thorn, while another artist depicts black and white. In addition, some poets write with pity for what is happening in their country. He sings the country in different lines according to his era and time. We can see such beautiful and pathetic lines in the poem "Uzbekistan" by Hamid Olimjon, the great creator of the Uzbek people, praising the Motherland. In English poetry, Robert Frost's poem "The Gift Outright", which reflects the pain of the people, its suffering, and the difficult conditions of the social system in his verses, has a place in history as a poem that reflects patriotic ideas. . The above-mentioned two poems differ depending on the ideas they express, their structure, and the extent to which they glorify the Motherland. Both poets skillfully used completely different ideas to describe their country and approached them differently.

Talking about the poetry of Hamid Olimjon, we can see his poetic skills from the first lines of the poem "Uzbekistan":

*Vodiylarni yayov kezganda,
Bir ajib his bor edi manda...¹*

In his poem, he begins by expressing his feelings for the homeland when he wandered the valleys. The poet feels while walking on the soil of the country. Such a beautiful place is not only described in the epics, but also emphasizes that this holy land is an example of a beautiful city. We can learn the uniqueness of any poet's poetry from his first lines. Hamid Olimjon fell in love with the nature, soil and valleys of his country. Especially its blooming gardens inspire the poet to praise this country.

As for Robert Frost's poetry, his method is completely different from Hamid Olimjon's. We can witness this especially in the poem "The Gift Outright", where his patriotic ideas are clearly manifested. The poem begins with a story about the English colonists who called America their property, their colony, for more than a hundred years. In the first line of the poem, it is said that the inhabitants once owned their land, and now the land is owned by its owners:

*"She was ours more than a hundred years
Before we were her people...²"*

In these lines, the poet addresses his homeland as "her". In many sources, the Motherland is compared to the mother. Because of this, it is natural to use the words "she" or "her" in reference to

¹ Olimjon Hamid. Asarlar. 5 volumes. First volume, T., "Adabiyot va san'at", 1970, poems, p 224.

² Robert Frost, "The Gift Outright" from *The Poetry of Robert Frost*, edited by Edward Connery Lathem. Copyright 1923, © 1969 by Henry Holt and Company, Inc., renewed 1951, by Robert Frost. Reprinted with the permission of Henry Holt and Company, LLC.

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the country. In this case, the poet continues to emphasize that his country does not belong to him in the following lines:

*She was ours
In Massachusetts, in Virginia,
But we were England's, still colonials³...*

It can be seen from the above lines that the feelings of love and patriotism were almost foreign to them. Because the territory where they live, the Motherland did not do justice to its inhabitants and was occupied by other countries. The poet repeatedly complains in his poem that he could not be a man of this country while living in this country. But when we read Hamid Olimjon's poem, we feel positivity in his image of the homeland. Because the poet reflects in his poem how much he glorifies him as a loyal child of this country. We can even learn how dear the soil of the Motherland is from his lines in "Uzbekistan":

*Chappor urib gullagan bog'in,
O'par edim vatan tuprog'in.
Odamlardan tinglab hikoya
O'sar edi shoirida g'oya.⁴*

Hamid Olimjon expressed the cases of comparison with other countries in his lines. It can be said that it is one of the unique ways of the poet to describe how dear he is to his country and that there is no one like him.

If we take a critical approach, Hamid Olimjon could not truthfully express the ruling political system in his country. He could not praise the history of the Motherland or his great ancestors at the beginning of the 20th century, because the political environment did not allow it. Therefore, the poet placed all the beauty of his country in its nature:

*Tog'lardagi qip-qizil lola
Bo'lib go'yo yoqut piyola,
Buloqlardan uzatadi suv,
El ko'zidan qochadi uyqu.
Dalalarda boshlanadi ish,
Boshlanadi ijod va turmush.⁵*

If we pay attention to the above lines, the poet expressed the events that happen in each season with some action. For example, he expressed the arrival of spring with the line "*dalalarda boshlanadi ish*" (work begins in the fields) and the season near autumn with the words "*kundan-kunga o'sadi paxta*" (cotton grows day by day). Hamid Olimjon described not only the beauty of the country, but also the hard work of the people in this poem. With the arrival of spring, we can find out that the people go to work through the line "*xalq ko'zidan qochadi uyqu*" (sleep escapes from the eyes of the people).

In his poem, Robert Frost calls his people to unite with the newly-immigrated population and strengthen this country. In his opinion, protecting the Motherland is not only defending it by raising a sword or a flag and shouting angrily, but it means maintaining faith and trust in the Motherland. Because of this, even US President Kennedy recognizes the value of the poem and calls Frost to read this poem.

³ Robert Frost, "The Gift Outright" from *The Poetry of Robert Frost*, edited by Edward Connery Lathem. Copyright 1923, © 1969 by Henry Holt and Company, Inc., renewed 1951, by Robert Frost. Reprinted with the permission of Henry Holt and Company, LLC.

⁴ Olimjon Hamid. *Asarlar*. 5 volumes. First volume, T., "Adabiyot va san'at", 1970, poems, p 224.

⁵ Olimjon Hamid. *Asarlar*. 5 volumes. First volume, T., "Adabiyot va san'at", 1970, poems, p 224.

Although the poem "The Gift Outright" is only 16 lines long, Frost considers it a valuable source of "the history of the United States in 16 lines," "my politics," "my history." It has been a constant source of inspiration for Americans since its publication.

If we compare Hamid Olimjon's line with Frost's poem, we can witness the presence of feelings of hope and aspiration in both of them. However, in Frost's poem, feelings such as unity, instilling the spirit of patriotism in the settlers, and struggle prevail, while in Hamid Olimjon's poem "Uzbekistan" the idea of "the dreamt country" prevails. That is, in his poem, he prioritizes the feeling of wanting to see the beauty of the country, the perfection of this country. This idea is proved in the following lines:

*Hammasining bir istagi bor,
Hammasi ham xursand, baxtiyor.
Bu o'lkada har narsa bordir,
Ko'rmaganlar doim xumordir⁶.*

Comparing the poetry of Robert Frost and Hamid Olimjon, in the process of analysis we witnessed partial similarities between their works, and often different approaches. In addition, significant differences can be noticed in the content of the poems given above. The poem "The Gift Outright" begins with negative feelings from the first lines. While reading the poem, we witness the growing feeling of patriotism until the last stanza. But in the poem "Uzbekistan" by Hamid Olimjon, from the first lines, the image of the country is reflected with positive qualities. Of course, Hamid Olimjon could also write poems in the spirit of calling people to unite, denouncing the political system of the 20th century. But by the 30s of the 20th century, the Soviet government took full control of literature. The model of socialist realism, which approached literature with the criteria of partisanship and classism, was applied, and the repression reached its peak. It was during this period that Hamid Olimjon's poem "Uzbekistan" was written. The poem can be called an ode to the motherland.

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⁶ Olimjon Hamid. Asarlar. 5 volumes. First volume, T., "Adabiyot va san'at", 1970, poems, p 224.