

THE REPRESENTATION OF WAR IN 20TH CENTURY POETRY

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Annotation: This article presents the specific features of image of War in the Poetry of the 20th century. The article discusses how war has impacted poetry, the emergence of new poetic movements in war poetry, as well as the social and psychological significance of war poetry. The essay cites examples of some of the most famous war poets of the 20th-century and their works. The article explores issues such as the impact of war on the human psyche, the transformation of language in war poetry, and the social significance of war poetry. The essay highlights the importance of the representation of war in 20th-century poetry and its impact on humanity.

Keywords: War, Poems, poets, human, history, heart, war, century, image, death

Intoduction: The 20th century was one of the most memorable periods in the history of mankind, that is, the second world war and many local conflicts occurred, which writers and poets vividly described in their works and poetry. The image of war in the poetry of the 20th century reflects one of the most important events in human history and shows the social and political importance of poetry, the war has negatively affected the spirit of all mankind. We quote a poem about war in the following lines: "War is violence against the human heart and soul," says Norman Mailer. [2]

"War is something that brings darkness to the human spirit with death and destruction," says Tim Óbrien. In the poems dedicated to the times of war, mainly its terrible aspects, its impact on the human spirit, suffering, death and destruction, hatred and loneliness are described. The poems written by the English poet Wilfred Owen about the times of war are wonderful:

Wilfred Owen, "Dulce et Decorum est"
Bent double, like old beggars under sacks,
Knock-kneed, coughing like hags, we cursed through sludge
Till on the haunting flares we turned our backs
And towards our distant rest began to trudge
If you could hear, at every jolt, the blood.
Come garling from the froth-corrupted lungs.

Obscene as cancer, bitter as the cud

Of vile, incurable sores on inconnect tongues.[1]

This is a famous poem that shows the terrible reality of poetry. The poem depicts a group of tired, wounded soldiers fleeing the battlefield, and Owen's poem describes the human suffering of war. In the literature of the 20th century, in addition to poems, there are also novels depicting wartime. "War and Peace" - Lev Tolstoy "All Quiet on the Western Front" - Erich Maria Remarque, "Slaughterhouse-Five" - Kurt Vonnegut, "The Naked and the Dead" - Norman Mailer, "The Bluest Eye" - Toni Morrison. During the Great Patriotic War, many representatives of literature, in particular, Zinnat Fatkhulin, Shuhrat, Azod Sharafiddinov, Mamarasul Boboyev, Parda Tursun, Nazir Safarov and others fought against the enemy with a gun in one hand and a sharp pen in the other. During the war, our writers published literary collections on military themes such as "Death to the Enemy", "For the Motherland" (1941), "Brave Son", "Glorious Leningrad" (1942), "Uzbeks", "Answering the Call of the Motherland", "Songs of Wrath" (1943), "Gift", "To the Heroes of the Motherland", "Uzbek Heroes", "Oath" (1944) O'ybek's poetry during the Second World War constitutes a separate category within his work.[3] Poems such as "Death to the Enemy", "About the Motherland", "To the Young Men", "Your Joy", "Farewell", "In the Presence of My Warrior Nation", "To the Brave Young Men", "Traceless Village", "From the Warrior's Letter", "The Warrior's Heart", "The Young Man's Heart", "The Girl's Dream", "Along the Amu Darya", "The Oath Will Not Break", "Automatic", "Khudoyberganov Jumaniyaz", "Farewell, My Friend", and "Victory is Ours" vividly depict the horrors of war. Although the scenes, injuries, and tragedies of the Second World War are recorded in Oibek's poems on the subject of war, this topic is of universal importance. It is a lesson and a lesson that war is a disaster for all time, that the idea of fighting for peace does not differ between nations and regions, and that human will is a sacred value for generations.[3] Today, it is true that literature has a special place in the struggle of mankind against fascism and the rise of nations for peace. Overall, war was a very powerful and moving theme in 20th century poetry. Poets sought to reveal the devastating impact of war on humanity and expressed their hopes for peace and humanity in their poems.

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