

## USAGE OF FLORA IN THE EARLY MODERN ENGLISH POETRY

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**Abstract:** in writing blossoms regularly speak to feelings, excellence and its emblematic significance can take on new profundities past the satiny surface of the bloom or its aroma. The torment frequently going with adoration, found in the sprout's thistles, can communicate the double idea of affection and different articulations. As time passed, writers communicated their thoughts by means of greenery in different manners. This article centers around how the a few delegates of this early period's verse utilized this character in their sonnets and examinations them cautiously by giving a few models.

**Keywords:** language of flowers, early modern period, trees, flowers, characters of protagonist, symbolic meanings.

## ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ФЛОРЫ В РАННЕЙ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ПОЭЗИИ

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**Аннотация:** в литературе цветы часто представляют эмоции и красоту, и их символическое значение может приобретать новые глубины, выходящие за пределы шелковистой текстуры цветка или его аромата. Боль, часто сопровождающая любовь, отражающаяся в шипах цветка, может выразить двойственную природу любви или же совсем другие значения. С древних времен поэты по-разному выражали свои мысли через флору. Эта статья посвящена тщательному анализу произведений поэтов ранних периодов, приведению примеров того, как некоторые представители поэзии использовали этот образ в своих стихах.

**Ключевые слова:** язык цветов, ранний современный период, деревья, цветы, персонажи главного героя, символические значения.

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For a long time, flora has enhanced the most punctual verse, but additionally present-day ones. It turned out to be progressively laced with nature, love, human character, even legends and strict imagery. The language of blossoms is unpretentious and for the most part mystery language which are generally utilized in Early current period. In writing, the shading, number, position and cut of the bloom all have an impact upon its planned importance. A figure covered up in a bundle of roses could pass by numerous unnoticed, however to somebody with the decoder, a clandestine message imparted on display. The blossoms are utilized by numerous writers, so as to explain their thoughts by some scholarly gadgets, for example, allegory, exemplification and so on. These expertly utilizations can be seen generally, the sonnets of the well-known artists like Michael Drayton and Edmund Spenser. A rose is never essentially a rose in the hands of these artists; a rose can mean anything from thankfulness and regard to shame and lowliness to tricky want, enthusiasm of adoration or appearance and character of people. They especially unite various blossoms together while giving depictions.

During the Early current English time frame Edmund Spenser was known to have an unmistakable fascination for blossoms and wanted to utilize them inside his sonnets. One of them is his Sonnet of the Amoretti is about the craving he feels about his sweetheart, when he starts to kiss her, he portrays the smells originating from her various pieces of her body, saying "Me appeared I smelt a nursery of sweet blossoms: that modest scents from them tossed around". Right now "lips smelled like unto Gillyflowers, her reddish cheeks, as unto Roses red", the artist portrays her lips resemble gillyflowers, another name for the carnation, in this way implies pride and excellence; and her cheeks resemble red roses speaking to love and regard. "Her frigid foreheads like

matured Bellmore's" right now, a blossom which named after one of Spenser's own characters in the Faerie Queen and accentuate a 'reasonable darling'. " Her stunning eyes like Pinks however recently spread, her goodly chest like a Strawberry bed": pinks are again bloom carnation; and her 'goodly chest' like strawberries which shows flawlessness as they are viewed as having 'aroma with the bud of the best blossoms, enchants the eye, the taste and the smell. Be that as it may, in the following line he portrays his sweetheart neck as a columbine blossom which speaks to stupidity and departure. "Her bosoms like lilies, ere their leaves be shed" right now comes back profoundly subject by depicting his cherisher's bosoms like lilies which mean virtue and magnificence, thinking about their legendary root of originating from Hera's own bosom. The last three lines "her areolas like youthful bloomed Ilesmynes, such fragrant blossoms doe give mustiest smell, however her sweet scent did them all exce" say the sweetheart's areolas resemble jessamine's, another name for the jasmine bloom known to its strong aroma. It is realized that the creator is portraying the smell of the different pieces of his adored, in the blossoms that he decides to mark the smell, he winds up indicating attributes alongside those scents, in this manner genuinely depicting her character something beyond her face. She is glad and excellent or invests heavily in her magnificence (gillyflower/carnation), she cherishes and regards her sweetheart (red rose) and is depicted as a 'reasonable darling' (bellamoure). She is in the ownership of an ideal chest (strawberry) with white bosoms (lily) and exquisite areolas (jessamine); anyway the utilization of the columbine inside this sonnet, unessential of which body part it depicts, doesn't fit in with the feeling of the rest of the blossoms; a neck like a lot of columbines is confounding.

With regards to Drayton, he uses verdure for sweetheart, yet in addition he depicts different characters like warriors with various plants. For instance, his Stanza 6 of "Nymphalid V" speaks to the feelings felt by the vanquisher. The primary flower image shows up in the third line, "the shrub only to adorned"; this demonstrates the warrior feels brilliance and triumph. The subsequent image shows up in the ninth line, "generally deserving of the oaken wreath"; the oak tree speaks to honorability and boldness. The third image showing up in the twenty-second line, "the olive wreath has"; the olive tree implies harmony and security. Creator portrays him like that since when hero come, individuals feel themselves made sure about. The fourth botanical image shows up in the tenth line, "the sweetheart with the myrtle splashes"; myrtle is synonymous with bloom Aphrodite symbolize love and magnificence. To consolidate all these flower images, it tends to be contended that right now, creates the impression that the center is about a very much prepared warrior, energetic in his art and delights in the idea of war and fight.

Drayton attempts to make language of blossoms as much as could reasonably be expected and discover basic connection between their implications. The principal line "Here Damasked Roses, white and red" alludes to roses, yet red and white damask roses; the mix of red and white roses can mean solidarity or struggle between individuals. In addition, roses like Damask for the most part depicts the aroma of affection and explicit love which needs petals of both white and red roses. "Among these Roses in succession, Next I place Pinks in bounty" right now use pinks which are another name of bloom carnation speaking to pride and magnificence of his darling. Next line "These twofold Daisies then for appear" implies that his darling is guiltless like daisy blossoms. He says that his fantasies of her are very lovely in the sentence "The pretty Pansy then Ile tye"(pansy blossom). At that point he explains his feelings like steadfastness, contemplation by utilizing blossoms like violet and cowslip. "The wonderful Primrose down Ile prick" by this line he will resemble primrose and being consistently close by all through a mind-blowing phase. The sonnet impersonates his commitment to bloom honeysuckle and follow her being as the marigold which a blossom follows the sun. In this manner it very well may be comprehended that the writer is enlightening us regarding the lady in his fantasies, through utilizing a ton of blossoms. The creator utilizes such a significant number of blossoms so as to show how his darling ought to be and he trust that he can locate this sort of lady.

Most of the blossoms utilized in the chose sonnets of Drayton and Spenser do, for the most part, coordinate with the conclusions and setting proposed in the sonnet, the energy of camions, the meditation of cowslips, the loyalty of violet, these all portray positive sentimental emotions and characters of their dearest one. They paint a wonderful picture, in fragrance, however in attributes too. When putting accentuation on the two representations of the columbine and daffodil, the blossoms utilized in these sonnets outline some significant qualities, for example, constancy, magnificence and flawless greatness, to be found in the quest for a female friend; it could be viewed as that with these sonnets, both Drayton and Spenser are portraying their ideal lady, who is appropriate for the job of darling, if not spouse. It is conceivable then that the utilization of the columbine and daffodil exhibits the way that nobody, even the object of their expressions of love, are impeccable in each sense. As the writers have said this ought not forestall the acknowledgment of such sentiments and we should all discover that acknowledge individuals the manner in which they are, defects what not.

**Conclusion.** The end is that in the early English verse blossoms, yet additionally different trees passed on various implications. From early periods till now this verdure is top notch help for artists which proves to be useful in offering voice to untold feelings. As above examination, one can comprehend that without question greenery can symbolize different human character, feelings and even, their perspectives, physical activities.

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