

## The Image of Nature in William Blake's Poetry

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the poems of William Blake, one of the prominent representatives of English romantic literature. Like other contemporaries, William Blake emphasizes the image of nature in his work. The combination of the image of nature and mythical events, religious ideas is an important aspect of the artist.

**Key words:** English romanticism, nature imagery, images, imagery, mysticism, metaphor, allegory, myth, narrative.

In the English romanticism literature of the 20th century, five great creators are recognized in literary studies: Wordsworth, Byron, Coleridge, Percy Shelley, Keats. It was very difficult for William Blake to enter their ranks. Many did not recognize the method of romanticism in his work. But the poet managed to join this five as the sixth with his childhood scenes, natural wonders, imaginary images. The Songs of Innocence, published by Blake, became an important collection in Romanticism some time after the period. Symbolic images in his poetry are distinguished by their originality. For example, the image of children used in his poem "Green Echo" is a clear example of this. In general, nature, which became the main theme of this period in English literature, was glorified and embodied as a divine miracle that does good to man. Because the industry was developing at that time. The reason for the vividness of the images compared to other literary periods and their achievement was that the creators of this period were aware of other fine arts, especially painting. In Blake's work, it can be seen that the power of imagination far exceeds thought. This is also related to his mystical character, which his contemporaries described as *telbanamo*. The poem "Green Echo" reflects the relationship between nature and man. The images of children playing around, old people watching them and remembering their childhood, spring dominating nature, and sunsets are embodied in symbolic images. There is a reference to the whole human life in the thoughts given by the observer in the Sheer. The poet connects all this with the prediction of the future. It expresses the negativity that awaits children through aesthetically pleasing spring and nature scenes. All images: children, birds, passing time are depicted in harmony with nature. E. Bolukmeshe, H. Ozdemirlar write about the image of blackened green in the last refrain: "In the last refrain, the image of "blackened green" expresses a mystical secret, the secret of a dark prophecy. There are two contradictions in the poem: the spirit of freedom that *tabat* gives to a person (child) and the hopelessness and helplessness of the dark future. This blackening is the blackening of real life - a symbol of death. And the changed time between the elderly and children is a reference to the industrial revolution. Imaginary depictions of the future are romantic creations. Depicted colors, birds,

The Echoing Green

The sun rises

And make happy the skies.

The merry bells ring,

To welcome the Spring.

The sky-lark and thrush,

The birds of the bush, Sing louder around,

To the bells cheerful sound,

While our sports shall be seen

On the Echoing Green.

This is the purpose of juxtaposing the images of innocence - children and experience - the elderly. Children were condemned to remain with this polluted nature as they grew up. Sincere sympathy for nature is reflected in the eyes of the elderly. The expression of a social theme through the images associated with it is the power of Blake's imagination.

The theme of natural landscapes occupies a central place in the works of many poets. The beautiful allusions given to him are a sign of the individuality and innovation of each poet. Such a theme is of particular importance in Blake's work. His wonderful lines about love give a person the feeling of restraint, calmness, and the feeling of keeping one's feelings deep in the heart like a parrot. For example, he writes the following poem about love:

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Don't try to express your love before expressing it in a living language.

The wind moves silently without being seen by anyone, without even trying

The poet believes that if love is expressed, it will diminish or disappear from the heart. These lines sound harmoniously to the poem "Night" in the work of Wordsworth. An artistic interpretation of the same theme is observed in Blake's poetry. William Blake, being a good artist, expresses such scenes vividly and movingly in words.

The sun sets from the west,

Hundreds of sparks scatter in the evening.

The birds are resting in the nest

Sleep comes closer to me.

The moon blooms in its strange garden

The whole world looks from Moziy:

Wearing a nightgown and smiling

The reader who reads this image falls into a nightmare even during the day. The image of the moon in Wordsworth's poem "Night" is described in a gloomy mood, while in Blake it is likened to a flower blooming in a garden in the night sky.

Goodbye forests, fields,

Innocent Herd Shelters –

The grass in the meadows does not hurt

Angels are visiting now

And bless the flowers, the lawns.

The image of an angel in a poem dedicated to nature is in harmony with the image of the night, which is the main theme. There are many motifs of angels appearing at night in folk legends and narratives. This image may also be traced back to Blake's claims of seeing angels at night as a child. In the next stanzas, the image of the angel moves more, as if they save the spring birds, the nests in which they are sleeping, from the tyranny of predators, they give rest to every creature that has fallen asleep.

According to the poet's interpretation, if a lion or a wolf meets a lonely deer on the holy road, angels will protect them. But if the creature does not listen to them, they take the soul of the dead creature to another world. Of course, this is a reference to the image of eternal sleep:

Blake describes the case of wild beasts attacking the flocks and eating the sheep by having the souls of the lambs taken away by angels to another new world. He does not say that the lion directly attacked the herd. This is also Blake's own interpretation of the image.

At the end of the poem, Blake uses the image of a lion to express anger and love, weakness and health, dispersion and shadow in the form of reversals that occur in the middle of the night. These events are the immortal rule of the dark night. This poem is proof that Blake's vision of the night is clearly distinct from Wordsworth's work.

The poem begins with a description of the dream of the lyrical hero. When he ascended the throne, there was only a gentle angel with him. The image of an angel has an important place in Blake's poetry. He had a mystical nature since childhood. Some sources say that he saw God and angels at the age of 4, and in some sources at the age of 8. Therefore, the lyrical hero cries to the angel about his pains in the poem. In this situation, an angel attends to him as a savior:

The image of nature, natural phenomena in Blake's poetry is rich in mysticism. The combination of the image of nature and mythical events, religious ideas is an important aspect of the artist.

Based on the analysis of romanticism in the poems of William Blake, the following conclusions can be drawn:

First, symbolic images in Blake's poetry are distinguished by their originality. It is observed that the poet's power of imagination far exceeds his thinking. This is particularly evident in the lines depicting the relationship between nature and man.

Secondly, allusions and metaphors used by the poet served to effectively express the poetic thought. Therefore, the darkening of life is a symbol of death. Colors, birds, seasons in nature are contrasted with industry as symbols of beauty.

Thirdly, it is impressively expressed that a sincere sympathy for nature can be seen in the eyes of the elderly. While the image of the moon in Wordsworth's poem "Night" is described in a gloomy mood, Blake compares it to a flower blooming in a garden in the night sky.

Fourthly, through the image of a lion, anger and love, weakness and health, dispersion and shadow are expressed in the form of opposite situations that occur in the night. The image of an angel, which occupies an important place in the poet's poetry, represents the symbols of protector and savior.

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