As a result, the research of abstract concepts has an interdisciplinary character which contributes to the exposure and substantiation of different implicit signs of investigated concept, having no direct expression in vocabulary definitions of representative lexemes. At the present level of linguistic development, study of the units of language does not seem to be possible, regardless of human factors such as the psychological state and the behaviour of an individual, the socio-cultural heritage and the relations between people, among other things.

Results: The interdisciplinary approach contributes to the working out of more or less unitary set of tools in the research of abstract units as complicated mental formations. Therefore the combination of linguistic and extra-linguistic procedures allow us to give the fullest and deepest analysis of the investigated event, because in the structure of abstract concepts and in the simultaneous presence of an invariant core there are a huge range of personal associations. It explains the fact that up to now the analysis of abstract concepts has relied on an individual's intuitive character to a considerable degree.

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The new verges of the Uzbek poetry

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Abstract

In this article the translations of poems (from Uzbek into English) of a well-known and gifted poet and translator UrazKhaydar (born in 1957 in Kashkadarya) are published for the first time. It is very unique that the following poems (Obstinacy / Öjarlik, The man who has been in the war / Urushkörganodam, To my grandson / Nabiramga, They say to love her / Unisevgindeysiz, Expectation / Kutish, Theft / Tunash) were translated by the author of the article herself. The lyric characteristics, the themes and the style of these poems are also introduced and described.

Keywords: lyric, Uzbek poetic classic traditions, the morality of man, a lyric confession, genre line, critical estimation.

Not only themes and problems, standing in the spotlight of the Uzbek poetry, but also aesthetic methods and methods of forming of the newest poetic system changed in the last decade. In the period of independence a poetry aspires to the image of life in all her plenitude and quickly reacts on what be going on. The themes of democracy and sovereignty came forward on the first plan. Poets were interested by the problems related to the improvement of life of people and position in a country. The concept of new poetry is the psychological understanding of Man. [1]

So the lyric poetry of the well-known Uzbek poet and translator of UrazKhaydar demonstrates to us not only new thematic and creative principles but also intercommunication of poetry, country and people. He, as a talented poet, continuing Uzbek poetic classic traditions, tries to incarnate the ideas of freedom and unity the word as a basic condition of prosperity of favorite Motherland.

For example, U. Khaydar writes in his poem *Obstinacy (Öjarlik)*:

My heart is like the new and virgin land
That you still have not charted on your map.
Thought how unwelcome am I, understand,
However, I will step into the gap,
And utter weighty words to you one day,
And dip the flame of candles at a glance.
But if you throw me to the well away,
So I will find Qibla by any chance.
That was my lovely joke, my truth is dim.
Because the Son of Freedom I am called
It's not my rule to satisfy a whim.
With my sincere life I won't be galled.

Conception of lyric poetry of U. Khaydar also exposes essence of the morality of man, celled in that, to be alongside with each other, shoulder to the shoulder. The theme of patriotic relation, human humanity which is showed up here, to the personality tragedy of man, outliving war (The man who has been in the war / *Urushkõrganodam*):

The man who has been in the war
Is often a man of few words.
Those who were marching on before
Will never sing songs as the birds.

Who has been in the war cannot speak,
They were buried a long time ago.
The survivors take pride and seek
For the honors, as heroes go.

There is a tendency of deepening of ethic subjects in the poetry of U. Khaydar, i.e. a lyric confession. It does actual the poetics of the psychological self-opening of lyric "I". Poetic character of hero becomes a metaphor, summarizes and realizes folk character or character of Motherland.

To my grandson (Nabiramga)
Lazizbek, my grandson, three fingers showed
Then said: "Whole world is also three years old."
Blood-thirsty mosquitoes he drove away –
"I have agreed on armistice today!"

And when he saddled his small rocking horse,
Was feeling himself like the King of the Norse.
"Alas, your stallion can not neigh or fly..."
But he looked me in the face from on high.
May your horse never neigh in the meanwhile,
Run over, toss its mane and be docile.
The men saddled the horse of your granddad
And made my horse neigh and they were so glad.

Love lyric poetry is also one of the author's feathers. So, in the poem of They say to love her (Unisevgindeysiz) he imprinted the personal touches of the Uzbek woman - the heroine of the modern world :

They say to love her, but how can I love?
I am the slave of my slave, after all.
As far as I stand the revine above,
Your tender voice is like the tallest elm.

I am ensnared by you, foxy girl,
As a lion you lie in wait for prey.
And being dead drunk I was in a swirl,
The question I asked: "Whose wife are you, hey?"

The theme of religious world view, in that an author expresses deep ideas and feelings in the original polished manner, became another theme of his poetry. These characteristic features are brightly shown in the verse of Expectation (Kutish) :

No one was waiting for you except me,
Even a mother unwaits on her child.
No one remembers your living but me,
Uprooted tamarisk grew in the wild.

That mother of yours wasn't longing for you,
That father of yours didn't melt into tears,
Your friends could not take compation on you.
No one was sorry for such fatal fears.

I'm going to burst into tears and wait,
The Sun will rise and warm me one day.
My earthly life goes at a steady gait,
The Skies will give me patience on my way.

The developed genre line of lyric epos reflects the spirit of new time. So, direction of realistic image of true of life and thorny vital problems increased in the verse of Theft (Tunash). Risky questions of poetic critical estimation were given publicity.

He was thinking a lot: "All for nothing, in vain.
I eat; don't work, left all day at home to decay.
When the sky breaks with snow, we asked not of the Lord.
All is given as a gift for us in the world."

Never does he want to work and live in good faith,
So, his friends, men of worth, do not look at his face.
He intended to rob every neighbor, their bane,
And started this job for some money to gain.

And the devil behind never leaves him in peace.
In the evening of dim he went out to fleece.
Loud it was heard, his father's squall, the next morn,
Disappeared from the stall, a dray horse, forlorn.

Thus, on the basis of aforesaid, poetic works of UrazKhaydar allow to talk about a wide and varied panorama. His contribution to the treasure-house of the Uzbek poetry continues dynamic development of national literary process and evolutionary motion on the modern stage.