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POETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF ABDULLA ORIPOV'S LYRICS

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Annotation. This article discusses the diversity of genres in the lyrics of A. Oripov, a prominent representative of Uzbek literature. More precisely, below, various genres and forms in Uzbek literature will be analyzed using the poet's work as an example and some examples will be given.

Keywords: genre, form, creativity, poetry, tradition and innovation, individual style, literary influence, arba'in, model, ghazal, masnavi, qasida, doston.

Compared to literary types, it can be said that there are a lot more genres and forms in lyric poetry. Also, improvements, transformational changes in genres, and styles and manners belonging to the creator are more evident in lyric poetry. In literary criticism, there is a tradition of considering the diversity of lyric genres and forms as a characteristic of the creator's individual style, and the views that Navoi's creativity in 16 different poetic genres and Ogahi's creativity in 19 different poetic genres also determine the depth of their literary heritage are fixed. Also, the reflection of the research of a certain artist, referring more to a certain genre, for the development of the genre has been a separate research topic, as well as scientific research on the rubai of Babur, the chistan of Uvaysi, the murabbas of Mukimi, as well as the sonnets in the works of contemporary poets Rauf Parfi, Fakhriyor, ballads in the works of Osman Azim, free verse poems of literary figures such as Chulpan, Bahrom Ruzimuhammad are noteworthy. In recent years, the statistical-complex study of lyrical genres and forms in the works of contemporary poets has become more evident. In particular, dissertation works such as "Genre-form diversity of Jamol Kamol's poetry" and "Genre and form diversity in contemporary Uzbek poetry (on the example of the works of Osman Azim and Khurshid Davrion)" are among them. Also, about the development and modification of lyrical genres in contemporary Uzbek poetry significant scientific research is also emerging. All this determines the relevance of the issue of lyrical types and genres, the relevance of works on this subject to many literary issues, such as tradition and innovation, individual style, literary influence, etc.

The work of Abdulla Oripov, a prominent representative of Uzbek literature, is one of the most frequently addressed topics in scientific research, and within the framework of these works, there are also some notes on the issues of the diversity of genres and forms in the poet's poetry. For example, in the dissertation of literary critic Ernazaraova Gulbahor entitled "Sufi traditions in contemporary Uzbek poetry", the poet's "Hikmat sadolari" and the poetics of Arbain poems included in the "Haj daftari" series are discussed in more detail. Indeed, Abdulla Oripov is a poet who entered the modern Uzbek literature with his own voice and the brilliance of his feelings, and there is still much work to be done in terms of his fruitful creative path and significant literary heritage. In particular, the problem of the genre and form diversity of the poet's poetry is also included in this composition.

As we have noted, one of the prominent figures of Uzbek literature - Abdulla Oripov, with his rich spiritual and creative heritage, left an indelible mark on Uzbek literary studies. Studying the poet's creative activity, we witness his effective use of lyrical genres. The master poet says that he entered the world of poetry like this: "I don't know exactly what prompted me to start writing my first poems.

THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VOLUME-5, ISSUE-4

In any case, I remember that I became fond of rhyming words. Maybe I was bored and I was so happy that I wanted to write something. But I had no idea. There was no way not to write. That's why I would turn words like mother, father, school, and brigadier Nodir into poems in my own way[2.1].

Abdulla Oripov entered the world of poetry with a poem called "Bird":

Sometimes he lands on a branch, sometimes on a flower,

A bird that wanders without knowing how to stop.

Why has spring captivated you,

Where were you until spring came?

Come, let's live together forever,

We have all the flowers of spring.

If you knew, I too would like to be a part of the country

Joyful and cheerful, a happy boy[3.14]

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The main part of Abdulla Oripov's work is his poems, that is, he created a rich lyrical genre. The poet's poems glorify themes such as the motherland, nature, love, friendship, humanity. Living with the fate of the people, loving the homeland, respect for women, and most importantly, truthfulness are the characteristics inherent in the poet's poetry. The poet's teacher, Abdulla Qahhor, appreciated this quality of his and said: "I like one feature of Abdulla. He writes only about what he sees and knows." In addition, he skillfully used literary elements such as irony, irony, irony, satire, and humor in his poems. With this, he expresses his attitude towards society, the vices found in society, and the "sincere" people he has encountered:

Give what you have earned to the people, my lamb,

Only then will you earn it, my dear.

But never forget one logic,

That is, I belong to the people myself[4.390]

As we get acquainted with the poet's poetry, we can see that he wrote mature works even in the most difficult meter, the aruz meter. His first work written in the aruz meter was written when the poet was 24 years old, in 1965. This ghazal with the line "Etgali" is written on a romantic theme:

The flowers are blooming, the gardens are turning into flower gardens,

The lovers are making love, and they are making love.

He was not going to the garden, but he went out on purpose that day:

On his way, his lovers are either there or there are [5.33].

Similarly, the poet's ghazals "Bu kun", "Ketmoqdaman", "Ayan bolgay", "O'zbekistonim senga" are also beautiful examples of aruz verse.

Stay well, my darling, I'm leaving, I'm leaving,

Ishq aro endi holim zeru zabar, I'm leaving[5.50].

Usually, we think that writing in aruz verse is only characteristic of classical literature. Abdulla Oripov's ghazals like this testify to his prolific creativity and his sharp pen. These beautiful lines written in aruz have been set to music and performed by talented singers for many years.

The honored poet created unique works in several genres of the lyrical genre: poetry, masnavi, ghazal, qasida, epigram, muhammas, march, baghishlov, quatrain, etc. In particular, epigrams such as "Bir g'alamis tilidan", "Zo'r armon", "G'alati zot", that is, in his short comic poems, he exposed various vices encountered in life. In addition, masnavis such as "Kayrag'och", "Bahor tilaklari", "Kozgu

THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VOLUME-5, ISSUE-4

parchalari”, “Turkiston bolariga” also belong to the poet’s pen. As is known, a masnavi is a poem written on the basis of couplets in which every two lines rhyme, that is, a genre with a rhyming form such as a-a, b-b, v-v,... The first examples of masnavi can be found in the works of such great figures as Yusuf Khos Hajib, Yassavi, Navoi, and Babur, while in 20th-century literature, we can see unique examples of this genre in the works of Gafur Ghulom, Maqsud Shaikhzoda, Hamid Olimjon, and Abdulla Oripov:

I have one request: if we change places,

I wish I could live like a tree.

And you, be a human being in this world,

May you burn me as firewood one day[6.8].

This masnavi by Abdulla Oripov, called "Kayrag'och", talks about the complexity of human life, especially the difficult profession of poetry, and how difficult it is to find a way to please everyone.

The poet recognizes literary figures such as Navoi, Gafur Ghulom, Abdulla Qahhor, Hamid Olimjon as role models and examples in his work. It is no coincidence that in the ode "O'zbekiston", written in praise of our country, he also addressed great figures such as Gafur Ghulom, Navoi, Hamid Olimjon, and Oybek. Also, his dedication to Oybek testifies to his boundless respect for his teachers:

Every word of enlightenment

On the horizon is full of moon.

You have found honor among the people,

You are the teacher Oybek [6.40].

There is also a genre of ode in poetry, and this genre is characterized by being written in the form of a hymn to a famous figure, historical figure, hero, or important historical event. The master poet managed to create unique, unique works in this genre as well. His odes, such as "Uzbekistan", which is a hymn to the homeland, and "Uzbekistan's flag", which is one of our sacred symbols, are among them.

Among the genres created by the poet, quatrains written on various topics also occupy a significant part:

If you are born, then happiness will be perfect,

If you leave the world, then poverty will be.

When the last embers fall on the ground,

If someone remembers, then prosperity will be [6.27].

The poet said that being born in this world is a great happiness, and death is poverty, and the most important thing is to leave a good name in life, and after a person dies, people will mention his good deeds. In his work, there are many quatrains written in such a philosophical spirit:

Someone would say to his child: - Oh, my lamb,

Listen to this word with all your heart and soul.

I used to not be able to accept greetings,

Now I barely accept one myself[6

This quatrain, written in the style of advice, reminds us of the proverb “What you sow, you reap,” that is, the world is a world of returns. Whether a person does good or evil in life, he will certainly answer one day. Such philosophical and moral works of the poet call on a person to be truthful and humane.

We also encounter the genre of lament in the poet's work. As we know, the lament genre means “to cry” in Arabic and is a poem written with mourning, lamentation, lamentation, longing and sadness

THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VOLUME-5, ISSUE-4

in connection with the death of a famous or elderly person. There are mature examples of the lament genre in the work of Abdulla Oripov, such as "The Lament of the Poet ChoriJon" and "In Memory of Sharof Rashidov":

Service, Sharof ota, thousand times service,
Eternal Uzbekistan is a monument to you too.
Today it is full of the passion for independence,
Your service is remembered again and again[6.86].

Also, the poet's poem "Homeland", written in 1994, belongs to the mukhammas genre:

If friends are loyal, one cannot destroy each other,
If a man cannot separate many plots.
They say: a peacock cannot be kept in a cage,
Know that a heart separated from the homeland cannot be spread.
The verse "Bayni" cannot be sung without a chaman [6.99].

A distinctive feature of the mukhammas genre is that the two lines at the end of the first stanza are repeated in each stanza, increasing the impact of the poem.

Abdulla Oripov was not limited to writing poetry, but also created beautiful works in the epic genre of the lyric-epic type. His epic poem "Ranjkom", written in a humorous style, aimed at exposing the flaws in life and putting forward the idea of honest and pure living, the dramatic epic poem "Jannatga yol" (The Path to Heaven), which reveals the meaning of the concepts of doomsday, the afterlife, merit, sin, heaven and hell, and the epic poem "Hakim va ajal" (The Judge and the End), which embodies thoughts about life and man, science and death, are among them.

The drama "Sahibqiron", which embodies the image of the great Amir Temur, also testifies to the diversity of the poet's work. As is known, Amir Temur is a hero who conquered half of the world and is recognized as a great historical figure. There are many works in literature by our writers and poets describing his battles, campaigns, and invasions, but Abdulla Oripov approached the drama "Sahibqiron" in a new way, that is, he did not describe the battles of the great commander, but his qualities in his work. We know that throughout his life, Sahibqiron participated in battles under the motto "Power is in justice." According to historical sources, Amir Temur was a fair and honest ruler, who cared for honest and sincere people in any situation, and did not neglect his relatives. On the contrary, he never forgave traitors and sinners who betrayed the homeland, he punished them severely, and was a harsh ruler. Abdulla Oripov described such qualities of the great commander in the drama "Sahibqiron".

No matter what form or method the poet, beloved by our people, creates, his central themes are freedom of thought, hope for independence, the prosperity of the homeland, the freedom of the people, a ruthless attitude towards negative manifestations in society, and the desire to achieve truth and justice. He has expressed his diverse feelings in several genres of lyric poetry

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THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VOLUME-5, ISSUE-4

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