

Journal of Social Research in Uzbekistan**THOUGHT AND FEELINGS IN OYBEK'S POETRY OF LAST YEARS TO CHAIR PROPORTION*****Dilnavoz Salimova****Associate professor, PhD**Jizzakh State Pedagogical University**Jizzakh, Uzbekistan***ABOUT ARTICLE****Key words:** poem, simple, lyric experience, mixture, translate, formed, creation.**Received:** 19.05.24**Accepted:** 21.05.24**Published:** 23.05.24

Abstract: The poem has an important place in social life not only in the form and content of the thought and the feeling associated with it, but also in the information it contains. "Creative imagination is not enough to truly enjoy reading a poem. Because a poem is a speech that is happening all the time, it is not a simple string of words. Because the words in it are the way to the melody that has spread from the poet's heartstrings."

O'TGAN YILLARDAGI OYBEK SHE'RIYATIDAGI FIKR VA TUYG'ULARNING STUL NISBATI***Dilnavoz Salimova****Dotsent, PhD**Jizzax davlat pedagogika universiteti**Jizzax, O'zbekiston***MAQOLA HAQIDA****Kalit so'zlar:** she'r, sodda, lirik tajriba, aralash, tarjima, shakllangan, yaratilish.

Annotatsiya: She'r ijtimoiy hayotda nafaqat fikr va u bilan bog'liq tuyg'u shakli va mazmuni, balki undagi ma'lumotlar bilan ham muhim o'rin tutadi. "She'r o'qishdan chinakam zavq olish uchun ijodiy tasavvur etarli emas. Chunki she'r doimo sodir bo'ladigan nutq bo'lib, u oddiy so'z turkumi emas. Chunki undagi so'zlar o'sha davrdan tarqalib ketgan ohang sari yo'ldir. shoirning yurak torlari."

МЫСЛЬ И ЧУВСТВА В ПОЭЗИИ ОЙБЕКА ПОСЛЕДНИХ ЛЕТ НА ПРОПОРЦИИ СТУЛА

Дилнавоз Салимова

Доцент, PhD

Джизакский государственный педагогический университет

Джизак, Узбекистан

О СТАТЬЕ

Ключевые слова: стихотворение, простое, лирический опыт, смешение, перевод, формирование, создание.

Аннотация: Стихотворение занимает важное место в общественной жизни не только по форме и содержанию мысли и связанного с ней чувства, но и по содержащейся в нем информации. «Творческого воображения недостаточно, чтобы по-настоящему получить удовольствие от чтения стихотворения. Поскольку стихотворение — это речь, происходящая все время, это не простая цепочка слов. Потому что слова в нем — это путь к мелодии, разлившейся из душевные струны поэта.

INTRODUCTION

So, even when the poem is not read, it is listened to with the "inner ear" [7:47]. Therefore, since each poem creates thoughts with the expression of "strings of language", it certainly cannot be a phenomenon outside the laws of aesthetic effect. Literary critic J. Kamal expressed his opinion about thought and feeling: "Lyric experience is a mixture of thought and feeling. Not only that, they are absorbed into each other's core in such a way that it becomes impossible to separate them. It is inseparable. The whole is the essence of the lyrical experience. But something else is required for the emergence of the perfect lyrical experience. We, the reader, must follow the process of the formation of the passionate thought given in the form of an experience emerges" [2;13]. We pay attention to Oybek's "First poem".

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

A poem is such a mixture of thought and feeling. Written in light weight, this poem embodies the lyrical spirit that inspired the first poem. The first muse theme. Being inspired is a leading lyrical experience. The image of a young poet should be revealed through him. But we cannot see the whole soul of the poet disturbed by the muse, the leading lyrical experience is the awakening of inspiration the condition does not appear suddenly. It is formed before our eyes, develops in reality. As we read the poem, we see this soul more closely:

Something came to mind,

It felt like something special.

There was a wave in his chest,

An inseparable dream.

From sleep when you open your eyes,

A beautiful, sweet, but mysterious dream.

He was spellbound, he couldn't get rid of the wavering feeling, he was as if unconscious.

The lyrical experience shows the waking state of the hero who has lost his sleep. In the same poetic detail, we see the state of creation of the first poem through the author's thought:

A big star from the window

As if it was a blue sari...

Morning. Even though it was a noisy day, the journey of imagination would not end.

He was standing... Strong wind, snow.

As if you feel joy and peace,

As if a secret place is waiting for him,

Such a mysterious night.

The inability to get rid of inspiration, the likening of the moments of its unconsciousness to a mysterious dream is reflected in our thinking in the form of thoughts. The author of the poem puts the reader in such a state of mind that the reader feels surrounded by the muse of his soul. Inspiration gives "joy and peace" to the soul, despite the fear of wind, snow and cold, disturbing the soul. This "mysterious land" has a wonderful gift for the heart, it is where the first poem with "feelings and thoughts is lim-lim" is created. The reader realizes that the poem is born from thoughts, because the combination of emotion and thought allows us to imagine:

Silent night... Betob's mother.

Feelings and thoughts are lim-lim in his heart

Titrate, burn, nedir measure

Sighed silently and cried silently.

He suddenly took a paper and a pen,

Words are like teardrops

It seems like it was yesterday,

The laughter of the rhyme...

Filled with pleasure, he wrote a lot,

Every line was a piece of the heart...

The first poem is finished, this is the first child

Then the young poet was calm and laughed!

In the above stanzas, the poet shows that the creation of the first poem is a mysterious event for young poets, that it appears at a moment's notice and gives the poem as a gift to a fruit that is as dear as a child.

This poem was written in 1931, and we consider it a poetic expression of the history of the creation of Oybek's first poem, because if we divide all his poems into groups according to the scope of the topic, these topics will give us clear facts about the events of the time when the poet lived. brings Considering this aspect, we can see the presence of two principles in the social function of the poem. These are: social phenomenon and aesthetic phenomenon. For example, war-themed poems, which formed an important stage in the work of Uzbek poets in the first half of the 20th century, not only express the inner world of a soldier who experienced frontline life, but also serve as a chronic document showing the life of Uzbek boys in the war. For example:

*My hand holding a pen is on the paper,
Only the light of the lamp is caught.
Books and maps on the lake
I have a storm of thoughts in my head.
Suddenly I notice that the enemy is there
He throws the bomb like a plague.
My hand, pen, wall will be ashes. [3;170]*

These verses of the poem "During the Bombardment" firstly, during the description of the incident during the bombing, the poet brings to our eyes the scene, and secondly, the image of the hatred in the heart of the soldier shakes our hearts and has an aesthetic effect.

The contribution of Oybek, as well as every poet in general, in this regard means his speed as both a creator and a researcher. "Oybek embodied both a creator and a research scientist. The creator Oybek worked side by side with the researcher Oybek all his life. Just as his works of literary studies and criticism were the stamp of the creator Oybek, so were the hands of the researcher Oybek in his artistic works. It appears." [1;25.]. "The comprehensiveness typical of prose, the gradual improvement of emotions characteristic of dramaturgy and the richness of sharp contrasts, the philosophical and historical generalizations typical of scientific articles naturally found their reflection in the poet's poems" [4; 5.]. In the early stages of Oybek's lyrical work and in all subsequent stages, universal ideas were the center of attention. These poetic expressions were created based on his age-specific perception and observation. By the last years of Oybek's life, the voice of the poet, in harmony with the feelings of intellectual observation, is embodied in the image of a lyrical hero who is restrained, thoughtful, wise and wise. In such poems, the place of traditional didactic elements and motifs in Uzbek didactic poetry reveals the poet's philosophical point of view.

This aspect of his work is especially characteristic of the poems he created in the 60s, that is, by this time, the poet's philosophical views on the world, man and time showed an improved character. Oybek's concept of life interpretation is that the connection between man and the universe

consists of unbroken threads. In fact, although a person is a small creature in the infinite world, his mind and heart have a wider and greater meaning than the borders of this world.

Oybek, while poetically perceiving this truth, discovers the commonality between naturalness and humanity, i.e. the nature's "service" of the world to man, and human behavior and thoughts aimed at loving and preserving the world. represents the essence of eternity. Naturalness and humanity complement each other and become one it consists of forces that ensure the eternity of the other. However, both of them have their weak points. Human thinking is powerless in front of the world, the power of nature and his ideas about the world. It is clear to everyone that knowledge and researches are constantly improving, and that the pursuit of human development does not affect its purity and transparency to a certain extent. Oybek cleverly perceives the reality and conveys his unique views. For example, he is able to express the mystery of nature in front of human thinking in verses:

*Truth is dumb, man is weak,
The stones also cry - the sky full of mystery.
What is the real world? There is no answer, dear!
The philosopher weaves countless lies. [3;300]
Walking mysterious paths, I see the sky,
I think, I think, I can't stop...
A straw of gold sprinkled in the sky,*

The truth is something, I still think... [3;290.] When we read the quatrains, their formal characteristics are classic to us.

Eastern poetry genre is reminiscent of Rubaiyats. Rubaiy is an independent lyric work, has a deep meaning and a beautiful form, expressing philosophical thoughts, life experiences" [8; 261.]. It is a form of poetry. visual-artistic, musical-stylistic properties, i.e. the fact that it is pleasing to the reader as a work of art" [4; p.48]. It happens that in Oybek's Rubaiyat, thought and wisdom are his important categories. The rhyming order of Oybek's quatrains is also characteristic of rubai weight, i.e.: a-a-b-a. The symbols and details used in these quatrains are also symbolic. For example, artistic tools such as ashik, may, soz, yor remind us of the details and symbols of love typical of Omar Khayyam's style:

In the evening... Inspiration has come, a flower is alive in the hand, Light in the eyes, excitement in the hair. I was alone in a quiet room, A poem was sung, and a world came. [3; 296]

Oybek's poems on the theme of love reflect the thoughts and life experiences of an elderly person, but these poems are somewhat different from the romantic style, that is, the depression is more prominent in the experience of the lyrical hero of Umar Khayyam. however, his thoughts are

trying to find a way out of this depressed mood. Aibek lover, on the other hand, looks for and waits for goodness and goodness with a hopeful heart. Let's justify our thoughts by comparing the poems:

UmarbHayyam: O heart, know that everything is strange in the world.

A garden of happiness is everywhere. Like a dew on the green in the evening, you flew away in the call to prayer. [5;33] I said: I will not drink Mayi Gulgun anymore, Maitok blood, I will not drink diet anymore, My old mind said: Is this true? I said: I was joking, why don't I drink?![5; 80]

Oybek:

The sky is illuminated by the torch of truth, the world is bathed in the waterfall of light! Is the flood of love and passion in your eyes, landing in your Gulshan or hijran again? Yorim has a black eye sun. Poets: I used to laugh saying "beloved, May", My heart is now busy and busy (3; 287.)

The lover of Oybek's lyrical hero is represented by the figure of Zarifakhonim, who is his prototype. Therefore, the educated, modern, learned and pleasantness of the lover in Oibek's poems takes the poet out of depression:

He sits on a bench, a book in his hand,

An imaginary wide river, half a sun... The secret of the world, they say, is knowledge, enlightenment.

Tanbur, may the universe! I did it. The garden is bright and beautiful, I said, poetess, the image is perfect! The celebration began, the moon torch rose. [3; 288]

He wrote a beautiful ghazal on the stage.

In order to illuminate the thematic scope of his rubai, Oibek thought, science, skillfully uses metaphors such as knowledge and friendship:

Good manners are precious,

There is a light from it at the root of life

Truth and morality are closely related, My son, think, don't waste your life [3;285]

Oybek's skill can be seen in the way that every word serves poetic magic and charm. Such words succinctly decide the idea and ensure the full, bright realization of the poet's artistic intention. Research scientist A. Sabirdinov: "Oibek's poetic skill is seen in the unique commonality of thoughts and feelings, unique musicality and imagery, national charm rich in life lines" [7;7.]. in his scientific research.

CONCLUSION

Summing up our thoughts, we can say that each of the ideas in Oibek's poems manifests movement into a single idea through the "wave" symbol of the universe, man and time.

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