

## SOCIETY AND THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE TRAVEL NOTES OF ERKIN VOHIDOV

**Boltaboyeva Hilola Hamidullayevna**  
Teacher of the Uzbekistan University of  
Journalism and Mass Communications  
E-mail: [xilolaboltaboyeva527@gmail.com](mailto:xilolaboltaboyeva527@gmail.com)  
Тел.: +99850 9974349

**Abstract:** This article discusses the role of travel essays in Erkin Vohidov's journalism, their subject areas, and the author's journalistic skills. The author of the article collects a number of articles, essays, and diaries written by Erkin Vohidov on the topic of travel, and argues that the problems of society and the individual are of primary importance in them.

**Keywords:** journalism, travel essays, subject, author, article, essay, diaries, society and the individual.

The theme of foreign countries is reflected in the works of each creative person in its own way. It can be noted that this theme also occupies a special place in the work of the Hero of Uzbekistan, People's Poet Erkin Vokhidov, whether his works are literary or journalistic. In this regard, the poet's articles and travelogues dedicated to the theme of foreign countries are worthy of separate study. The writer's articles in the "Roads and Thoughts" series were written based on his creative travels to India, Russia, Germany, and the USA. Wherever he was, the creative person thought about his people, compared what he saw and experienced in foreign countries with his own country and compatriots. The article "Friendship is a Magic Power" (1980) was created based on a trip to India. While visiting the streets of Calcutta, the author directly recalls the massacres of 1926 in the name of freedom and liberty. Once upon a time, Babur Mirzo observed the changes in this country, which had established peace, and brought to mind the sad scenes of history.

One can observe a phenomenon in Erkin Vakhidov's journalism: the poet did not limit himself to describing his experiences in prose, but also added poetic verses to it: "The barbarians roared, The imams gave fatwas. The streets were filled with blood, When faiths clashed." This increases the impact of the journalistic work, and the reader feels as if he himself saw the events depicted. We also see this in his travelogue to Russia, entitled "The Land of Legends" (1973). True, the work was written during the Soviet era. However, within the framework of this article, the reader "sees" the construction sites in the Tyumen region through the author, and the author of the article also controls his attitude to them: "To be honest, after a wonderful trip last year to the magnificent Amur shores, the turbulent Sea of Japan, the Ussuri taiga, the home of tigers, I thought that this year I would see nothing else when I was invited to Tyumen. However, when I set foot on the land of Tyumen, I realized that I had come to a real land of legends." These thoughts expressed in the opening part relate to the entire content of the article. Throughout his observations, the poet glorifies the work of the creative, inventive people, and in the end, "Life goes on, the glory goes on. The happy legend continues here," expressing his intention to continue the creative movement.

The publicistic work "From the Paths Goethe Walked" in the same series is completely different from the previous ones. Although the poet's trip to Germany is mentioned, the main point is not about Uzbek-German relations, but about literature: "The relations of peoples find their expression in the relations of literature. Just as Uzbek readers read the works of Schiller, Heine, Becher, and Zegers in their own language, Germans are well acquainted with the works

of Navoi, Hamza, Qodiriy, Oybek, Gafur Ghulom, Abdulla Kahhor, Zulfiya...." Quoting the lines of the great German writer Goethe, the poet

Just so do labor, struggle, and aspiration

Offer counsel to the young and the old alike.

If only on such a day I could glimpse, for a moment,

My free homeland, my free people.

and explains the independence of his people through a poetic passage from "Faust". If we take into account that this travelogue was written in 1974, it is not difficult to feel that Erkin Vakhidov, like the great poets of all nations, lived with a longing for independence during the years when the poet's dream of independence was formed.

Speaking about his trip to Weimar, the writer uses literary figures to express his respect for the city that witnessed the friendship and creativity of two great geniuses, Goethe and Schiller: "After visiting the houses of Goethe and Schiller, the great music master Liszt, Goethe's friend Eckermann, and the palace of Duchess Anna Amalia in Wittumspalais, we will head to the famous Weimar library." So, the goal of traveling is not to travel the country, to see places that have not been seen, but to enjoy the sources of knowledge. The author's main goal is now clear: "The scientific organization called the "National Institute for the Preservation and Study of Classical German Literature" in Weimar is engaged in the collection, publication, examination, comparative study, and promotion of manuscripts, scientific sources, and various documents covering the period 1750-1850. The archives of this institute contain more than 800,000 manuscripts. The Central Library of German Classics at the institute stores more than 760,000 volumes. Of these, 12,000 volumes are editions of "Faust" alone." If we pay attention, how many editions of "Faust" alone are there? As the journey comes to an end, the poet concludes his work with these words: "The library director bids us a warm farewell. I give him an Uzbek turban and a book. The first "Faust" published in Uzbek in 12,000 copies will also be taken from the shelves of the Weimar library." After these observations, one can feel that Uzbek readers also lived with the desire to see Navoi's works, including the great "Khamasa," in every library in the world.

One of the main works of Erkin Vokhidov's foreign journalism is called "Visiting America". It is connected with the official visit of the Uzbek delegation headed by the President of our country I.A. Karimov to the USA in the 11th year of independence. In the part of the work entitled "Visiting. History. Fate", the poet writes: "I witnessed face to face with the leaders of our countrymen in England, France, and Italy. Although they expressed goodwill in their language and treated I.A. Karimov's painful words about the scourge of the century with political acumen, they did not even think of taking practical action. Such indifference and indifference cost the West dearly. The American people in particular have experienced a heavy calamity." This journalism is based on political events and issues of interstate relations. The idea at the heart of the work is expressed in these words: "I.A. Karimov addressed US investors with the words: "We have not come to ask for help or to lend a hand, but with the intention of cooperation. Our land is rich, generous, our people are hardworking, and generous. Let's work together. You will benefit, and so will we."

Thus, the possibilities of the journalistic genre are extremely diverse, and the author can use it to express cultural and educational issues, to work on issues of mutual friendship and equal partnership, and to establish peace between peoples. In addition, literary conversations occupy a special place in the poet's journalism, which indicates that the author chooses a genre based on the vital material of each of his works. In his epics and poems, which have entered the world literature, the truth about the life, joys and sorrows of our contemporaries is glorified with great

sincerity and skill. The poet's poetry reflects the restless, searching spirit of the era in unique, unrepeatable images. He worries about the awakening of the nation, its self-knowledge, and its finding its historical place among other advanced nations in the enlightened world. Freedom, intelligence, and truth are the leading ideas of Erkin Vokhidov's work.

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