

ABDULLA ORIPOV IS A SHINING STAR OF THE LITERARY SKY

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Abstract: This article awakens a love for literature in the reader's heart. While reading this article, you will get acquainted with the life of Abdulla Oripov, how blessed he was, how much he dedicated his life to literature, how he left unforgettable creative examples for the society, but also for the whole of Uzbekistan, and it was precisely Abdulla Oripov who was assigned to write the national anthem.

Key words: Abdulla Oripov, Uzbekistan, poet, anthem, pamphlet

Abdulla Oripov left the world with a high level of poetry...

In this book of life, which is blessed in every way, there were many bright and cheerful pages full of courage, which not many artists get, as well as there were not a few unconscious places of pain, pushing and shoving. By the way, the poet who has not tasted the taste of "bitter and pure" life, who is always ringing the drum of happiness - is he a poet?! What do you say, someone who prefers to read and write is better not to envy the work of the pen, but to go around saying nonsense?

In the whole world, ever since Allah turned on the lamp of humanity, mankind has always been living in awe of light and goodness. In the garden of human life, flowers and thorns, that is, goodness and evil, are always together, and it is inevitable that people will face various trials during their life. Abdulla Oripov, a talented artist who sings the complexities and conflicts of the human heart in modern Uzbek poetry in a deep, truthful and unique way, has followed a path of life that will serve as an example for generations.

Abdulla Oripov was born on March 21, 1941 in the village of Nekoz, Kason district, Kashkadarya region. In 1958, he graduated from high school with a gold medal. He entered the Faculty of Journalism of Tashkent State University and graduated with honors in 1963.

"Yosh gvardiya" (1963-69), editor at Gofur Ghulam Literary and Art Publishing House (1969-74), literary staff member, department head at "Sharq Star" magazine (1974-76), literary consultant at the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan (1976-82), secretary-in-charge (1985-88), secretary-in-charge of the Tashkent region branch (1982-83), editor of Gulhan magazine (1983-85), from 1996 he worked as the chairman of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan and the chairman of the State Agency for Copyright Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan. People's poet of Uzbekistan Abdulla Oripov's first poems such as "Golden fish" and "Why do I love Uzbekistan" were written in his student years and gave a new, talented, unique voice to Uzbek poetry. the owner signaled that the poet was entering. Soon, the publication of the first collection of "Mitty Star" (1965) confirmed the correctness of this initial idea that appeared among poetry fans.

After that, the poet's "My eyes are on your way", "Mother", "Ruhim", "Uzbekistan", "Khirot", "The wind of my country", "Yuzma" -face, "Awe", "Castle of Salvation", "Harmony of the Years", "Hajj Book", "Prayer", "Election", "The World" Many poetry books have been published, such as "The Heart of a Poet". Oripov entered Uzbek poetry in the 60s of the last century as the ambassador of a new breeze that started in the former Soviet society. From his first poems, he created a new poetic thought in the national literature; new views that appear in marriage, changes in the spiritual world of people, the need for thought and behavior determine the ideological content of Abdulla Oripov's poems. The romantic mood in A. Oripov's early poems gradually gave way to philosophical observations, and the poet's reaction to the events and incidents in life became active. In this sense, poems such as "Golden Fish", "Reservation", "Genetics", "Alamonga" showed that Oripov is expanding the horizons of lyrical poetry at the expense of depicting life's problems.

In general, the spiritual problems presented in Oripov's poems and epics became especially relevant during the period of independence, and it shows that the poet was more advanced in the depiction of these issues compared to his time. In his work, on the one hand, the philosophy characteristic of Gafur Ghulam's lyrics is visible, on the other hand, the musical fluency and artistic simplicity characteristic of Hamid Olimjon's poems are reflected. In Oripov's poems, these two sources express the main features of Oripov poetry. There is one more important quality in the poet's lyrics of recent years, the description of feelings and experiences has not diminished. This is the introduction of many lyrical-epic image elements into Abdulla Oripov's poems.

Abdulla Oripov's artistic and literary thinking was sharper than that of his contemporaries, or to put it simply, his poetic talent was high. Genius talent is not just great, great talent. Great talent improves the literary type and genre that it creates from an ideological and artistic point of view, i.e. enriches it with images, artistic styles, original and popular works. In addition to these, Daxo talent opens a new ideological and artistic direction in literature, gives it a new artistic standard. It raises the quality of understanding of the truth and national identity one step higher. He perceives the problems of his time from the point of view of universal criteria and can turn the pain of his people into the pain of all humanity. As a result, the Motherland rises to the level of the universe, the period of its existence, the time acquires a cosmic scale. And vice versa: space and cosmic time happen in the space and time in which the people live. General human idea, value is expressed in nationality, national reality. Abdulla Oripov brought such a way of thinking to Uzbek poetry. This can be confirmed by reading the poet's not only patriotic poems, but also romantic and philosophical-lyrical poems:

Yurgil, let's go to the fields, my friend.

I don't want to sleep at home.

This day is the golden soil of Uzbekistan.

A fairy is drunk in the middle of the season.

In the poem "Autumn in Uzbekistan", which begins with lyrical lines, delicate feelings are expressed very enthusiastically and beautifully, the lines of the seasonal landscape continue:

Shabnam rustles in the bosom of gardens,

Cool foggy mornings,

In the light rain of the sun

The leaves of hazans shine elegantly.

Abundance everywhere...

From autumn to celebration...

A notebook that spreads beauty everywhere.

But the lines of the landscape change from clashing to the expression of disturbed feelings, a contrast arises:

Scattered on countless egatas, ana,

My joys, my sweet pains,

My motherland...

O old, honest,

My people, whose sustenance is poured into the motherland,

Don't even get a grain of salt

My people bowed to a million owners!...

Foundation of a new genre in poetry

The works written by Abdulla Oripov in the years 1966-70, titled "Letter to posterity", "Mirage", "Bahor", "Uzbekistan", "Karshi kosheg" there is Above they are called small lyrical poems. A lyrical poem differs from a traditional poem in that it does not have a fable, plot system, events, or characters participating in them. But he has the image of a lyrical hero. Often, the image of a lyrical hero is the embodiment of the author. But not always. In a lyrical poem there are elements of the plot, some episodes describing and narrating an event. They are necessary for the artistic and logical reasoning and expression of the thoughts and feelings of the lyrical hero. In addition, in a lyrical poem, unlike a poem, a dramatic situation, the mood, feelings, and thoughts of the hero are not only expressed, but also not developed. The expression of feelings and ideas reaches its climax and finds a solution. Images, thoughts, and the scope of the poem go beyond the scope of the poem. For this reason, a work written in this direction should be called a small lyrical poem rather than a big poem.

It can be said with full confidence that Abdulla Oripov enriched Uzbek literature with the genre of lyric poems. This is his great contribution to the development of Uzbek literature.

Until then, we can find the elements of a lyrical poem in Gofur Ghulam's brilliant, masterpiece poems called "Time", "Missing", "You are not an orphan". It is more correct to call them a stage between a philosophical poem and a small lyrical poem. "I'm a Jew" can be considered a lyrical-publicist pamphlet genre. This new genre, which started with "Letter to posterity" and "Sarob" by Abulla Oripov, developed the traditions of his predecessors of introducing elements of image and plot into the lyrical poem, assigning a new ideological and artistic task to the text, large social and by raising the humanistic problem, artistic analysis of the human psyche, heart's pains and knots, and a method of expressive expression was formed.

In "Sarob" the consciousness of the lyrical hero has experienced a crisis in the system of evaluations and values due to a sharp and painful turn in society, and it is extremely difficult to get out of it, and the lyrical hero is still "recovering" completely. It was expressed that he did not manage to get out of the crisis. In psychology, this situation is called the breaking of a dynamic stereotype in the mind, the breakdown of views that have actually become stable beliefs in a moving mind. The reasons for this situation are different. As a result of exposure of a political-ideological lie, gross violation of justice, betrayal of a loved one or a friend, etc., the dynamic stereotype of the worldview and value system can be broken. This is observed not only in individuals, but also in the example of the whole generation, the whole society. "Sarob" is actually the first and currently the only poem in Uzbek poetry devoted to the topic of dynamic stereotype breaking. It represents the fact that the generation of Abdulla Oripov grew up, gained knowledge and experience, stopped believing in communist ideas, and rejected the false ideals of the Soviet system as a result of realizing the lies of the Soviet system, its arrogance and cruelty. He expresses that the lyrical hero is alienated from society, teachers, and geniuses, and that a new social ideal cannot be found. The hero who considers the SSR as his original homeland, although it is not mentioned in the poem, when he realized that Uzbekistan is an oppressed country, that the friendship of peoples is fake in many ways, and that the communist ideology is hypocritical, contrary to free creativity and free thought, his heart, mind, it breaks into the consciousness, it is said from the bust. His heart is broken and his mind is confused. Belief in the destination of the future will turn into a mirage.

In his time, Abdulla Oripov, while not forgetting the classical literature, is equal to the modern views. The lines in his creations will clearly express this. Hazrat Alisher Navoi's "Word, in the meaning of love fire should not be a target, A motionless body mind, not a soul", that is, if the word does not talk about love He has a wisdom saying that he should be considered as an inanimate object. Abdulla Oripov's poem "My first love" describes the feeling that is a priceless treasure in the human heart. The last sentence of the poem: "My heart is my first love, God alone is my first love" expresses the mystical views of the poet. The poem reflects the lamentation of an unrequited lover, the inner pain and experiences of a lyrical hero who is oblivious to the feelings of love.

During his work, the poet was also engaged in translation and translated royal works. One of them is the "Inferno" part of Dante's "Divine Comedy". The translation of this work has a direct impact on the work of the poet. Influenced by "Divine Comedy", he wrote "The Road to Heaven". The drama "Road to Heaven" is also polished with philosophical thoughts. The lives of the characters in it are especially instructive. The auspicious meeting of two friends and their loyalty to each other will lead to both of them entering the Garden of Heaven. The

main idea of the work always motivates to do good to someone and increase meritorious deeds.

Conclusions and suggestions : "As long as you live, as long as you live" is said in proverbs. In fact, no matter how advanced we live today, the shortcomings and achievements that have appeared since the creation of mankind are still alive in our blood. How can you live meaningfully in it?! You can find answers to such questions in the work of the talented poet Abdulla Oripov. The poet remained loyal to the great feelings he confessed throughout his life. He left an immortal legacy to the generations. The reader who reads the poet's poems, at least for a moment, gets lost in thought. He rejoices with the poet and grieves with the poet. So, the poet Abdulla Oripov is always with us. As long as there is goodness, the creator who glorified goodness, made it warm to the hearts, and glorified it is alive. Poet Abdulla Oripov was a poet with his own voice and direction, no matter what era he lived in, whether it was the Soviet Union or the years of independence. He was a real humane person who did not go against his conscience even in difficult times.

Abdulla Oripov's work is a very necessary source of education for today's people. His following lines resonate with us:

Protect your conscience more than anything else,

Save the only land simon.

This is a unique tortiq left by grandfathers.

May it reach generations.

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