



ETERNAL AND PERPETUAL POETRY (In memory of the National Poet of Uzbekistan Abdulla Oripov)

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Abstract

The article admits that the philosophical poems of the Hero of Uzbekistan, National Poet of Uzbekistan Abdulla Oripov reflect the independence of our country, the development of the country and the spirit of patriotism. Scientific observations have been made in this regard.

Keywords:

Northern lights, polar star, melody, nature, society and human thinking, dorboz (oriental folk game), Persian speaker, image, monument.

There are still those who think the northern lights mean uprise. That is why they look at the North Star with suspicion at that time. Even after realizing that this light is deceptive, not a real morning, they take it for granted that they have been deceived. However, they cannot affect the nature of this, only distract people for a certain period of time. There was a similar attitude in twentieth-century of Uzbek literature. Degrading the value of the Uzbek language, they stressed that it is impossible to create large works in this language, it is very clumsy. Abdulla Oripov became a poet who took the responsibility to speak out against such views and to please the listener. From the very beginning of his poems, his voice has a unique tone, and his work is full of colorful worlds. This poem, which resembled a river flowing quietly from the outside, was in fact a sign of the wounding of a great ocean, which at its core contained the property of great meanings. In the words of a Persian poet, it is possible to enjoy swimming on the surface of the ocean or to dive deep into the depths of the earth to pick up pure jewels from the property of meanings. He was distinguished by the fact that he had a style of expression which could express the power of the word, the possibility of language, which did not correspond to the rhythms of the period.

"Thought is material, it is growing!" said our academic poet Ghafur Ghulam. Abdulla Oripov's poetry was also a struggling poetry. He had already said that he was not a creator who accepted destiny, who compromised, who had a burning word that could withstand the blows of life. In one of his first collections of poems, he captured the image of a spruce growing out of the rocks, squeezing and squeezing. It was an example of the tremendous passion for the ascension of the aspiration in the dwarf heart that faced the trials of destiny. Was the arch a sign of the poet's own life, which had not yet flourished on the literary scene and was beginning to face opposition, or was

it an image of a country historically renowned in the world and later buried between two rivers? Is it the claim of a creative soul who aspires to poetry only to speak, or is it a reflection of the desire for freedom in the hearts of a people living in captivity for a century? These were the times when there were heated debates over the poet's "I" in search of answers to such questions. After all, no agreement has been reached yet.

In my opinion, human is not just a natural phenomenon. Unlike Mowgli, he is also a social phenomenon. Born and raised among a certain people. It adapts to the nature of the environment in which it grew up, and its traditions become a way of life. He fights for the prosperity of this country and lives with his worries on his shoulders. The creator is at the forefront of this line. That is why it is called the conscience of the people. He is the first to go through the prism of the heart of the tragedies that befell the people to whom he belongs. This country deeply feels its destiny with this people. He observes and draws philosophical conclusions.

There is a set of knowledge about nature, society and human thought - the category of "cause and effect" of philosophy. The appearance of one thing is definitely caused by something else. No event will happen by itself. The poet's poem "Tilla balykcha" or "Dorboz", which caused a stir in his time, shows a similar skill of deep contemplation. He regrets that the goldfish is not accustomed to living in this narrow pool, but that he is accustomed to living "satisfied with what the world has given him." He laments the fact that the environment around him remains a spectator of the skills of others, that he does not have the desire to learn from them and acquire skills, and that he is not even disappointed to walk in the right path. After all, it is not always possible to rely on force to achieve the desired goals, and it is possible to untie the knots with skill. Is not the fact that the country gained its independence in the early 1990s with the same reasonable measure, courage and skill, a clear proof of this? This means that a person must first of all have the desire, he must be able to develop that skill in himself, to find the strength to apply it in its place. To do this, a person must have in his heart such feelings as aria, duty, love for the motherland. It is a product of the environment that surrounds it - upbringing. These thoughts are vividly expressed in the poet's poem "Qasam dara".

Abdulla Oripov is a truly patriotic poet. However, these sentences alone are not able to fully express the idea we are trying to convey. Because not everyone fully understands the meaning of the word patriotism. Someone sees it as a military concept. Some see patriotism as being a participant in world events, defending the honor of the homeland in major sports competitions. This is also true, but at the same time what does the patriotism of an ordinary person, such as a student, look like? As the poet says in his poem "Ikar", in order to spread fame in the world, one does not have to fly to the sky with wings or shoot oneself. Everyone lives and works on a piece of land called the homeland. If he develops the land, if his work is productive - in a word, if he contributes to good deeds, he will contribute to the common good of the country. The task of the student is to spend his time and opportunities only on useful work, to study well, to learn a trade. That is patriotism!

That is why the poet called on his contemporaries not to be indifferent, not to be inactive. This is the essence of the phrase "Patriotism begins at the threshold."

An Indian Brahmin once said, "The eye sees everything except itself." The breadth of thought, in deep observation, now allows the poet to understand himself, to look into his own inner world. Onero de Balzac wrote, "If there was such a science, I would rightly call myself a doctor of anthropology." As a great researcher, Abdulla Oripov in his poems "Genetics", "Robot Man", "Reserve" and many others explores the fact that man and his heart are inextricably linked with nature and society. Makes important scientific discoveries. He said that our planet is in fact in harmony with our tiny heart, and that the preservation of the universe should consist of the preservation of man: "Do not joke with the human heart, you, the nation lives in it, the people live in it - in it lives a human!" he says. He is obsessed with universal ideas. This indicates that the poet's creative horizons have expanded, and his field of thought covers a wider area than thinking.

There are many poets on the literary scene. Each has its own fragrance in this garden. A group of poets create poetry. Some of them are poets of poetry. Abdulla Oripov is a writer who created his own school of 20th century Uzbek poetry and founded a new poetry. What distinguishes him from others is that his whole work serves an integral purpose - the interests of the motherland and the people, national and universal ideas grow from poem to poem into a single goal - to see the future in a harmonious way. That is why the poet, who had a dream, expressed his dreams in the lines "Someone will say a word that I have not said yet, someone will see a happiness that I have not seen." Therefore, our great poet, who today occupies a place on the mountain of eternity and whose image is beginning to shine in monuments, is an exemplary creator. Compared to the past, his life was filled with a sense of gratitude. He was a poet who made his mark on the literary scene, translating Dante's Divine Comedy into Uzbek and once again demonstrating the richness and unlimited potential of this language. By the way, there is a fact that for some reason poetry lovers do not know: the Italian state awarded Abdulla Oripov with the highest title of the country for his masterful translation of Dante's "Divine Comedy" into Uzbek. Abdulla Oripov is a happier artist than his predecessors: he was lucky to see the country in freedom and prosperous. Writing the anthem of an independent country has reached its limits, and his chest is decorated with the highest title of our country.

After the poet's death, his name was immortalized by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan: the 'Khoki' celebrities settled in the Chigatay Cemetery, where they were buried forever. A statue of Abdulla Oripov will be erected in the newly created Alley of Poets. Tasks have been set for the preservation and promotion of its literary heritage as a national property. In the country where the poet was born and raised, a school for talented youth named after him was opened. A statue of the poet was erected. All this testifies to the fact that the poet's poetry is immortal, and that the poet himself shines for centuries on the stage of our literature, in the galaxy of great people, as the brightest star.

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