
ZULFIYA ISRAILOVA'S WORK AND ROLE IN UZBEK LITERATURE

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Zulfiya is one of the greatest representatives of Uzbek poetry of the 20th century. He left an important mark on the literature of the time with his deep philosophical, complex aspects of life, his unique lyrical works, epics and fiery publicist works that reflected the unique colors and emotions of man. Zulfiya's poetry is an intellectual and psychological poetry formed by a combination of deep thought and passion. The poet draws a flow of emotions, a scene of experience, a sharp dramatic state, as well as the most dramatic collisions. Zulfiya's poetry is spiritually rich, spiritually refreshing, and courageous. It covers a wide range of time and space. Reality and human destiny are reflected in harmony with yesterday, today and tomorrow. This is the significance and stability of the expression of the motives of "destiny", "people close to the heart", and "future" in the poet's lyrics. The high spirit in the poet's work, along with the tone of happiness, is due to the fact that he does not burn in the direction of tragedy, because he goes through the analysis of reality, time, man in a broad and holistic, with all its complexity.

Zulfiya sharia is an intellectual and psychological sharia formed in a combination of deep thought and hot emotion. The poet draws a flow of emotions, a scene of experience, a sharp dramatic state, and the tragic collisions at the peak of it. Zulfiya's poetry is spiritually rich, spiritually refreshing, and courageous. It covers a wide range of time and space. Reality and human destiny are reflected in harmony with yesterday, today and tomorrow. This is the significance and stability of the expression of the motives of "destiny", "people close to the heart", and "future" in the poet's lyrics. The high spirit in the poet's work, along with the melody of happiness, is due to the fact that he does not burn in the direction of tragedy, because he goes through the analysis of reality, time, man in a broad and holistic, with all its complexity. The poet's lyrical protagonist reacts equally to both the glorious conclusions of history and the bitter lessons. "My past is like a lesson in the alphabet," says the poet in the poem "Kelajak". In another poem, the poet writes:

What I write is about life,
The vibration of my human heart ul.

Here the poet points to two interconnected features of the lyrical protagonist. The creative principle, one of which begins with the poet's first collection, The Leaves of Life, is the closeness to life, to the human heart, that is, the search for a theme, an idea, an emotion, a dream; the second is to express the thoughts and experiences that are born in the hearts of people as a result of this life, reality and the labor and struggle of people. In other words, the sounds coming from the strings of the poet's heart are the echoes of the outside world - the pulses of life - the heartbeat. Zulfiya's lyrics, "I don't want my poems to be limited to one topic," are truly vocal and colorful.

But the most central and abalone of these tones can be repeated - happiness, joy and hijrah, sadness. Zulfiya has another characteristic of her lyrical heroine. He cares about everything in life and the different moods in the human heart. He listens to them with a woman's heart, sees them with a woman's eyes,

perceives them, describes them with a woman's words, sings in a woman's voice. No matter which of the poet's poems, the images in it are taken from the world of women, and the metaphors are woven from women's bis. It is true that the criteria for the ideological and artistic level of a work are the same for both poets and poetesses. But with the salient advantages, you must know some of the disadvantages as well. The hearts of poets are very delicate, tender, sensitive, restless, and restless and tolerant. They express the feeling of humanity as a child, the desire to preserve the motherland and its beauties like the apple of an eye, the readiness to embrace the future as a child, to save it. Every word from Zulfiya's pen, a clear image, is reflected in bright colors as the seal of the poet's heart.

During Hamid Olimjon's lifetime, the tone of hijra entered the poet's work. This melody played an important role in the poem "Hijran", in the epic "He was called Farhod", in the collection of poems "In the days of Hijran" edited and published by H.Olimjon. Zulfiya with a dream of eternal happiness rlar wrote. Each poem in the category rises to the level of an independent work. At the same time, it is inextricably linked with the content, direction and spirit. There are many series of poems of the poet, each of which shows a new side of the creative spiritual world. If in the series "Days of Hijrah" the victory of the soul suffering in the brutal flames of war is described, in "People close to my heart" the roots of this man's perseverance, devotion and optimism are seen in the love of people, love of motherland. The series "Mushoira" emphasizes the common destiny, concerns and aspirations of mankind. The series "Thoughts", "Years, years" focus on life and man, the meaning of life, love and devotion, the meaning of life and struggle.

It is important to identify the similarities and differences between the poems "On the Moon", "Where are you, my heart", "What happened to you", "Without you". All the works of the poet are characterized by the expressiveness of emotions and the naturalness of the experience. At the same time, in the poem "On the Moon" the tragic spirit was replaced by feelings of joy and wonder, and this situation required a special expression. At the end of the second hour, which is devoted to the study of Zulfiya's poems, information about the lyrics will be given. All of the poet's poems will also be re-analyzed and asked to be memorized. Provides information about the specificity of lyrical works based on the theoretical knowledge formed in previous classes about the types of fiction. Lyrical works are also in fact a reflection of reality. But in this type of work, reality is expressed through the author's emotions. In other words, lyrical works do not reflect the reality itself, but its impact on the author. For example, Zulfiya's poems, which depict Hijran songs, are not intended to describe the death of Hamid Alimjan, but to show what kind of experience that tragedy caused in the poet's heart and the extent of that experience. If time allows, the teacher can also give students an idea of the lyrical genres of ghazal, rubai, tuyuk, marsiya and others. In his poems, he described migration, love, devotion, homeland, death, dawn, life, life, peace, the world, the joys and sorrows of his countrymen as his own pain. The poet's poems, in particular, are full of feminine, delicate and attractive emotions. Sincerity is strong in his poems. From the care of a loving mother to the preservation of the Motherland, universal ideas are at the forefront.

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