

## OYBEKONA LYRICAL GLOSS OF EMOTIONS

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**DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00306.8**

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### ABSTRACT

*This article analyzes Oybek's poetry. In it, on the example of some of Oybek's poems, opinions about the artist's originality, poetic skills, and the nature of the poet's lyrical "I" were put forward in the expression of feelings and experiences. The article examines the specific aspects of the poet's lyrics and makes certain generalizations.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Creative Intention, Experience, Poetic Expression, Image, Lyrical Hero, Interpretation, Philosophical Generalization, Optimism, Artistic Skill, Nature Image.*

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### INTRODUCTION

One of the mature representatives of Uzbek literature of the 20th century, Musa Tashmuhammad son Oybek is one of the great people who dedicated his unique talent and his whole life for his people. Aibek left a great literary heritage as a talented writer, a skilled translator, a great literary critic, and a great poet. Undoubtedly, lyrical poetry occupies a special place in his work.

Plato stated that the lyrical type of poetry (fiction O.Yo.) is "completely composed of what the poet says." Indeed, in lyrics, reality is reflected through the feelings of the lyrical subject, and for him the subject of speech is primary.

Abdurauf Fitrat: "Poetry has a spiritual power that boils people's blood, stirs their nerves, vibrates their brains, and stimulates their senses. "A word without such power cannot be a poem, even if it has weight and rhyme," he writes.

It seems that Fitrat advocates the influence of poetry as a work of art on the heart and mind. He recognizes his great spiritual power.

In the lyrical heritage of Oybek, there are many examples of priceless poems that affect the human heart and spiritual world. In the poet's poems, which make up the "Chimyon notebook" series, the situations and experiences of sincerity are materialized. Already in the second half of the 20s of the 20th century, the thinness of desert-like elegant feelings, the literary experiences acquired from humanitarian pathos are not only brighter, but they are connected with Pushkin's charm. And this is polished in the prism of Oibek's heart.

Therefore, the lyrical melodies of Oybek's poetry are related to the love for mother nature, the virgin feelings of the paradise-like beauty of the Chimyon mountains, and the hot moments of inspiration born on the basis of sensitive experiences. Even when Oybek was tired, he had the opportunity to walk in the quiet corners of nature and talk with nature, to let go of the social

lyrics saturated with the spirit of the constructions of that time, and to rise to the heights of true poetry. He perfectly mastered the art of creating lyrical poetry, human emotion-experience and landscapes.

Oybek's poem "Namatak" was written on July 31, 1936. For the first time this year, in the 7-8 issues of "Guliston" magazine, 1936, then "Song of the Sun", "Selected Works" (Volume 1), "Poems", "Morning Melodies", "Works" (Volume 1), Published in "Collection of Perfect Works" (Volume 2).

Oybek sees in the lyrics the sublime, which is harmonious with thought and feeling. About this, he said: "Many people think that lyrics consist only of feelings and emotions, and this principle is wrong...view. In reality, there is no "independent" feeling, feeling, that is not connected with mental content. "The poet attaches his thoughts and feelings to the lyrics in such a way that the result is a lyrical high," he writes.

The reader will not be indifferent to the ideological and artistic features of "Namatak", the poetic uniqueness, and the characteristics of the lyrical hero. While walking in the foothills of Chimyon, Oybek saw a blue-sky-long spiers through one of the distant rocks. On the surface, this scene, which seems to be a simple and everyday event, upsets Oybek's feelings and shakes his heart. Because the namatak stones, a type of rana, pierced his bosom and extended to the blue - the Sun. The poet sees a strong desire to live in this action. The desire for light in the world of plants, the thirst for the sun seems to be a miracle of life for Oibek. The poet perceives the blessing that swayed in the mountain wind and handed out "a basket of white flowers" to the sun not as a miracle, but as a celebration of work and creativity. The poet is charmed by the elegance of a tuft of flowers fluttering on the lip of a high rock, the charm of her soft dance, the bright smile on her face, the color of her cheeks, and the innocence of her delicate smile. Living in it, enjoying the beauty of the universe, increases the pleasure of work and creativity. Already, the flower reflected a strange contradiction embodied in the logic of life. According to this logic, however wild the rocks may be, they are also creative. Because the flower is the creation of the rock. Namatak is attached to the rock by its roots. Despite this, the flower strives for the heights, not ignoring the dignity of the rocks, their faded human beings, or the wildness of the stones. Even that landscape is full of charm. That's why the free winds blow it, sprinkle pearls. The silver snows are shedding tears at their feet.

Therefore, the poem "Namatak" expresses the view of the material world on the one hand, and the inner world of Oybek on the other. In a way, horror - a flower that blossoms from pain resembles a poet who was born in the bosom of a cruel world, endured the storms of time, and shared expressions of sophistication with humanity. So, a wonderful encounter with nature gives impetus to the creation of this eternal poem.

Literary critic I. Yaqubov specifically focuses on the issue of the influence of fiction on the human psyche. Oibek's poem called "Mountain Walk" is also from the "Chimyon Daftari" series. published in the poet's "Song of the Sun", "Selected Works" (Volume 1), "Kongil Kuylari", "Works" (Volume 1), "Collection of Perfect Works" (Volume 2). The "Twelve Springs" that the poet described in the poem is actually real and is the name of the spring in Chimyon. In that case, it is difficult for the reader to understand what the lines mean in the work: "I have forgotten Hippocrene now, let him flow from the vein of legend"?

Observations show that this is the name of a spring on the top of a mountain called Helikon, located in the Boeotia region of ancient Greece. According to legends, this fountain, created by the touch of a legendary horse's hoof living in the constellation of Pegasus, the brightest star in the northern hemisphere of the celestial sphere, had the power to inspire poets. Hence, Hippocrene, used in the poem, literally means "source of inspiration". So why does the poet forget this source of inspiration and wish it to live on in legends? Below we will try to find the answer to this question from the text of the poem.

The first title of this poem was "Mountain Day". Therefore, it is the fruit of the poet's immediate impressions during his wanderings in the Chimyon Mountains. Later, its name in the form of "Mountain Walk" also confirms this opinion. For a spirited traveler, it is enough to see "Twelve Springs" and quench your thirst with its water. Aybek also searched for that spring for a long time and finally found it and quenched his thirst from it. However, it is not enough to simply record an event to create a poetic work. Due to the love for the beauty inherent in nature's gift, which is already at its base, the sudden impulses aroused in the poet's heart are transferred to poetic verses with delicate expressions. Emotionally saturated verses are arranged in a certain rhythmic order and resonate accordingly. That is why, every time we read it, we accept it as the feeling that is going through our hearts at that moment. In other words, the "artistic time" controlled by the poet is perceived by the reader as "now".

So, we should pay attention to the feelings of the subject in the reality described in the poem. This subject is not the author himself, but the form of expression of his emotional experiences and thoughts - the lyrical hero, that is, the poet is the "I" created on the basis of the real "me" and is an imagined PERSON. At the same time, he is not a completely different phenomenon from the poet. Therefore, the lyrical hero is perceived in connection with the personality of the poet. Literary critic T. Matyoqubova's studies also focused on the influence of the lyric work on the human soul, the expression of the creative "I" in it.

Facing the twelve springs, the beauty of this corner is poured into the poet's heart as a poem. Because his chest is amazing. The poet describes his situations and experiences: "Twelve springs rushed to my chest" or "My eyes got lost in the trick of time", says the poet. In fact, the spring water's whispers, silvery splashes, overflowing boils give the lyrical hero a spring mood - joy. After all, it is not for nothing that our people say: "If you are sad, go to the water's edge." Illo, water, as a symbol of eternity, has the power to share enthusiasm in our chest and brightness in our soul. In this sense, there is no doubt that this scene described by Oybek will caress any kind of heart:

*Нурларда халқачалар оқар, жимирлар,*

*Тошларда синар майин табассумлари.*

*Олтин илга чизилар жонли инжулар,*

*Бўсадан ҳам шириндир, ич, ютумлари!*

In order to feel a special "gentle smile" when the rings of water shimmering in the sunlight hit the stones and "break", to feel the drops like pearls, to feel that the icy spring water is more delicious than the kiss of the river, one's horizons of imagination should be extremely wide, and one's poetic sensibilities should be extremely thin. Undoubtedly, the reader who has read the

above verses will not be indifferent to this charming beauty. After all, it will now be promoted from a mere passenger. As his lips touch the waters of the spring, he forever imprints its glittering waves in his memory. Maybe then he will experience the same moments as Oibek.

It is understood that Oybek sees true beauty and beauty in nature and existence. Therefore, when faced with a colossal being of which he is an integral part, the legendary fountain forgets Hippocrene for a moment. Already at the Twelve Springs, even the delicate flowers bow their heads. The eternal wind that flutters the age-old walnut leaves never tires of expressing its love for the fountains. The whisper of the leaves rises to the blue sky and echoes in the hearts. The whole being acquires a miraculous harmony.

In fact, the poet's intention is to further expand the imagination of the students and refine their artistic taste.

In fact, the poetry of Oibek, the master of the master's pen and sensitive poet, is notable for its sincerity of feelings and brightness of colors. The feeling of admiration in it - the artistic sophistication serves to further enhance our taste, no doubt.

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