

THE THEME OF WAR IN AYDIN HOJIYEVA'S POETRY

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the war-themed poems in the poetry of the talented poetess Aydin Hojiyeva. The hopes and aspirations of the society, which has gone through a long period of hardship, and the courage of our compatriots, who have bravely overcome difficulties, are expressed in life and the future. The article approaches the expression of patriotism and freedom in connection with the theme of war in the poet's poems. This period was very important both in terms of ideological and literary development, including the literary and creative activity of prominent representatives of our literature. The lyrical harmony and rhythm of the poem is reminiscent of the sound of tanks; the image of a hero who perished in an unequal battle is perceived in such a sad, mortal, yet, courageous harmony.

KEYWORDS: *Tradition, Trend, Pathos, Rhythm, Lyrical Harmony, Motive, Lyrical Hero, Style, Background, Optimism, Poetic Expression, Plot*

INTRODUCTION

In the twentieth century, our national poetry has undergone a period of great, complex, multifaceted formation and development. Poetry has emerged not only on the basis of national values and experience, but also through new research in connection with the most important creative directions, traditions and trends of poetry of the century. We have experienced the development of historical processes, the patriotic war that changed our national destiny. This period was very important both in terms of ideological and literary development, including the literary and creative activity of prominent representatives of our literature. During the war, poetry became the leading genre of Uzbek literature. The heroism of the battles, the courage of the soldiers of our army defending the Motherland from the Nazis, the inviolable friendship of the peoples of our country, the perseverance and courage of the workers behind the front - all these poets are reflected in the works of Uzbek poets with passion and modernity. [1]

Talented poetess Aydin Hojiyeva has become one of the main pathos of wartime poetry. Aydin Hojiyeva's wartime lyrics are a unique expression of mortal, sad, and deep human feelings. The protagonists of the poet's poems were the mother, the Motherland and the common soldier. It depicts the moments of a warrior colliding at every moment, painful and at the same time poetically powerful.

Do not open your eyes when it snows,
Death seed when tanks spray,
He who was thrown into battle did not seek refuge,
Only the heart command that has served. [2]

In the poet's poetry, the call to defend the Motherland becomes a rare expression of subtle, high human feelings. It was not just a poem praising the heroism of a soldier in front of the people, the Motherland, the land, the ²people, but it sounded like an eternal song about heroism. The lyrical harmony and rhythm of the poem is reminiscent of the sound of tanks; the image of a hero who perished in an unequal battle is perceived in such a sad, mortal, yet, courageous harmony. The struggle for the homeland, the pain of our martyred sons and daughters, the feeling of poverty, grief and at the same time the spirit of belief in truth and victory are combined with meaningful, yet unusual lyrical scenes:

Sometimes a hormonal moan in the trenches
Remembering Uzbekistan,
An Uzbek boy hanging in the garden
A girl I miss, a loaf of bread. [3]

In the poem, the warrior is in the front line, but the events take place in the back. A soldier and his parents, a soldier and his wife, a soldier and his baby ... In a war like this, a warrior can be a hero. This Motherland has brought up such brave and courageous boys that they stood up for it in difficult times. A person who can sacrifice his life for his people, country, family and relatives can be both a warrior and a martyr.

Mothers' hearts are sad.
Bread-exchange necklaces are sad
If there is a fire in the grove, a crow, a squirrel, a bird, [3]
The wet-dry floor would burn. [4]

To understand tragedy, a person's worldview and spirituality must be at the level of the scale of the tragedy. Participants in the Patriotic War were more disciplined performers. This was reflected in their thoughts and feelings. Deep tragedy and high optimism are evident in Aydin Hojiyeva's poems, especially those that are motivated by this war and emigration. War is a tragedy of everything that is human for him, the pursuit of a happy life, love for loved ones, loyalty and morality, kindness and beauty. In the poem, the author creates artistic scenes of human emotions, but figuratively depicts a mood that everyone feels but cannot express.

Hikoyatmomo under Karatol
Talk to the girls, touch them sometimes:
"Shall we eat halva in the fall?"
Four boys on his chest - the picture was burning!

There is a psychological, emotional motivation in the poem. This motif was one of the leading motifs in wartime poetry. If we look at the poetry of that time, we miss mothers, engaged girls, brothers. In the poems of many poets, the image of the mother attracts attention as the most munificent, the most magnificent image. A mother who sends her four children to war becomes

the lyrical protagonist of the poem. Almost all of the poet's poems have the image of a mother. He burns for his child, throws a little into the fire to protect him, works, fights alone with the terrible dragon of life. The reality in the poem seems a bit confusing. However, in this style, the poet tries to explain ⁴to the reader the ups and downs of life, the diversity of people, the simplicity of surprises. Through this we see that along with the woman whose sons gave her life for the Motherland, there is also a mother who is frying in the stain of a child.

In it the bride's anguish, the smoke, In her the joyful tears of mothers,

Thirty-five years of searching for gunmen,

The countless hopes of the warrior who did not find,

Orphans who grew up without a father.

Indeed, Aydin Hojiyeva, who created the poem's back scene, describes the war scene in all its subtleties. War and soldiers are actually a whole picture. The value of the poet's poems is that in a few words he can create a complete picture of war. In his view, the war is not just ahead, there is a second war behind. In every verse of these poems, there are people who are tormented by every minute that our soldiers fight. The feelings expressed by the poet in them were very close to the hearts of millions of mothers who in those days rode their little ones into heavy fighting.

He also saddled the horse

When the roads are crowded,

When you look at him, the whole world,

When you look at the road and your eyes are full

The soil taught the mother patience,

He was defeated by the feeling of homeland.

The poet strives for a lyrical track, that is, a plot that serves to analyze the experience of the lyrical hero, the flow of the soul. By introducing two lyrical heroes into the poem, he was able to show their destiny in unison. Life, beauty, tranquility, kindness, a bright future, the joy and happiness that are most necessary for a human being are valued above all by a woman-mother. The poet approaches the fate of the child not from the mother's natural love for her child, but from a modern, concrete life. In the poem, the tragedy that was already felt lies in the tragedy that befell the mother and child. For peace to be established, the child must shield his chest for the defense of the country, along with the children of other mothers like himself.

Aydin Khojiyeva's war-themed poems depict the tragedies caused by war, the fates that resulted from wars, unfinished lives, sufferings, sometimes rebellions, and sometimes quiet cries in different landscapes, in the language of different images. The poet, who has always lived in harmony with his people and shared both their misfortunes and joys, can inspire in his poems the common factor that allowed us to unite our people in the struggle against fascism. The spiritual and political unity and patriotism of the Uzbek people found its fiery and impressive poetic expression in the lyrics of the People's Poet of Uzbekistan Aydin Hojiyeva. That is why today poems excite people's hearts, help us in our lives and struggles, call us to new victories in the way of happiness of the Motherland.

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