

## HARMONY OF POETIC FORM AND CONTENT IN THE POETRY OF ABDULLA ARIPOV

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### ABSTRACT

*The article examines the Turkic words used in the works of the poet Abdulla Aripov and their meaning. The analysis shows that the poet is a strong native speaker. It became known that the ancient words used in his poems were used with poetic skill.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Native Language, National Spirit, History, Analysis, Interpretation, Poetic Mastery*

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### INTRODUCTION

The Uzbek language is as ancient as the history of our people and nation. Change and enrichment of the language, as a social phenomenon, over time and periods, is a natural phenomenon. The most ancient written monuments, samples of oral creativity are an example of our thoughts. Fiction is a socio-political process, spiritual and cultural development is a reflection of the history of the nation. By studying the works of a certain author, we also become aware of the atmosphere of that period, the vibrant folk language, traditions and customs.

Also, in the poetry of a prominent representative of Uzbek literature, Abdulla Aripov, one can notice that in the chanting of the ancient Motherland, it sometimes manifests itself in the use of ancient Turkic words.

The poet worked very effectively in the last years of his life. As a result of what he experienced over the years, confessions and objections, he deeply understood the philosophy of life and was able to find the strength to leave it to generations. Mental depression lay down on paper mainly in the form of triplets and a gazelle. The gazelle, called "Alp Ertung" is a reference to a person.

It is also permissible to remind the reader of the period of historical turning points in the civilization of mankind, if the classical art of poetry is formed by naming such historical figures as Alp Tunga, Tutankhamun. In this ghazal, the term "gavron" is found. This term has been preserved in some areas of Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Jizzakh regions. The term gavron is used mainly by shepherds. This is a red stick made of apricot wood, about one and a half meters, designed to drive the herd. The gavron should be the size of the length of the shepherd's shoulders.

We also find the word "indir" from ancient Turkic words.

In the dictionary of AlisherNavoi's works [1;274] it is said that the words indurulmak, indur come in two different meanings. The first is tall, steep; the second is curved. It is explained by examples that the word "indurmak" means to fall from top to bottom.

Navoi creates a highly poetic state by saying: - melodies struck by the skill of people, and even the planet Venus descended from heaven to them.

There is also an explanation of the lexeme in, which has examples of its use in two different contexts:

1. In- descend, fall from top to bottom.

2. Ying-curved.

Abdulla Oripov, like AlisherNavoi, managed to masterfully integrate this word into his poem, written in the modern Uzbek literary language.

He witnessed how the children of the people could bend heaven to earth, like the heroes of AlisherNavoi. The poet, with great regret, writes that such people sometimes become victims of lies and slander.

The poem skillfully uses the ancient Turkic version of the word tree. If the poet changed this word to tree, maple, poplar, then the content of the poem would be much narrower. That is, the reader could not understand the full meaning. Given the fact that the word "nihol" - a sprout is used in the meaning of the young generation, the word "ogoch" - a tree is most appropriate here.

The word "Do'ngmak" is found in the dialects of the ancient Turkic peoples - Bashkir, Uighur, Tatar, Azerbaijani, Turkish in the meaning - to freeze.[2;266] For example, water is a liquid substance, but in the cold it freezes and turns into a solid. Or, if the fat of the dish cools down, they say "to'ngladi", i.e. hardens, the word is still used today. In the poet's poem, this word is used in a figurative sense. That is, a dream - an event that takes place in the virtual-spiritual world of a lyrical hero, becomes a reality.

In the 611 page of the 3rd volume of the Explanatory Dictionary of Navoi's works, it is written that the word "ur" was used in the meaning of height, elevation. In the 4th part of the 19th page of the same source, information is given about the use of the word "kayo" in two different meanings: firstly, mountain means height, then secondly, "qiyo" means rock, edge, steepness, peak. In the 79th page of the 4th volume of the Explanatory Dictionary of the language of the works of AlisherNavoi, it is said that the word "qur" is used in the meaning of "build", "organize". The poet writes in a poem that the lyrical hero is accompanied by birds. In fiction, the image of a bird also expresses the concepts of freedom, independence, sincerity.

There are numerous examples of how ancient Turkic words were effectively used in the poet's work. For example, we meet the word "utrik" in Ghazali, which is called "Paido" - "appearance".

Netildanolabor-o'trik,

Neko'zdasoxtanampaydo. (Gazal. Paydo.)

In the 617-page of the 4th volume of the Explanatory Dictionary of the Language of AlisherNavoi's works, it is said that "y'truk" is used in the meaning of "lie", "lie". In the Gazelle,

the poet addresses the Creator and acknowledges that mercy and compassion come only from Him alone. Only God knows the cry of lies in the hearts of a slave, false tears in the eyes.

Itobetma, qatoringda

Magar Abdulla ham paydo.

“Itob” is a term that is actively used in classical literature, which means ignorance, reproach, anger.

The poet sincerely wants to see himself among the true lovers of the Creator. When lovers begin to enter Paradise, when they see me in their ranks, they will ask me not to get angry and angry.

A series of Abdulla Aripov "Landscapes of Independence" occupies a special place in the work of the poet. In it, life during the years of Independence of our country, the rise is reflected in historical facts. Long before Independence is declared, the shepherd boy will accidentally take part in the "great assembly" of the "great circle". When he is given the floor, he speaks loudly about his dream of having trains go to remote areas. But he caused laughter in the hall of the "gathered people". But history soon made his dreams come true.

"Chevrul" - to turn, turn, rotate, was actively used in the lexicon of the ancient Turkic peoples. "If a delightful flower opens in your soul, then it will rotate over the flower garden, like an unstable Nightingale." [3;459]

In the 559-page of the 3rd volume of the Explanatory Dictionary of the language of the works of AlisherNavoi, the word "evrul" contains two different interpretations. 1. Evrul - rotate, turn. 2. Evrul - turn around, return.

Abdulla Aripov, firstly, skillfully used the words "rotate", "turn around" with the word "return", and in the second case, the words "chevril" and "evril" formed a kind of poetic melody by mutual rhyming. If these words were replaced by an active alternative in the modern language of Uzbek literature, then it would be a little difficult to absorb a lot of meaning into short lines.

The term "davan" is typical for the ancient Turkic, Uighur languages, and the verb "daba" means "crossing the mountain", "mountain road". The word "davan" is also found in the history of our ancient statehood as a toponym.

Yul kengaysaodam ham

Undanulguolgaydir.

The word "ulgu" is still used in folk colloquial speech, in some dialects and is used in the sense - an example, a sample. Sometimes it seems that the human soul, looking at the wide distances, also expands, increases and rises.

Therefore, a person often longs for mountains, hills and expanses. But the caprice and irritability of malevolent people will not dispel even before such greatness, the soul will not brighten.

"Injimoq" - resentment, chagrin. In his poem “Forgive,” the poet often refers to the condescension and mercy of Allah, no matter how sinful his servants may be.

In the dictionary of Navoi's works, examples show that “yozg‘urmoq” means to accuse, to consider a sinner, to complain behind one's back.

The poet is very sorry that the ideas of good and evil among people are deteriorating. In fact, among the values of our people there are a number of examples that neighbors should live in harmony and friendship. The rights of neighbors to each other are repeatedly mentioned in sacred sources.

No one can deny the fact that the scales of justice work correctly and accurately, in the same way that solid ice can resist the sun. Everyone equally wants to be among the acceptable servants of the Creator. However, overcoming a selfish and arrogant attitude requires a very strong spiritual upbringing.

In the poetry of the poet there are many poems dedicated to our native language. In the following passages one can see the skilful use of ancient Turkic words.

Firstly, ancient Turkic words were skillfully used in modern Uzbek poetry. Secondly, according to the analysis of poems, the reader feels the need to search for the meanings of ancient words and strives to find them. And this will serve to further enrich his ideas about our native language. Poems of the poet thus can become an accessible source for scientific research.

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