

ARTISTIC FACETS OF FARIDA AFROZ

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ABSTRACT

This article talks about some linguistic features of the poetry of the favorite poetess of the Uzbek people Farida Afroz, including the poet's use of proverbs and aphorisms.

Keywords: poetry, poetic word, proverb, phrase, rosary, aphorism, oral, written.

"The Uzbek language, one of the oldest and richest languages in the world, is for our people a symbol of our national identity and independent statehood, an invaluable spiritual wealth, a great value. Everyone who wants to feel all the grace, charm and power of the Uzbek language, and its limitless possibilities, should listen to the alas of our mothers Muni, our thousand-year-old bylinas, our immortal statues, and listen to the magic songs of our bakhshi and khafiz"¹. After all, it is the duty of every creative person and intellectual to master the treasury of folk wisdom, to master and promote advanced ideas in it. Because poetry, considered to be a large part of the spiritual heritage of the nation, plays an important role in educating the mature generation in the spirit of the new era.

Farida Afroz, who entered poetry not with a flash of lightning, but with the faith of a bride, like all wise brides, left home and wrote a palak. He gave birth to many poetic children and made this house his own without realizing it himself. How many literary lightning bolts that once flashed have now gone out. Today, Farida has become one of the mistresses who give grace to our great poet. Farida Afroz tries not to repeat in her work not only someone, but also herself. That is why readers are used to expect something new from each of his next books. Since the search for form and content is a constant characteristic of the poetess's poetry, her creative flight is constantly going upwards"².

The services of our nation's favorite poetess Farida Afroz in the development of the Uzbek literary language are peerless. The poetic word has a great potential in the poet's poetry ³.

It is known that the Uzbek people have centuries-old oral and written cultural heritage. Proverbs and aphorisms are part of this cultural heritage. They make the speech impressive and attractive, as well as give it a figurative character. Because proverbs and aphorisms are short and meaningful, they serve to express the author's purpose more vividly.

In addition, the use of proverbs and aphorisms indicates the folk nature of the work. These tools were widely used in the works of the famous poetess Farida Afroz, so her works belong to the folk works. He widely used aphorisms and proverbs to express the appearance of the lyrical hero and his inner feelings and experiences at the moment. About 50 proverbs and wise sayings

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh. "O'zbek tili xalqimiz uchun milliy o'zligimiz va mustaqil davlatchilik timsoli, bebaho ma'naviy boylik, buyuk qadriyatdir". <https://uzreport.news/politics/shavkat-mirziyoyev-ozbek-tili-xalqimiz-uchun-milliy-ozligimiz-va-mustaqil-davlatchilik-tim>

² Farida Afro'z. Tasbeh. –T.: Sharq, 2007. –B. 3.

³ Rahimjonov N. Mustaqillik davri o'zbek she'riyati. –T.: Fan, 2007. –B. 128.

are used in the poetic work of the poetess "Tasbeh", published in 2007. For example, "The bottom of patience is yellow gold", "The dog is faithful, the wife is jealous", "Count the chickens in autumn", "Who fears the sparrow, does not plant millet", "Water that flows before you has no price", "Even if a sparrow kills, let the butcher be killed", "The mouse will not climb into the nest, the wild gardens tail", etc.

The use of proverbs and words of wisdom in poetic works is somewhat difficult compared to prose works. Because their placement in poetic lines in accordance with the poetic requirements requires great skill from the artist.

Farida Afroz effectively uses folk proverbs to express feelings of patriotism, industriousness, humanity, justice, harmony and friendship in her rosaries:

Igna bilan quduq qazidim...
Hanuzgacha yamab bo'lardim
Dunyo degan juldur choponni⁴.

Sometimes, before quoting folk proverbs, the poet talks about the reality associated with them:

Tulki-ku tumshug'idan ilinar, shaksiz,
Bo'ring og'zi qon, esa-emasa,
Tegirmondan butun chiqar bu Odam.
(48-bet)

As shown above, there are eighty proverbs and wise sayings in the mobile chart to describe mothers:

Sabr tagi-oltin edi, voh,
Oltin bugun zo'rniki bo'ldi,
Tomoshachi, bo'ldi ko'rniki.
(173-bet)

Some proverbs the poetess uses figuratively in accordance with reality:

Itning vafo qilganin ko'rdim,
Xotinning ham jafosin, ammo,
Erman degan erkak qolmadi.
(174-bet)

or:

Chumchuq so'ysa qassobi, so'ysin,
Go'rkov libos tikkani qiziq,
Noning kuyib ketdi, yamoqchi.

In the above lines through the proverb "A dog is faithful, a wife is faithful" in the next verse "there is no man named Ehrman", that is, the number of men without orias increases, and the proverb "Even if a sparrow kills, let the butcher kill" in the next verses "all" he expressed the meaning "he must do what he came from" and helped to make clearer the author's thoughts. The words and phrases after proverbs used in the poems served to better express and clarify the author's thought:

It qutursa egasin qopar,
Eshak semirsa-chi, tepar xojasin...

⁴ Farida Afro'z. Tasbeh. –T.: Sharq, 2007. –B. 40.

Senga nima bo'ldi odamzod?!

Sometimes, in accordance with stylistic requirements or the requirements of poetic speech technique, proverbs are inserted into the content of the lines:

Sichqon-ku, iniga sig'maydi, aniq,

Qiziq, unga g'alvir ne kerak?!

Nahot, elab yeydi harom donini.

(80-bet)

In the top lines the meaning of the proverb "A mouse won't fit in the nest, a wild garden's tail" and in the bottom lines the meaning of proverbs like "The bottom of patience is yellow gold", "The bottom of patience is yellow gold. time is great, sight is blind" are embedded in the poem's verses:

Sabr tagi-oltin edi, voh,

Oltin bugun zo'rniki bo'ldi,

Tomosha-chi, bo'ldi ko'rniki.

(173-bet)

The following verses contain the meaning of the proverb "He who fears the sparrows does not plant millet:

Tariq ekdim chumchuqdan qo'rqmay,

Qo'rqvlarim tariqdek sochdim,

To'ying endi, nokaslar.

(66-bet)

The meaning of the proverb "The value of water flowing before you" is skillfully embodied in the following verses:

Men seni juda ko'p axtardim,

Dunyoni gir kezdim, tashna, bemajol,

Oldimdan oqqan suv.

(150-bet)

The poet always strives for simplicity and brevity in expressing meaning. To do this, he omits some words from folk proverbs or uses other words instead of some words. For example:

A few words

Proverbs you left behind

Tariq ekdim chumchuqdan qo'rqmay.

Oldimdan oqqan suv.

Sabr tagi-oltin edi.

Itning vafo qilganin ko'rdim,

Xotinning ham jafosin, ammo.

Proverbs:

Chumchuqdan qo'rqqan tariq ekmas.

Oldingda oqqan suvning qadri yo'q.

Sabrning tagi sariq oltin.

It vafo, xotin jafo.

Farida Afroz creates new versions of proverbs and proverbs in her poems. In this case, the word in the proverb is replaced by another word:

Ey sen jo'oja,

Kalima qaytar,

Pichog'ini qayrab bo'ldi kuz.

(56-bet)

In the above lines the poet has changed the verbal composition of the proverb. These rosary beads express the meaning of the proverb "Count chickens in the fall. In such places, existing proverbs and sayings are expanded in content.

In short, Farida Afroz with the above lines makes good use of folk proverbs and wise words, recycles them, expands their meaning and creates new aphorisms. As a result, he manages to make the language of his works rich, impressive and popular. By this, the poetess contributes to the development of the Uzbek literary language, in particular, the development of the culture of speech.

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