

Interpretations typical of Navoi in the work of Erkin Vahidov

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ABSTRACT

This article talks about the "Youth devan" collection of ghazals of the Hero of Uzbekistan Erkin Vahidov, the ghazals included in it, and the reflection of the circumstances of following Navoi in the poet's work.

Poetry is a world of beauty. Any dramatist, writer or poet tries to address various topics while creating his works. He wants his works to spread like a rainbow, and for readers to find and read unique, original, original works on the topic they want from this author. But not all artists are lucky. It's true, some people get a place in the heart with their poems dedicated to the theme of the homeland, some end up with romantic lines that do not fall from the tongues of lovers, some are able to beautifully draw the image of nature into verses through words; someone creates a vivid work from life events, someone is fantastic, someone is historical, someone is remembered by readers with their works of modern direction.

There is a creator who has become a huge peak in Uzbek literature, whose works, unique verses, fire poems fully correspond to all the above definitions. This is the figure of Erkin Vahidov, who left an indelible mark on the hearts of the Uzbek people. Erkin Vahidov is an artist who was able to please the spirit of his ancestors and leave a worthy and rich creative legacy to the generations.

In the poet's work, there is a collection called "Department of Youth" (1969), which is fundamentally different from other works. First of all, this difference is manifested in the weight characteristic, that is, the set is built on the basis of head-to-toe weight. At the same time, the collection consists of ghazals, muhammas, odes, allegories and similes based on the works of our great poets.

We can proudly say that Erkin Vahidov revived the dream. Literary critic Abdulhamid Nurmonov says: "Alisher Navoi put an end to the belief that "it is impossible to write beautiful works in Turkey" with his works such as "Khazayin ul-Maoni" and "Khamsa", Erkin Vahidov "The ghazal has passed its life, and our current reality cannot be expressed through this genre," he said.

"Devon of Youth" has become a beautiful bouquet in the gulshan of our classical literature. In addition, the scope of the topic is so wide that your interest will increase as you read. You can find ghazals on any topic from the collection. It is interesting that the main theme of the ghazals from our

classical literature was dedicated to glorifying love, metaphorical love, divine love, while Erkin Vahidov's ghazals are social in their meaning. It is also significant because it can reflect humor through the ghazal genre. The set begins with "Prelude":

I wanted to go for a walk in the forest of gazelles,
Don't laugh, what's wrong with you, Mir Alisher is with you.

The poet begins the first verse with a beautiful grace, with a unique modest tone. The author intended to enter the ghazal boston, where, of course, Alisher Navoi, the sultan of the ghazal property, has an incomparable property. The poet knows this and asks the ghazal Khans not to laugh at this promise, clearly expressing his purpose in the next stanza:

The world of poetry is wide, there are many flowers, there are many flowers,
Say your heart's content as much as you can.

The world of poetry is very wide, it has so many flower gardens and so many gardens. A person who enters this world expresses what is in his language as much as he can. Poet Erkin Vahidov begins his divan with the above verses saying, "Let me contribute to this flower garden."

If we talk about the variety of subjects in Devon, the main part is ghazals in the spirit of love. To them, the poet wrote "Yok Emish Dzeda Ayb...", "Bandi Zulf", "Write to Doston", "Samar Bolgay", "Uygotmagil", "Rashkim", "Shirin", "Don't do it", "Sevgini". Can it be taken away...", "Love", "Ishq istilosi", "Love is a river in the heart...", "Bir gzalkim", "Izhori ishq" are examples of such ghazals.

Love is so kind that it makes flowers out of thorns,

He devotes his soul and tongue to the stone, and makes a nightingale to the sheep. In this matla of the ghazal called "Love", the poet describes love, a divine blessing given only to true lovers by God, and praises it as "the one who makes a flower out of a thorn". Moreover, it is such a powerful feeling that it is able to give life, not only life, but also language to a lifeless stone, and even the crows who are amazed by it sing like nightingales. It can be seen that the poet skillfully uses high-level metaphors, similes, and adjectives.

In the author's ghazals, one can find not only metaphorical love, but also verses praising divine love. After all, it should not be forgotten that Erkin Vahidov absorbed the traditions of Alisher Navoi into the depth of his work. In Navoi's works, the focus of attention was always on singing the love hymn and giving special importance to it in his ghazals. The difference is clearly visible in Navoi's work, while in Erkin Vahidov, even though metaphorical love is strong, it can be seen in some points about love.

Oh my heart, you are busy with your love,
Looking is now an excuse, don't call it a fault.

In the verse, when the poet talks about falling in love with his own will, he naturally implies that various sufferings and hardships will come from it, and calls him not to look for excuses for it anymore, not to blame anyone for it.

I love more than my life, what I love doesn't love me, right?
Don't love me and leave me alone if I don't love you, right?

This verse of Erkin Vahidov reminds us of these verses of Alisher Navoi. This also confirms our above thoughts.

You don't invite me to the conversation that I want,
I don't get bored with anyone's conversation.

The next topic in the poet's ghazals is emigration, separation, suffering, and loyalty, which are directly related to love.

The nightingale cried all night in the place of pilgrimage.

Tears are dewy on her leaf.

In the above stanza, the nightingale appears as a lover, and the bud as a garden. The lover cried all night during his departure and parting, and even shed so many tears that his tears fell on the leaves as dew. Through such strange and unique similes, the poet polished the ghazal in a special way.

"In Erkin Vahidov's ghazals, the love of the lover, the description of the mistress, no matter how exaggerated and colorful the novel in classical literature is, it is understood that the characters in it are today's people."

One of the next subject objects is a friend.

The ghazal "To my friends" was dedicated by the poet to his friends Anwar and Nasiba, while the ghazal "Dost li abod uying" reflected the conditions of friendship in the form of exemplary wisdom.

Have a prosperous home with a friend, even if it is a ruin.

If a friend does not step, the house is ruined.

In his ghazals such as "Pen", "Grape", "Yana kalamga", "Leaf", "Spring", "Flower Party", "Flowers", "O Pigeon", "Mirror", he used everyday tools. The poet transforms them into a living image through the art of diagnosis.

Thermal dewy leaf - pinhon grape underneath,

Grapes crying in the morning, wanting to reach your lips.

Ghazals dedicated to the national anthem also have a special place. One can understand the boundless love of the poet for his country only through the ode "Uzbegim". This poem has a special place in every heart and has become a national anthem.

Another characteristic of Erkin Vahidov was his sense of humor. A skilled poet amazes people with his ability to express poetry even in ghazals. When you read the ghazal "Lola Sayli" written as an analogy to Navoi's ghazal that begins with "Eighteen thousand olam oshubi boshindadur" you will involuntarily smile on your face when you read it.

In general, Erkin Vahidov's poetry is a collection of gems added to the treasury of our literature. Each pearl has its own value. We will continue to research and analyze these gems, because the poet's works contain a wealth of meanings. Navoi's works have been studied and researched for five centuries, because masterpieces never die. On the contrary, it shows new aspects in the research process. Erkin Vahidov's work is also widely studied. This, of course, is an example of high respect, interest and attention to the name of the poet!

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