

Thematic Classification of Eshqabil Shukur's Poetry

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Abstract: This article reveals the thematic classification of the poetry of the talented poet Eshqabil Shukur. In the course of the article, the unique and colorful themes of the poet's poems are analyzed. At the end of the article there is a conclusion and a comment.

Keywords: theme, classification, image system, Hamal's porch, universal values.

INTRODUCTION

“Uzbek literature of the 20th century as a whole became history as a whole literary-aesthetic phenomenon. The number of poets in this hundred-year-old literature is large, and the range of poetic themes is very wide and colorful. Naturally, among these there are many examples of art related to eternity, universal human values, human literary pleasure and soul.”¹ When Uzbek poetry of the 20th century is given the quality of "new poetry", we see that the aesthetic ideal of the poet has been renewed, the poetic form and content, the system of images and the scope of topics have changed. It is worth noting that the changes in new poetry are connected with the period of national renaissance, more precisely with the representatives of modern literature, in particular, with the name of Abdulhamid Cholpan. Yes, the new spirit that began in Cholpan gave wings to the poetry of the century, and to the flight of today's creative processes.

Honored cultural worker of Uzbekistan, beloved poet of our country, Eshqobil Shukur is one of the leaders of the new generation who entered the field of literature in the 80s of the 20th century. Our nation honors him as its original poet. He was born and grew up in a country that loves words, loves poetry, and pays little respect to the poet.

The first poems of the young poet were written in his student years and were published in magazines and newspapers. It was published in 1984 under the name of "The study of the heart" by Eshqabil Shukur. In the poems included in this collection, the young artist's love for the Motherland and youth breathed. After that, the poetry books "Sochlari sumbul-sumbul" (1988), "Night flowers" (1989), "Green birds" (1995), "Hamal's porch" (2003) were published.

In the poetry collection "Hamal Aivoni" there is an arrangement of poems that are the product of long-term creative activity of the poet. The book includes examples of poems written by the talented poet Eshqabil Shukur before and after independence. The freedom of the human spirit and the independence of the soul are artistically interpreted in the poems.

Poet's poems create a particularly beautiful landscape with their metaphorical qualities and

¹ Б.Карим. XX аср ўзбек шеърляти антологияси. Сўз боши. Т., Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2007. 3-бет.

absorption of ancient melodies of the people. Sufi stories and thoughts are depicted in the search, and this verse always rekindles faith in the water bottle from theology.

If we look at Eshkabil Shukur's poetry, we will see new expressions of timeless themes related to childhood memories, man and nature, peace, love for country, people's life and values. The poet praises high faith, beauty, human purity, honesty, and cares for the human heart and conscience to be always alert, regardless of the subject of his pen. It reminds people that they are always indebted to the great history and mother nature.

Taking into account that the topic of a poem is an individual phenomenon, it is a natural process that each poet has his own topic scope, thematic scope. As time changes, so does the thematic platform. At the same time, it is not a secret to us that there are immortal themes that have been living since the beginning of our literature. These are eternal themes such as Motherland, mother, love, hate. First, let's talk about the poet's poems on the theme of the Motherland.

RESEARCH RESULTS

As one's life goes by, one thinks about today's and tomorrow's life, the hero asks himself the question whether he was able to use the given time correctly. Among such questions, "How did I understand and discover the Motherland, was I able to find a suitable metaphor for it?" What did I do to him as a child, what duties do I have before him?" It is natural for a creator to have questions about the content.

Let's pay attention to the poet's poem "Growing Up" written in 1983:

Flags sprout from the eyes.

An heirloom scarf from your mother to your sister.

It grows out of your eyes.

The air is blowing...

Flags sprout from the eyes.

A Motherland grows from the breast.

The soil of your father's inheritance for generations.

It grows out of your chest.

Shaking and shaking, shaking.

A Motherland grows from the breast.

In his poem, the poet emphasizes that the parents given to man by the Creator, the Motherland is in his heart, in front of his eyes. The loving eyes of the mother are the inheritance of the sister, the ancestors tell us that this is the inheritance of the dear Motherland. A person can achieve everything in life and make it his own. But for a person, the Motherland is the only one, and parents are given once in this life and cannot be sought or found later. The poet realizes that as a person grows up, he feels the value of everything he has, people, and that there is no one greater than his parents. In the line "A homeland grows from my chest", the lyrical hero understands and expresses that this dear homeland, which is growing, is closely connected with the heart.

In the poem "Thankfulness", the poet reveals his unique folk style, using the exhortation "my compatriots" in the sense of compatriots, he gives the poem a new poetic spirit:

My friends...

He gave his life, my comrades...

In this poem, the poet's love for his Motherland is clarified through the verse "from your homelands that you have traveled around". We can see the poet's belief in the future in most of his poems written on the theme of the Motherland. For example, the four named "Hope" expresses confidence

that one day it will become a bird that will take care of the Motherland.

In the poet's poem, which begins with "Joining the grass to tremble...", the symbol of the Motherland becomes clearer and is sung with a new tone. The last stanzas of this poem, which consists of eight verses, are finished with a chorus and a unique voice unique to the poet. At the beginning of the quatrain, the artist inculcates in the content of the verse that it is not important to live as a human being, and in the last two lines, he states his purpose lazily and emphasizes that one does not need to be a genius to cry for the Motherland:

...Like a human... To live like a human

You don't have to be a frog.

To cry for the Motherland for once

You don't have to be a genius. (63 pages)

E. Shukur in the second part of the "Exile" series, "Lice", uses the expression "lice" in relation to the invaders and is deeply saddened by their "patrimony" in our country. We can see a new word formation structure in the word vatanlab used in this verse. The meaning that is intended to be expressed through this composition becomes more clear and shows the skill of the poet. In addition, in the poem "Freedom" he creates a new word by adding the suffix -like to the word "Homeland" to express ownership and gives the poem a poetic spirit through the word "Homeland".

When we read the poet's poem called "War", we feel a pain in our hearts and wonder if it is possible to describe the Motherland more than that. In the poem, it is openly described that the leg of the soldier, who was wounded in the war and remained in Berlin, even dreams of the Motherland. These verses, which no artist thought of, are further proof that every talent has its own voice and words:

...He still dreams of the soil of the motherland,

The leg of the warrior left in Berlin.

There is probably no poet who did not address the theme of the homeland. All creators interpret this one word with a thousand different expressions unique to themselves.

CONCLUSION

Eshqabil Shukur describes the homeland simply and concisely, when you read the poem, it is fully embodied in front of your eyes, violent images and allusions belong to the work of the poet. When drawing a picture of the motherland, he uses the clear and beautiful line "You don't have to be a Daho to cry for the Motherland once", and he says "dangal" what no one has said.

In fact, the language of poetry is mysterious, it is difficult to express it in the language of simple logic, it is difficult to explain it to someone, it is difficult to express feelings to someone.

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