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## CREATIVITY OF ERKIN VAKHIDOV

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**Kodirova Ozoda**

Lecturer of the Department of Russian Language Methodology Fergana State University, Fergana, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

Erkin Vakhidov is a talented Uzbek poet and an outstanding figure of modern Uzbek literature. His work is a true continuation of the traditions of the classical ghazal genre. Vakhidov's poems show deep love for his native land, its wide expanses and faith in the bright future of his native land. This is the main and most important theme in his poetic heritage.

### KEYWORDS

Poem, Uzbek literature, ghazal genre, poet.

### INTRODUCTION

Erkin Vakhidov was born on December 28, 1936 in the family of a teacher in Altiaryk Mist of Fergana Province. After graduating from high school, he entered the Tashkent State University, Faculty of Philology, where he studied from 1955 to 1960. After graduation, he worked in various publishing houses, editorial offices of newspapers and magazines. It is especially noteworthy that he was the first editor-in-chief of Yoshlik magazine since 1982. During his career, he

made a significant contribution to Uzbek literature and journalism, and his works continue to enjoy popularity and recognition.

He began his writing career while still at school, writing his first poems. His name, translated into Russian, means "free" and his surname "the only one". Erkin was truly unique, unique and free in his poetry.

Every year collections of his poems were published. Among them: "Breath of Dawn" (1961), "To You My Songs" (1962), "Heart and Mind" (1963), "My Star" (1964), "Echo" (1965), "Lyrics" (1965), "Couch of Youth" (1969), "The Light" (1970), "Present Youth" (1971).

Poet Robert Rozhdestvensky highly appreciated Erkin Vakhidov's creativity and commented on his works. He emphasized the sincere and tough poem "The Dream of the Earth" and the multi-layered poem "The Rise of the Immortals" about the Bengali poet Nazrul Islam. These poets have different voices in their works ranging from whispering to shouting, which demonstrates all the possibilities and expressive means of the author's voice. Erkin Vakhidov's work was highly appreciated not only in his country but also abroad. His poetry amazed with sincerity, strength and variety of expressive means.

Erkin Vakhidov was famous for his kindness and openness. He was a man with a good sense of humor, which was reflected in his work, especially in the poems about Matmus, a comic character of Uzbek literature.

In his work, one can observe his experimentation with various genres, including epic and journalistic literature, but his main predilection was the genre of song. He wrote poems, ballads, and fables, but increasingly leaned toward the song form. The themes

of his works were diverse: the Motherland, love, philosophical reflections, heroic past and reflections on the future, civic lyrics, satire and humor. Most of his poems became famous songs sung by Uzbek singers. Thus, Erkin Vakhidov was not only a poet but also a songwriter, whose poems are still performed by talented musicians and singers of Uzbekistan.

Erkin Vakhidov is a poet with a pronounced civic position. In his poems one can feel anxiety and concern for the fate of future generations. The author seeks to penetrate into the deep spiritual and moral processes taking place in modern society. His poem "Tower" raises the question of the need to preserve and transmit the memory of the past. In "Night in Samarkand" the unbreakable connection of times and generations is traced. In "Eastern Legend" the author thinks about the meaning of human life. In his poems "Heart of a Poet", "Abai", "Lost Poem" Vakhidov considers the civil purpose of a poet. In addition, satires from the cycle "Anecdotes of Donish-Kishlak" mock subservience, betrayal, greed and greed. Vakhidov's poems attract attention by the variety of life observations, the depth of their comprehension and the uniqueness of artistic means used in his work. In his fable "Ostrich" he plays a word game with the name of the bird in Uzbek, which consists of the words "camel" and "bird". This combination of words creates a small but very accurate poem about pathetic and insignificant people who adjust to circumstances and

show cowardice. However, despite this, it is worth noting that Vakhidov has other poetic works in which he touches on the theme of love. In these poems, such as "The Nightingale Cried All Night" and "The Bud", the traditional attributes of the ghazal, the images of the nightingale and the rose, are present. These are symbols of passion and beauty, which are used by the poet to personify passionate and tragic love. The final lines of the poems necessarily mention the name of the poet himself, which is a typical technique in the ghazal genre.

The poet not only cherishes the traditions of classical poetry but also gives them his own perception. In his poem 'Spring', he describes a girl sitting by a spring, creating a story of waiting for love. The love of the lyrical hero, like a pure spring, is both sublime and simple. The feelings of the heroine of the poem are personified by this spring coming from the depths of the earth. In the poem "Free Land - Uzbekistan" E. Vakhidov praises the special achievement of the people - freedom and independence of the Motherland. The poet refers to the historical past of his land, where "hordes trampled ravenously and wounds are visible on the ground". The poet is proud that the spirit of freedom and aspiration for the prosperity of the motherland, embodied in the epics "Alpamysh" and "Tor-ogly", continue to live. He describes the motherland as a legendary bogatyr horse with wings - a symbol of power, strength and freedom.

Thus, Erkin Vahidov's poems combine the traditions of classical poetry with his own views and interpretation of love and freedom. Vahidov's work is characterized by sensuality and depth, revealing a sincere attachment to his culture and people, as well as a desire to preserve the national heritage and its continuity. His poems are imbued with emotional power and evoke deep feelings in the readers. Erkin Vakhidov leaves an unforgettable mark on Uzbek literature and is one of the great poets of his era.

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