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LITERARY-AESTHETIC IDEAL IN POETRY (IN THE EXAMPLE OF SAYYORA TOYCHIEVA'S WORK)

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to investigate literary, aesthetic ideal category in Sayyora To'ychiyeva's works. This article is devoted to the study of literary-aesthetic ideal category in Sayyora Toychiyeva's poetry. In the article, poetess Sayyora Toychiyeva's literary and aesthetic ideals related to the freedom of the Motherland, Independence and its strengthening, dreams that the people of our country will be people who will appreciate and appreciate the opportunities that are presented after the Independence. issues such as "Ozminning Elim", "Uzbeğim", "Song of Foreign Uzbeks", "Come back, my child", "Surprise" and "Song of Foreign Uzbeks" analyzed. For example, in the poem "Uzbeğim", he expressed deep thoughts about the memory of the Uzbek people, our beloved country and our ancestors, called to protect each other, unite the peoples of Turkestan, defend independence, and promote peace. In the poetess's poem, all the inner pains and mental experiences of our compatriots who were forced to leave Uzbekistan by fate and then could not return, the dream of seeing the Motherland, every corner of the Motherland, its basil and swallows entered their dreams. is described as coming out. These images are the expressions of the heart of an Uzbek who lives with homesickness in the real sense, and the reader who reads them, even for a moment, will think, think, and think about what seems normal to him. It is valuable because it reveals that the smell of basil and the nest of swallows, the freshness of the breast, is actually extremely priceless.

KEYWORDS

Fiction art, poetic thinking, lyrical allure, lyrical expression, the lyrical hero, concept, process.

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbek literature, Uzbek literature had the opportunity to create freely creation on various topics. In their works, the penal work began to write the entire attention, as in the Soviet system, not to create works that serve the upbringing of party ideas, but by writing the works of human psyche, its upbringing. In this regard, they rely on our national literary traditions and the traditions of the world literature formed for centuries.

Indeed, in Uzbek poetry, in Uzbek poetry, he opened a wide range of opportunities for the artist to sing the idea of his idea, literary and aesthetic ideals. In particular, new aspects of literary-aesthetic ideals of the release of the homeland have begun to be seen. Nazam presented students the ideals that desperate for students for centuries, strengthen it, to strengthen it, to do it. In the work of Jizza Sayyora Toyoria Toyoria, we can see such literary and aesthetic ideals, close to the minds of the people (P. Puropova, 2020.77-86).

"Literature always seeks ideal. With a romantic path, realistic, regardless, the example, seeks to create a hero symbol. Whether different artistic, means, means, methods, methods, and methods, are generally transparent, promotes directly, indirect, beauty and goodness.

The sophisticated and difficult order is that no matter how many artistic concepts, beauty and goodness, the

criteria of these abstract criteria will also be able to take advance. Or vice versa - the renewal of the view indicates that the change has changed.

This ancient history has experienced many and various changes. But the independence is a very great diversity of our country, to turn our minds to life, the state, the people, to the people, to the people, to the people, to the people, to the people The ability to destroy the formed artificial walls, "Sultanmurad School (Sultanmurd School, 2007,92-93) writes. Continuing the word Sim, Simply states that due to independence, our views have changed. On the changes in the ideological industry: "In this way our ideological views have changed ...

Today we are talking about the "modern hero", each of us is looking for it for ourselves. We also well know that a popular writer call his great work in the XIX century. Well, this term seems to be an understanding of the old, specific mold, and say. Well, we have the right to call it, "the dream person" (ideal person - P.I.)! (Sultanmurd School, 2007, 95)

In turn, we should rely on what grounds to develop feelings of independence, strengthening independence, strengthening the sense of independence, strengthening the sense of independence, strengthening the perceptions of personalities, strengthening, and making such qualities

to shape the members of the community, a new period. The actions on how to be how literary and aesthetic ideals are required was one of the important issues on the agenda of the literature of the tribolary. In particular, N. Juraev and T.Fayzullayev seeks to answer a number of questions in this regard in the tribolary and historical process. They spoke about the idea of independence, its gene and development and showed the personality of Amir Temur as one of our ancestors who deserves to be ideal for the Independence period. In turn, Emir Temur is the founder of the Great State during the strengthening of today's first Presidential freedom in this regard. He built the foundation of the state, established the legal framework of the state. His thoughts on statehood focus on his views, not only for his period, but also for future generations (Juraev, Fayzullayev, 2000, 30).

Thus, in Uzbek literature of the independence period, the Uzbek literature had the opportunity to create freely topics of artists on various topics. In their works, the penal work began to write the entire attention, as in the Soviet system, not to create works that serve the upbringing of party ideas, but by writing the works of human psyche, its upbringing. In this regard, they rely on our national literary traditions and the traditions of the world literature formed for centuries. In turn, artists also described the literary and aesthetic ideals of love, strengthening the country, its appreciation, as well. Such process in Uzbek literature is unique in the

poetry and prose. The imagination on literary and aesthetic ideals is complementing each other. Prodember works have been used to have been used to the poetry. In the meantime, the age of Uzbek poetry covers the traditions of our national literature, the achievements of the world poetry, raises them to a new level in the form of forms. Artistic and aesthetic research of our poets is seen by the system, methodological features of the image. These research deals with qualitative changes in the content of our poetry "(Saidaniyeva, 1997.3).

Hence, in Uzbek poetry, in Uzbek poetry, he opened a wide range of opportunities for the artist to glorify his idea, literary and aesthetic ideals. In particular, new aspects of literary-aesthetic ideals of the release of the homeland have begun to be seen. Nazam presented students the ideals that desperate for students for centuries, strengthen it, to strengthen it, to do it. In the work of Jizza Sayyora Toyoria, we can see such literary and aesthetic ideals, close to the minds of the people, with time. His second set was narrated on the topic scope of the poems converted to "I DJSC". Since he is ul employer, his poems are described in his poems, the sorrows of the glorious, the teaching of children, the deep philosophical and life conclusions, and the naughty vices are confereed and mistreated. In these poems, the spirit of independence, the spirit of our independent country to be religious and honestly, religious and inviting are in a vibrant mood in the

suitable mood for the nature of the poet. For example,
in the "Enlarge of My Elim" created on independence:

Seni yetti iqlim tan olgani rost,

Madhing qo'shiq bo'lib taralgani rost,

Voz kechgan xeshlaring talpingani rost,

Shavkatingdan aylanay, o'zimming elim...

Sharqning darvozasin egasi – o'zbek,

Musulmon dunyosin erkasi – o'zbek,

Eng to'kin dasturxonning bekasi – o'zbek,

Ne'matingdan aylanay, o'zimming elim,

If the protagonist of our independent country is very
correctly expressed, the Uzbek people, the memory of
our ancestors, our ancestors, and the memory of our
ancestors is one, one. One will lead the peoples of the
Turkestan tolerant the people of Turkestan, to defend
the future, to keep in peace:

Elimizdan yaxshi chiqsa, bolam deylik,

Yomon chiqsa, insofga kel sen ham
deylik,

Birgalashib Turkistonning g'amin
yeylik,

Bir-biringni asra endi, jon
o'zbekim (To'ychiyeva, 1996, 6-7).

In general, the poem consists of seven points. Each of
the items except for these paragraphs ends with a call as
above. Until then, the poet remembers the qualities
such as honesty, turability, or template to our people.
The presence of our ancestors such as Ulugbek, Bobur,
Kadyri and Cholpers proceeds until the premature, the
glory of the Timurids. It says that the wealth is the land
of our country. Of course, these are not just statistical
reports. The poet also said that in the psyche of the
people, they want children to restore the same
courage, turability, and grandchildren like Ulugbek.
The glory of our country explains the ideals of the
departure as it is as the Timurid period. When the
poem, which the Uzbek people should take each other,
should be a betrayal of Babur-U Ulugbek, let us like the
Chelopons, such as Challengers. An idea forward to the
idea. He wants to be ideal for the difference between
all the processes of our people.

Sayyora Toychiyeva wants that the Uzbek people will
be a pibertile. Every particle of the country wants to
appreciate the soil. To do this, the poem seeks to
convey the students the creation from different
angles, where the greatness of Uzbekistan will not find
anywhere. In particular, in his poem "Song of Foreign
Uzbeks":

O'zbek yurtim, ona yurtim, ozod yurtim,

Sendan ayru yurib, aytgin ne ham ko'rdim,

Qayda bo'lmay mehr degan ilinj terdim,

Yuragimning tegrasida qolgan Vatan(To‘ychiyeva, 2008, 22),

He says. The fact that the poem was forced to leave Uzbekistan and then failed to return all our compatriots, desire to see the homeland, every merry, head of the Motherland are taking the swallows in their dreams described. These images are the heart of the Uzbeks living in a real meaning of the Homeland. The beauty of the spring is actually priceless, even if a student who reads it is an instant It is clear that it is.

Independence has given us freedom from all of our people. However, in the early years of independence, the value of the independence was not valued by certainty people. Still, Somers were still crying. In such days, it is necessary to see the need to open their eyes, to look at the future with a well-minded way, and meaning the essence of independence. Although the whole world has recognized the achievements of our country in the field of economy and spirituality, it was necessary to open the eyes of those notable to see. Sayyora Toychiyeva's desires to such similar desires are reflected in the poem "Shari'ah". The poetus Previously, "a wonderful structure was built on the ground, dedicated to the anniversary of the republic's independence. When he saw this scenery, which shines in the velocities of the night light, the same lines came to mind, "said Toychiyeva, 2008, 14). The date of the poem was shown as August 25, 1999. It is known that at this time the name of Uzbekistan was announced by

the whole world. The beautiful landscap of the Sangzor River, depicted in poem, is one of the thousands of buildings in such a country. It's a drop of a drop from the sea.

Literary-aesthetic ideals, such as the above world, is also on the rising the rising world, and the "anthem" poetry to show the value of independence:

Nyu-Yorkdan ko‘rinsa bo‘ylaring sening,

O‘zbekcha taralsa kuylaring sening,

Imondan bichilgan ko‘ylaging sening,

Iffatingdan aylanay, o‘zimning elim(To‘ychiyeva, 2008, 15).

Due to independence, freedom was given to many areas. But these freedoms sought to use the enemies of our country. They still struck young people who had no corals, without knowledge, life experience. They tried to simply brought them to the homeland of enemy children. As a result, many young people followed the promises and instructions of the destructive forces. They served their interests. They went to foreign countries and became a doll in the hands of the enemies. The poem burns the fate of such young people in any way. Will address them as a mother. "Right, My Child" has a tort of admonition. Including

Vatansizlar Vatan qadrin qaydan bilsin,

Padarkushlar ota qadrin qaydan bilsin,

Yarim ko'nglim, bolam, sensiz qaydan to'lsin,

Qaytgin, bolam, quchog'imga qaytgin, bolam,

The author shouted. In another paragraph of this poem,:

El yuziga oyoq tirab shayx bo'lmassan,

Sargardonu sarson yurtida baxt ko'rmassan,

Kech bo'ladi, keyin sira ulgurmassan,

Qaytgin, bolam, quchog'imga qaytgin, bolam!

The verses are given (Toychiyeva, 19, 19).

We are also aimed at young people who have strayed from the way of the Mighty Non-Amenments. The poem is to be tolerance, forgiveness of the Uzbek people. History of the homeland troops, the fate of cups are discussed. The fate of those who betray the Motherland are noteworthy that they will never end with good. The poet wants to be patriots of the youth of our country, the value of the Motherland today and the next day to be able to forget.

Sayyora Toychiyeva "Uzbekistan", "Let me, glue!", "Aziz Yida", "Dear Polifup", "Dear Nido", "Temur", "Temur", "Temur", "Temur", Like "Vatan", "Honest," You are Welcome, Navruzim, Navruzim, "I worshiped", has a place between the countries of the world, In dividing it is said that every citizen is

responsible. In these poems, these poems reflect the content of the proverbs of the "power of the power", "divided", which occur as a product of our people as a product of the centuries. At the same time, literary and aesthetic ideals of the poet, the relief of the homeland, the release of the homeland, the desert, as Cholpon, Fitrat, are Body, is in harmony with the ideals of our embarrassing creators.

So, Sayyora Toychiyeva dreams that the development of the homeland, independence and strengthens, the development of our country, the people of our country will be people who deplorative and cultivate, who are looking for the opportunity. Through his own literary and aesthetic ideals, the poet is urging young people to ignore the spirit of their ancestors, to help their work to help them to help them to raise their work to the level as the Temurids.

The following conclusions can be said about this article:

1. Sayyora Toychiyeva dreams that the development of the homeland, independence and strengthening, the development of our country, the residences of our country, the population, appreciate, appreciate, appreciate the provisions.
2. Through its literary and esthetic ideals, the young people encourage young people to be mistaken and to help their work to help their work, help them to contribute to the level of our state as in the Temurids.

3. Sayyora Toychiyeva believes that we apply each other for the development of the Motherland, the protection of his peace, strengthen our appreciation. He is the ideal that the society that does not use is not developed, is degraded. Cooperation for community development is mutually important aspect.
4. Literature and aesthetic ideals of Sayyora Toychiyeva, the release of the Motherland, independence, solidarity, unity, is closely with the ideals of Abdullah Qadiri, Cholpon, Fitrat, Behumanitically artists. In the poet works, too, we see the aspects of literary-aesthetic ideals, found in the works of these artists.
5. Sayyora Toychiyeva Abolifications of the ideals related to Abdullah Qadiri, Cholpon, Fitrat, the unity of the fatherland, the unity of the homeland, unity of the nation, new aspects related to time and historical processes.

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