

# Expression of periodic variations in the publicistic lyric (On the example of the lyrics of I.Yusupov)

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**Received:** 26 October 2024; **Accepted:** 28 December 2024; **Published:** 23 January 2025

**Abstract:** The article discusses the role of publicistic lyricism in literature, conducts academic research on lyricism, considers scholarly opinions about poetry, and provides feedback.

**Keywords:** Jurnalistic lyrics, poetry, lyrical hero, poem, inner form.

**Introduction:** One of the most important issues of modern times, which reveals the specific content of the propaganda directions of the poetry of Karakalpak in the years of independence and the literary disputes in it, the meaning of the period drama

Because in this period, in addition to the leading representatives of our poetry, its middle and latest generations were also active

This is an example of how each of the heroes of modern literature distributed manuscripts in their newspapers. At the present stage of our literature's development, lyrical poetry plays a very important role, the difference being that poems do not subordinate their thoughts to themselves, but express them openly.

In addition, the worldly humility, the poverty of the mind, the materialism, the bureaucracy, the glamour, the self-indulgence, and so on, are leading us astray. To overcome them, we need faith, knowledge, gentleness, strength, courage, a clear conscience, godliness, and much more. Recognizing the importance of humanitarianism and humanitarian qualities, reflects the clarity and purposefulness of the author's position in our lyrics. Such important developments in contemporary social policy, artistic thought, marked new directions in the development of publicist lyricism, ideological-thematic and genre-styled changes. In this regard, the publicist lyric of I.Yusupov is of great importance. In one of the most popular lyrical works of the decade "Munajat", he writes:

...Кимлер ҳийле менен шалқып жатажақ,  
Пулға өтсе, жоқ ийманын сатажақ.

Мириўбет таңлары қашан атажақ,

Журттың бир әрманы сол ғана болар... [1]

These were, in fact, lines that originated from conflicts all over the world. It is no secret that over the past decades, economic and financial challenges have tested the resilience of our people. It was reported in the daily press, on the radio and on television. But after money, they go naked, and many sell the truth. It's also true that the black people of Oville have been eating themselves for a decade because of the lack of fish oil in the market, not because of the calves. Thus, one of our most active poets I.Yusupov was able to turn the contradictions of Turkish realism and modernity into artistic and literary conflicts and instill them in the heart of the lyrical hero.

Periodic contradictions are transformed into literary conflict in the lyrical work in a unique style. Perhaps that's why the famous Uzbek literature by J.Kamal describes the periodic contradictions in the phrase "Omira dramasi", the idiom in his lyrics is: It's typically seen in lyrical works, such as The Pride of the Camels, in the form of passersby swapping types. We should not forget the peculiarities of the genre in the lyrics, which are defined by specific characteristics. In a short period of time, the supply of lyrical conflict can be irreparably damaged. At the same time, this direction of folk lyricism will undoubtedly lead to a lot of scientific theoretical collections from a relative typological point of view.

... Қайымшыл ат ҳазар бермес дойнаққа,  
Сайлаўларда тилин қосар байраққа.

Сол ўаделер сөз емес, сүү болғанда,  
Арал қайтып келер еди-аў Мойнаққа....

At the time, the cotton monoculture that had drained the Aral Sea and the Aral, we were indifferent because we were leading the way. These are words that the poet understood very well with the power of beautiful figurative ideas.

...The tragedy that resulted from the disruption of the conflict between nature and man was tasted in the form of a collection of deeply reflective knuckleheads, mixed with grief, sadness and emotional emotions, because its creation affected not only the play of the people, but also the other joints of existence.

From this point of view, his philosophical song "Bayıwlı" also clearly shows publicistic ideas and images. For example:

Теңиз толқып тұрған ўақта иргеде,  
Ел қандай мәс еди кеше Үргеде.  
Жүрегим даўамас енди көрмеге,  
Мәканлап алыпсаң-ға өзиң байыўлы!

Арқадан жағымсыз самаллар есер,  
Самал ескен сайын еңсеміз түсер.  
Көп ұзамай бұл аўыл көшеди десер,  
Сол ма, айтажағың байғұс байыўлы!

Those who love poetry will find deep truth in this poem. One of the realities of being self-sufficient, and one of the sharpest conflicts, clearly shows us this. The song's lyrical content refers to the vileness of a rich man in a folk tale, then the lyrics are guided by the protagonist's thoughts on socio-political and social contexts.

"Plaha izlep" by I. Yusupov. The song also reflects philosophical, humanistic and publicistic features. Inspired by the novel of the famous writer Sh. Aytmatov, this song has a deep poetic meaning of the ancient "Jańaǵashqa", where astonishing contradictions in the socio-political life of the 20th century, nasty diseases, wild animals hidden from the environment and nature are visibly depicted our eyes.

See also:

Тайга қарағайының бийигин сайлап,  
Әйдик еменлерди қыйратып шықтық.  
Түбине зәхәрли изей сүү айдап,  
Саялы гүжимди қуўратып жықтық.

At the same time, it is necessary to emphasize the breadth of the world of thought and communication of the poem, the depth of the contradictions in which the poem contains contradictions on a global scale, the

impact of the specific words and artistic means in the poetic system.

For example:

Ашкөзлер шанағы терең құрымдай,  
Байлық- үстемликти аңсар бир тынбай.  
Жуўхаланып теңиз сүүын симирип,  
Нәпси өрбир шегирткениң құртындай.  
Жаўрап Миссисипи, Әмиўдәрьялар,  
Жағысларын таслап қашады Арал.

I feel that in addition to the specific philosophical and enlightenment connotations of these works, the publicistic spirit in which the truth is spoken, the dominating thoughts, once read, affects the emotions of the person who reads them, causing him to think along with the lyrical hero, to think correctly.

Environmental disasters, mental breakdown, and other deadly diseases are also evidence of this. Thus, I. Yusupov, in the "Plaha izlep" that we are considering, had a way of expressing his feelings about conflicts of great social and societal significance. The author's insight, sophisticated vocabulary, and detailed illustrations captivate the reader.

The poetic servant of the world of ideas, imbued with the great patriotism expressed in the songs of the great masters of the word, including "Sagalayaq", "Aral elegiyalari", "Sawbetli aqsham", "Jol samali", "Watan" and many others, comes to mind. For example, in a friendly conversation with a friend of the poet: "Bilesengoy baratırǵan aǵımdı, Endi duris sózdiń zamanı bolar", "Sen súygen jollarǵa jazbappan qosıq", it seems that the truth of your words is deeply imbued with the spirit of a new era, a renewed era. In addition, in the song "Aral elegiyalari", the poet describes the consequences of the Aral catastrophe:

Сүүи қумаытланған бир Әзим дәрья,  
Руўхым арқалы ағып барады.  
Демиккен ең соңғы балықлар онда,  
Есеңкиреп қалаш қағып барады.

- gives full lines to the sharp and fierce contradictions. In a nutshell, the deeply spiritual and tragic qualities of each of these elegies are inextricably linked to the acute wounds and acute losses of our time, of the 20th century. At the same time, there are words in the literature that deserve the attention of many due to the content and significance of these works.

For example:

... «Зәрредей пайда жоқ сениң жаныңнан,  
Деп күлгендей гүлlep дузлы самаллар.  
Гүзги күн сығыраяр асырылып шыңнан,

Тамыры жалаңаш жатар томарлар.

Кеше толқып жатқан қайырды қара,  
Қанлы урыс болғандай қып-қызыл сора.  
Бир ғарры үш ешки менен аўара,  
Алыстан аўыз суў тасыр ҳаяллар. [4]

So all of this is contrary to the truth and belief, as well as to what has happened to us in the past. Let's say hello to them, because their makeup is very realistic.

In general, "both publicity and poetry, standing in the front, nodded to the problems of the time, created the anxiety to wake up the sleeping country" [5] I.Yusupov actively intervenes in the important issues of his time, deeply penetrating them by strengthening the publicist spirit in whatever song, whatever poetry. As a result, its components increase political and social activism in the organs of our society.

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