EXPRESSION OF A PASSION FOR POETRY BY ZEBO MIRZO

Abstract: The article analyzes some of the poems of the poet Zebo Mirzayeva, devoted to the motherland, motherland, and soul. The leading emotion in his poems is the expression of love.

Key words: intimate lyrics, lyrical heroes, exaggerated images, “U” personality disorder, mood.

Language: English


Research methods.

In fact, love has always been a central theme in our literature. In addition, many works have been created and written on such topics as friendship, loyalty, trust, courage, honesty, patience, purity, freedom, independence and more. As we look at the works of Zebo Mirzo, we find that the main theme is love. He finds love in the simple things and surroundings of a good and honest person and brings it back to life by polishing it in his heart.

“Love is old, but every soul renewes it said Khodi-Taqtash. Indeed, Zebo Mirzayeva’s theme of love was different. It is as if in his poems he was born with love, breathed in love, shared with love and even left the world with love. “The poetry of the 90s shows that the poets were able to express the breadth of thought, the incoherent imagination, the influence of the spirit and the divine inspiration with the help of various forms, to give away and to differentiate the skills of things and events” [3, p.153] writes the literary critic A. Hayitov.

Indeed, the poet does not approach traditional poems written about his motherland, history, parents and time. Maybe, with the new embodiments, he can create an image of his motherland, history. And most importantly, the artist has a passion for them too. Now this love comes with the place of sadness, sometimes joy, sometimes regret, and sometimes even shouting. Reading poems written about the motherland gives you a sense of pride, even when there are no high-profile thoughts. In this way he is not indifferent to his...
homeland, but silently “loves” his country. Therefore, his poetry does not feel fake.

He who is a child of the mother, naturally embedded in the tone of his soul. Therefore, the burning of the name of the country, dying for the motherland is a priority in the poem. The lyric hero’s love for the motherland is embodied in his heartfelt excitement. The feeling of pride in his homeland, the feeling of seeing the bright spots in his homeland is as follows:

The famous scientist in one of his studies, B.Kosimov wrote that “it is impossible to just love one’s homeland”, saying that “one should live with his homeland, but silently “loves” his country. Therefore, his poetry does not feel fake.

The feeling of pride in his homeland, the feeling of seeing the bright spots in his homeland is as follows:

The power of the philosophical spirit in the poem has enriched its content. The idea of burning in the name of the country, dying for the motherland is a priority in the poem. The lyric hero’s love for the motherland is embodied in his heartfelt excitement. The feeling of pride in his homeland, the feeling of seeing the bright spots in his homeland is as follows:

The bitter tears and bitterness of the guilty child is commonplace among the people. No one asks, no one can see, I cannot go, I have a strong temper.

Life is a banner to honest love.

They have to give up their lives or make their rearing responsibilities, but that it has left her love, the mother’s heart. A mother who is worried and worried about the family’s inner troubles, this is why the poem is described as the most beautiful in the world. The fact that a child who has been away from her mother for failing to fulfill her rearing responsibilities, but that it has left her with a longing for a child, also upset the reader. The last of the poem concludes with the lyricist’s request, “Lord, make me a flower, at least of this earth!” It is well known from ancient history that every child owes a debt to parents, and this has been interpreted differently in centuries-old poetry. For example, our grandfather Navoi:

The poems of the poetry “Night Samarkand”, “Kashkadaryosan”, “Behind Samarkand” are well-known in the poetry. Also, in her poem “To My Mother”, instead of a solemn mood, she displays a sense of selfishness and dissatisfaction with her mother’s attitude:

The whitened night of the art of resistance has taken on a great poetic meaning here. The white night in the poem is a spot of light for the lyric hero. This is because the whiteness and the darkness of the night show a beautiful example of art and that the artist is a good artist. The mother’s gray hair is symbolized by the poetic night. In the heart of the lyrical hero called love, the mother’s life is embodied in the flag. That is, the mother’s past is an example for children. A mother who is worried and worried about the family’s inner troubles, this is why the poem is described as the most beautiful in the world. The fact that a child who has been away from her mother for failing to fulfill her rearing responsibilities, but that it has left her with a longing for a child, also upset the reader. The last of the poem concludes with the lyricist’s request, “Lord, make me a flower, at least of this earth!” It is well known from ancient history that every child owes a debt to parents, and this has been interpreted differently in centuries-old poetry. For example, our grandfather Navoi:

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restrained, mysterious man, but it is only in his image. On the contrary, it is the opposite. Because, this person also has a heart and soul. No father loves his child, but he can only be a shield shoulder and, at the same time, be caring for the right path in life.

Дунё селларига боролмасдим тиқ, Қалбимга бермаса эди ҳур қони! Аҳир, у дўзахнинг оғзини ёпиб, Кўтариб турбиди тўккиз осмонин. (Could not go to the floods of the world, Blood free blood! After all, he closed the mouth of hell, Rising nine heavens).

The answer to the first line which appears in the art of reference seems to have been explained in the second verse. That is, the “blood” flowing in the lyrical hero’s body is not the blood, but the “free blood”. He feels courageous and glorious in overcoming life’s trials because of this “blood”. Because of this “blood” the true human qualities of the father are transferred to the spirit of the child. The poet points to the power of his father in his ability to “shut the mouth of hell” and “raise the nine heavens” and in this expression creates a beautiful example of exaggeration.

Пайғамбар эмас, ё аълъё эмас, Аммо мен учун у эни буюк одам. Ориндал улуг, меҳрдай баланд – Ҳазрати отам у, ҳазрати отам! [5, p.88]. (Not a prophet or a saint, But to me he is the greatest man. Great as Oriya, High as a Mercy - He is my father, my father!).

When the lyric hero writes about his father, he uses the “U” personality diamond. Throughout the Egyptians, the “U” does not tell the reader in advance what it is. He speaks of the power, affection, and endurance of the “U”, and in the last verse of the poem he declares that he is the father, but does not simply identify him as “my father”, but as the “Father”. For, “Materialization of emotion does not occur in any word used in the poem. Words that are emotionally watered and adorned with the sense of feeling are different from working words”[3, p.151]. The beautiful Zebo Mirzo does not waste words, but instead relieves his feelings of pain. The result is a series of poems dedicated to strong paphos.

The poet, who came to the literary field in the 1990s, still adheres to his covenant and loves the subject of love. Even if a creator repeats the subject repeatedly, it will delight any reader.

He expresses love in the images of grass, trees, birds, light, rivers. These images combine with the lyrical hero’s perceptions and create luscious images of love. The poet’s poems on love are somehow magic, charm, and mystery. The flames of the fiery hijab in it will quickly spread to the student.

Мен ҳануз ғибдан, тошики бир дарё. Тошларни тушларга уриб йиғллаган.
expressions of the poem have enriched its content and created a special mood in the spirit of the reader.

Нима килай,
Шундай аёлман,
Табиатан ва ёки дилан:
Севсам жуда каттник севаман,
Рухим, жисимъ, хаётим билан!
(What do I do
I’m such a woman,
By nature or by heart:
I love so much,
With my spirit, my body, my life!)
It is a woman’s courage to say that I love her very much in the poetic point of the poem, and in addition to this courage, the interference of the soul, the body, and the life is no longer a name. A lyric hero sometimes falls unconscious because of his disobedient love.

Аммо билдим.
Сиз буткул бошқа!
Булодирсиз – сокин ва бегам.
Англамайсиз, бир кунн айтмай,
Пойингизда сувлаб ўлсам ҳам.
(But I found out.
You’re completely different!
You are a spring - quiet and calm.
Don’t forget, one day

Even if I die thirsty on your feet).
A lyric hero with a flood like a river, thirsting for spring water, or rather, his affection. Unfortunately, this spring does not satisfy the thirsty heart with love and attention, not even its groans. Even the lyric hero does not condemn the hate he deserves, he understands it.

Йўқ, бу ишқни кўтаролмайсиз,
Сизни зар таъқири ва таъқи.
Бу дунёда энг гўзал севги,
Ҳамиша хор, маххум, мустаҳк! [6, p.68].
(No, you can’t handle this love,
Cruel humiliation and ban.
The best love in this world,
Always humiliated, condemned, strong!)

Conclusion.
The creator, as if pure love has been deserving of such a fate from the beginning, and the state of love from the beginning, makes it more convincing, using the art of confession (chorus, conviction, conviction).

Almost all poems by Zebo Mirzaeva are devoted to love. The theme of old love is unique in his work. In these poems, the lyric hero is shown in a cheerful, sometimes sad, sometimes annoying, and sometimes insane manner. This ensures the diversity of the content of the poem.

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