

"Hair in the lyrics of Habib Sa'dulla"
"Uzun sochingni chaydingmu Namangon soyida, dilbar..."
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ANNOTATION

This article discusses the methods and means of revealing the human character in the works of Habib Sadulla, a talented, articulate artist, People's Poet of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: hair, lyrical hero, artistic means, analysis and comparison.

The land of Namangan has always been the land of great poets and thinkers. Habib Sa'dulla, a talented, articulate artist, People's Poet of Uzbekistan, has become a worthy successor of these great artists. His name is well-known among the people, and he is an artist who has further enriched Uzbek poetry, prose and drama with his masterpieces. The author's works are deeply rooted in the hearts of literary lovers.

It is a tradition in the works of many poets to see the locks of the lover's hair in the lofty examples of our classical literature. Navoi's lyrics contain the following byte:

"Ko'ngillar nolasi, zulfing kamondan nogahon ko'rgach,
Erur andoqki, qushlar qichqirishqaylar yilon ko'rgach."

This is how the literary scholar A. Hayitmetov analyzes these verses. "In this place, the Afghan smoker's love for the hair of the bride is found in the works of all poets. But the originality of this verse is that in Navoi's image the cries and cries of the lover are strong, unbearable, attracting the attention of the whole "mahalla". They sound like moans and cries that start screaming in a panic when the snake starts biting its nest. Navoi's lyrical image has acquired an inner spiritual character as a result of embodying the lament of the lover through this kind of life scene. In the Eastern Shari'ah, when it comes to the height of the yore, of course, as the cypress tree is mentioned, when its hair is described, there is a connection with the serpent. This tradition is preserved in this byte of Navoi. "

Navoi compares the heart to a bird and the hair to a snake. The state of mind after a lover suddenly sees the hair of a friend is like that of a bird that is confused when it sees a snake. Indeed, when the human heart is overwhelmed by something, an event, it becomes as playful, quick, and rebellious as a bird in confusion. Although the snake is not a cute creature, in our classical traditions it is compared to hair in terms of shape. But Navoi reveals not only the appearance of the image of the snake, but also the subtle experiences of the human heart through its character traits. This was, of course, Navoi's own style.

This traditional image plays a special role in the work of the poet Habib Sa'dulla, and the poet's lyrical heroine is more captivated by his scent than by the length of his hair. In these verses, the lover compares the smell of his wife's hair to the fragrance of heaven:

"Soching jannat hidin sochgay
Kelib ko'ksimga bosh qo'ysang,
Qolib do'zax o'ti ichra
Vujud so'zon bo'lur ketsang."

The poet expresses the ideological sequence of the ghazal, the meanings of the words "heaven" and "hell" side by side, and the feelings of the heart more vividly. Uses traditional words such as "ichra", "sozon", "bolur". This represents Habib Sadullah's awareness of the ethics of tradition and his closeness to the heart with classical tones.

In another poem, the color of lover's hair is bright:

“Qaro zulfing bo’yi bir bor
Dimog’imga urilganda.
Yo’qolgusi g’ami hijron,
G’ubor yonimda sen bo’lsang.”

the mood of the lover after he feels the neck of the lover is revealed.

In the poem "Seventy", along with the recognition of the length of the hair, the essence of the hair is emphasized. The gazelle has a local color. Because in it the poet speaks of the well-known cuisine of the country where he was born and raised. This, of course, is the result of love for the country, pride. In Navoi's terminology, "specific case" and "specific meaning" are reflected. Feelings in the poet's work are not alien to everyone. But Habib Sa'dullah elevates those feelings to a higher level with the expression "specific meaning" as he puts them into his verses. When Dildor washes his long hair, his perfume makes the whole Namangan river wine, the poet exaggerates. Such beautiful findings add to the beauty of our lyrics:

“Uzun sochingni chaydingmu
Namangon soyida, dildor,
Uning atiri Namangonsoy
Suvini misli sharob etmish.”

In the poem "Xushboyginam" the poet acknowledges the hair, his intoxicating neck and takes the lyrical hero's feelings to higher heights:

“Xush bo’yingdan mast bo’lib,
Qoldi izingdan termulib,
Ketti sochingga ergashib
Aqlu-hushim ham o’yginam.”

As the lyrical protagonist, intoxicated by lover's good looks, watches behind him, his long hair is followed by his mind. If the sweet perfume has intoxicated the lover, his hair will deprive him of consciousness.

Although the other series of poems of the poet do not think about the fragrance of hair, the ideological content remains the same:

“Gul bilan ko’rk talashib
Bog’da xiromon aylasa,

Sochining har tolasin
Ming o'rgilib o'pdi shamol."

Lover competes for beauty with flowers. We know that the most fragrant thing in the world is also a flower. So the wind blows a thousand from the scent of the hair and kisses every strand. The art of animation used here is also a striking example of our classical tradition.

Navoi describes the love of a lover in the following verse:

"Ashk ichinda g'arqamen zulfingni tutqaymanmu deb,
O'ylakim tojir tengiz ranjin chekar savdo uchun."

A. Haitmetov analyzes this verse as follows: "Like the waves of the sea and its sufferings, the merchants have finally achieved their goals. Me too, will shed tears, sigh, and finally reach your heart, and I will not touch your beautiful hair with my own hands", - to mean his lover.

In these lines, Navoi's main goal is to portray the inner pain, excitement and pain of his lyrical hero, the aspirations of the soul, the invisible sorrows and griefs.

In Navoi's lyrics, the image of hair is given more in the dream of the lover to reach the mistress. Continuing this tradition, Habib Sa'dulla represents the state of the lover after reaching the lover.

Habib Sa'dullah raises the image of hair to the level of a title. Called "The Scent of Your Hair," the poem consists of five bytes, followed by a series of thoughts about hair. In the next byte, an exaggerated version of the phrase is used:

"Agar bir tola sochingdan
Shirin ko'rsam bu jonimni
Umr sochday siyoh bo'lgay
Va baxt hargiz topilmaydir."

The "sochday siyoh" of life is the product of poetic imagination. It is also known that hair is seen among the people as a symbol of life. But the fact that it is hair-like ink, that is, "unhappy" in the figurative sense, is a unique discovery of the poet.

Beautiful words, appropriate expressions give life and freshness to the verses. The lyrical protagonist is ready to give his life for a cuckoo. Valekin's hair is forty cubits long. There are no forty souls for each. This refers to the unbearable suffering of the lover in the pilgrimage:

"Ajab bir sochni bog'lashga
Yetibsan sochni qirq kokil,
Berardim qirqta jon, naylay,
Bu jon yolg'iz, topilmaydir."

The lyrical protagonist considers his love, affectionate love as the only one among the lovers of the world, and expresses his devotion. In doing so, Habib Sadullah's lyrical protagonist wants to show that the pilgrimage of Yor is endless. Besides, Janona's hair is so precious that it is worth sacrificing her life for one of them. Therefore, it is not surprising that the lover, who did not want to earn forty lives, now has the whole world:

“Bo’ylaringga jon tasadduq,
Ikki zulfingga jahon.”

Here the word "hair" is expressed by the word "zulf", as in our classical poetry. This is also the product of the poet's traditional approach to ghazal.

Habib Sa'dulla continued the beautiful tradition that has been inherited to this day, approaching the issue of the image of hair and through it the depiction of delicate feelings in the human heart with his own style. He enriched it with rare finds and created beautiful specimens. In any case, in the poetry of Habib Sa'dulla, the expression of the delicate feelings of the human heart is felt. This is why fans who enjoy it feel a closeness between the poet's work and their own hearts.

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