

Analysis of Poetic Arts in the Creation of Abdullo Sher

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Abstract: This article talks about the poetic work of Abdulla Sher, a poet and translator. The poet's creative style, various forms used in poetry are revealed.

Key points: rhythm, poetic movements, metaphor, artistic imagery, artistic height.

Poems characteristic of Abdulla Sher's work correspond to the playful form of finger weight, and free weight prevails in it.

"Finger weight is a syllabic (syllabic) system of poetry because it assumes that each line has a certain number of syllables that are equal and proportionate. Rhythm in finger weight depends not on the quality of syllables, but on the number, secondly, on the consistency of the number of these syllables in busy verses, thirdly, on the division of syllables in each verse into rests in a certain order, and fourthly, on the formation of a short rhythmic pause at the end of each rest.¹

In the poetry of Abdulla Sher, we see that these rules of finger weight are not followed, in which the playful form takes precedence:

Yomg'ir yog'ar... Asta-asta

Yiriklashar tomchilar

Burchaklarda jon saqlagan

Qishni tinmay qamchilar.

("Yomg'ir yog'ar... Asta-asta". 1973)

As can be seen from these verses, the poet created a pattern of poetry in which the number of syllables and the order of rest are different, the structure of the verse, the system of rhymes, the tone and pauses are varied, using different forms of finger weight in his poems.

As proof of our opinion, we refer again to Umarali Normatov's article:

"Within the framework of traditions, it is possible to notice the emerging poetic gaze of the young poet, his unique voice. In particular, in his poems such as "Spring is to blame", "War", "Poet", "Groom", the young author made good use of the possibilities of finger weight, which we do not have a wide picture of at the moment, and was able to find new shades of traditional poetic rhythms.²

¹ Xudoyberdiyev E. Adabiyotshunoslikka kirish. -T "O'AJBNT" markazi. 2003 – 194

² Normatov U. "Thoughts about youth". "Culture of Uzbekistan" July 12, 1975, No. 56.

"Abdullah Sher mainly writes in finger weight and creates images within the limits of this weight. His poems are simple and playful, close to the spirit of folk songs and epics, and there is no complexity or formality in the poetic images. Fluency, playfulness of verses, expression of human experiences in a sincere and exciting way are among the factors that make reading the poet's poems impressive".³

In the process of artistic expression of the poet's poems, he also uses poetic metaphors.

"Transpositions, as a rule, enrich the poetic speech, create a new word or combination of words that expresses a new content in it. The poet individuates the object of the image by means of displacements and reveals it more clearly and brightly: the reader has a figurative image of it".⁴

*Ko 'rgach falak yoqqan olovni,
Kokil yoyib, maysa bel sirib,
Eritadi kumush qirovni
Asta quyosh rangiga kirib
(“Yozni olib”. 2002 y.)*

Here, the word "fire" is used in the sense of heat, i.e. the warmth of the sun, and the word "kokil" is used in the sense of grass leaves, and "kumush kirov" is used in the sense of morning dew, which increases the power of the word.

By means of such similar movements, the artist increases the imagery in the poetry, creates a clear image of the event in the reader. Most of the poet's poems consist of such images and imaginations.

In the poet's poem "Summer" we can find such translations: "Like a blue lake in a picture" Here "blue lake" means blueness, and "Pansyragan yellow world", "yellow world" means heat or sun taffeta.

Abdulla Sher skillfully used metaphors in his poems.

"Metaphor is based on the similarity between two objects or events (simulated and likened): the features, qualities, signs of the thing being compared are transferred to the thing being compared".⁵

If we look at the work of the poet, he uses metaphors to describe natural scenes:

*Yomg'ir yog'ar, goh bir tomchi
Ham iqlim, ham onadir;
Bir-birida yasharlar-u,
Bir-biridan tonadir.
(“Yomg'ir yog'ar”. 2002)*

The poet does not simply record the state of nature. While describing the dynamics of changes in nature, he draws a philosophical conclusion from it and finds a vital meaning. Rain is a mother for giving birth to babies, and an executioner for killing winter. The poet was able to use the signs and characteristics of the simile. The images and figurative features chosen by the poet are also created in a unique style.

"Thinking of art through the medium of images is its specific, i.e. defining characteristic as a species. An artist perceives the world by means of an artistic image, expresses the essence he perceives and his emotional reaction to what he perceives. In this sense, the image is considered a

³ Abdullaev O. "Yangi chashmalar". "Shark yulduzi", 1974, No. 12-227 B

⁴ Boboev T. Adabiyotshunoslikka kirish-T. "Uzbekistan". 2002. 326-B

⁵ Boboev T. Adabiyotshunoslikka kirish-T. "Uzbekistan". 2002. 326-B.

form of thinking, a method of literature and art; The way of thinking typical of literature and art is called "figurative thinking" because it thinks through images".⁶

In the example of Abdulla Sher's work, we can see the issues of imagery in his poem "Song about two women". In this poem, the poet describes the Great Patriotic War, its terrible consequences and the sad fate of people.

*Qishloq chetida, ikki ayol yashar,
Birida -yettimishlarda, biri-qirq yashar.
Biri-kelin, biri-qaynona.
Ular hanuz kutar mardona.
(“Ikki ayol haqida qo‘shiq”.1968)*

“In the ballad "Song about two women", the horrors of war are reflected in the psychological interpretation of two Uzbek women: a mother and a bride. The experiences and fate of these two women, one of whom is waiting for her son, the other with hope, without recognizing the black letter, is expressed in the ballad as a symbol of the sharp victory against fascism and war of looting”.⁷

The poet observes about the war in general, about its consequences, about the human feelings that are tested in difficult times, by embodying concrete women and their tragic fate. Well, about the issue in the same poem, for example, what a historian thinks: "In the Second World War, young men were mobilized to fight. During the war years, many fighters died in the battlefields, and as a result, after the war, many mothers were separated from their children, and women were separated from their spouses. In society "sad mother" and "single woman" categories were created.

As we can see, the scientist follows a completely different path from the poet, the scientist is interested only in generalized facts. A scientist does not think about the fate of a concrete person, but on the basis of generalizations and concepts, removing himself (abstracted) from it. But the poet and the scientist are thinking about the same problem. Only the poet generalizes the fate of concrete women by artistically describing (creating an image), the image becomes a form and method of thinking for him. A scientist studies many facts (concrete events, people, etc.) and draws scientific conclusions and generalizations based on their common characteristics. The poet tries to summarize a concrete fact only by individual description.

Abdulla Sher has the quality of devotion to such poetry. His devotion to poetry, tendency to philosophical observation, reflecting people's pain made him one of the devoted poets. He tried to make his poems poetically perfect in every way.

Poet Abdulla Sher paid great attention not only to the artistic structure of his poems, but also to the unity of form and content.

The artist's poems are characterized by depth of content, artistic excellence, and beauty of form. The poet himself expresses the following thoughts about form and content in the collection "Drops from the White Cloud":

"Any form expresses the content, but the form always retains its primary nature: the form is not put into the content, the content is put into the form".⁸

Poems related to Abdulla Sher's work are characteristic of free weight, and their content is dominated by philosophy. The poet tried to ensure the formal and substantive integrity of his

⁶ Kuronov D. Introduction to literary studies.-T. "People's heritage named after Abdullah Qadiri" publishing house. 2004. 49-50 BC

⁷ Zohidov V. Gems of world art. T: "Literature and art named after Gafur Ghulam" publishing house, 1980- 423 p.

⁸ Kabulov B. The beloved person of his time is his hero. Abdulla Sher's interview with "Caravan Call" newspaper..2013. No. 15, 16, 17

poems, which gave the reader spiritual and aesthetic pleasure and helped to increase the impact of the work.

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