

THE SYMBOL OF THE BUD IN THE WORKS OF ERKIN VAHIDOV

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Abstract:

This article discusses the reflection of the image of the bud found in the work of the Hero of Uzbekistan Erkin Vahidov.

Keywords

Erkin Vahidov, "Youth devan", bud, aruz, ghazal, love.

Introduction

A person who reads Erkin Vahidov's poems and ghazals is convinced that the poet is a real devil of nature. Because in the works of the poet's pen, the world of vegetation, the love for mother nature is blowing in the colors of colors, he skillfully decorates even the smallest details of nature in his creations, giving them life. From this, it is not difficult to notice how deeply the poet thinks, and what is more, he is an attentive observer of nature.

In this regard, the poet widely uses artistic arts such as metaphor, diagnosis, and revitalization. "Metaphor is, in a sense, the art of revitalization. One of the manifestations of metaphor is the ability to absorb human characteristics, thoughts, and actions into the inner world of things. These aspects are also clearly visible in the poetry of Erkin Vahidov. It can be said that in the work of the poet, it is possible to observe that inanimate objects are infused not only with human behavior, but also some emotions considered purely human with great delicacy and great skill¹. One of such inspired works is the poet's ghazal "Guncha". In the ghazal, the poet talks to Guncha from matla to praise, asks him questions, wants to know how he is doing:

A bud that tenderly caressed from under a leaf,

Why are you keeping a secret?

You know the bud, the rose has a bud for a while before it opens. At this time, it shows its beauty even more than when it was opened. A bud gently wrapped in its own leaves is like a beautiful girl wrapped in ibis, who charms everyone. The surrounding flowers are jealous of him. She bowed her head slightly like a shy girl. For this reason, it has become a tradition to compare beautiful girls in poetry.

In our people, a flower is love, love is a flower. We know who Yor is. Consequently, the concept of a flower acquired a divine meaning. Songs about flowers form a whole cycle in folk poetic works².

To understand Erkin Vahidov's work, you must have a strong imagination. So, you have entered a beautiful flower bed, and it is gently looking at you from among the leaves.

¹ [https://m.facebook.com/A. Mo'minov](https://m.facebook.com/A.Mo'minov). Erkin Vohidov ijodi haqida. 2020.

² <https://ziyo.uz.com>. Gul va bulbul. Xosiyat Bekmirzayeva.

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At that moment, a lover who was burning in agony saw her and began to question her, O beautiful flower, why is your head bowed, what is your secret, you are sad, your leaves are also born. In the stanza, the poet effectively used the state of the bud to express his thoughts, the bud is in a closed state, which is likened to the image of a sad person who keeps a secret.

Tell your secret, don't make your chest bleed too much.

Is this or the concept known to us called love?

The poet continues to ask questions, he found out that the bud has a secret, and now the poet guesses what this secret is. Tell me your secret, don't torture yourself too much, after all, let it be red blood, how much you are drowning in sorrow because of this, or it is obvious to all the hearts that are hurting you, connecting hearts together the secret of love? The secret has been revealed, so the pain that is tormenting the bud is love, he is in love, he is full of love, that is why he is sad, his head is down.

It's not a shame to love, everyone has this trade,

Don't blush too much, bud, don't bow your head.

The cause of the pain has been found, now it is necessary to cheer up the bud, even if it is a little. That's why he is advised, hey, it's not a shame to love, this trade is in everyone's head, don't be embarrassed by it, let it go, don't think, it's inappropriate to blush, don't bow your head so much. The stanza contains a subtle allusion to the redness of the bud. This is expressed through the combination "red a lot", besides, the combination "don't make your chest bleed a lot" in the above stanza indirectly refers to the color of the flower. Because this goal was achieved by describing the mental state and experiences of the bud.

Have you fallen in love with an unfaithful person like me?

Tell me, don't you care about the one you love?

The bud was encouraged, now the real reason is asked, after all, shouldn't a person full of love be shy of happiness? In the stanza, the questioner begins to describe his situation because he knows that the bud feels sorry for him. I'm in love with an unfaithful one, why is your lover such an unfaithful one? Tell me, or don't worry, do you care? It can be seen from this stanza that the lover who has been wronged by himself is addressing the bud with questions.

I see a drop of tear on your rosy cheek,

Come, let's grieve together, until we cry from house to house.

It is possible to know that this conversation is taking place in the morning, as the tear-like dew falling on the bud confirms this. You know that the most beautiful dews are on plants, flowers, tree leaves in the morning, which gives people a special pleasure. The dew on the flowers is really like their tears. The lover saw this and said, "Hey, I can see the tears on your cheeks, it's enough, don't cry, I'm a lover with a heart full of pain like you, you're suffering here alone, I'm somewhere else" Anger is crushing my heart, come, let's cry together, let's grieve together. In fact, the poet described the words and sufferings of lovers in such a vivid and emotional way that these words do not leave the hearts of lovers.

Erkin Vahidov's love poems are also worthy of attention. It is no exaggeration to say that the poet is a true successor of the ghazal genre. Poems such as "The nightingale cried at night" and "Bud" contain traditional ghazal symbols - the nightingale and rose, which enliven inventive tragic love, the symbols of Farhad and Majnun³.

I can't express love like you

My chest is full of pain, like the steppes.

You are also unable to open your heart to your loved one, that is my pain too. My heart is burdened by the fact that I didn't say this, it even reached the point of burning, it went out, my cries, their smoke, are rising from my chest. They are at such a level that you will think that they are vermin from the steppes and deserts.

In the ghazal, the suffix -cha, which gives a special tone and musicality to the rhyme, is also of special importance. , in the word ``yyghan", the adverb comes as a part of the adverb, while in the word ``kuyuncha", it means ``like a rabbit" and shows its level, and in the last praise, the word `` zida means limit and emphasis. This is also a sign of how rich our language is.

O bud, be patient and hope,

Hijran-u-Yor Jafaso is only for us.

The art of exclamation is used in the places where the ghazal refers to the bud, including in praise. They fell in love and fell in pain, and they got rid of the sadness in their hearts. Now the lover tells the bud to forget these sorrows, on the contrary, to endure it without pain, to live with the hope of a sweet future. And the ghazal ends with the high confidence that these pains and sorrows, sufferings and hijra will only last for us until now, these days will definitely pass, and those glorious moments we have been waiting for will come.

One of the most important aspects of poetry is the correct and effective use of inversion. Erkin Vahidov was a master of this. You can see this in the ghazal above. pay attention to the line "this or love is an obvious concept to us", as soon as you read it, a smile will run on your face from the cheerful, playful tone. Such verses can be found endlessly in the work of the poet.

The volume of this ghazal is 7 bytes, no pseudonym is used. Ghazal is important in terms of weight.

Because this ghazal is written in a weight that few artists apply. This is a special akhrab weight. It differs in its complex structure. For this reason, many did not write ghazals in this weight. Ghazals of this weight can be found only in the works of the most skilled poets. For example, there are examples of this in the works of our great poets such as Navoi and Babur.

³ <https://ilmlar.uz>. Erkin Vohidov hayoti va ijodi. Tarjimayi hol, she'rlari.

The first and third columns of this weight are equal to the literal (maʼuvlu // - - v) of "mafoiylun", and the 2nd and 4th columns are equal to the pure (foilotun // - v - -) form of "foilotun". For example:

Kul bam g ‘a bas ki gar dun g ‘am to shi yog ‘durub dur
Sab rim u yi de k`ul ham yem rul g ‘a li tu rub dur⁴
— — V / — V — — / — — V / — V — —

As you can see, this ghazal of the poet attracted our attention with its unique weight and structure. We can't help but once again praise the unique and brilliant talent of the poet.

References:

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⁴ Qurbonov A. Aruz vazni. — Namangan. 2021.