



THE ROLE OF LYRICAL GENRES AND FORMS IN KHURSHID DAVRON'S ESSAYS

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ABSTRACT

This article talked about the features of the essay, which is a relatively new genre in literature. Although this genre belongs to the epic type, sometimes it was thought that lyrical experiences, poetic passages were expressed in an unrestrained way and manifested some lyrical features. Such essays were noted in the work of the Uzbek poet Khurshid Davron, and his essays were subjected to analysis. In essays on the work of the poet, mainly patriotic, historical, spiritual and educational topics lead. Even in his essays, the poet artistically reflects his subjective attitude to reality or thought. His essays based on the ideological goal of the author, the experiences were expressed in prose, sometimes poetic.

KEYWORDS

The poet, mainly patriotic, historical, spiritual and educational topics lead.

INTRODUCTION

ESSAY (fr. *ezzaí* - experience, try) - a prose work in which the author's personal opinions on this or that issue (certain event, life situation, etc.) are described; literary genre. There are no restrictions on E.'s compositional construction or thematic aspect, it allows the author to literally freely

express his opinions and experiences. Thematically, historical, biographical, literary-critical, scientific-popular, etc. Another characteristic of E., which has manifestations, is that it does not claim to provide a complete solution to the problem, the problem is illuminated from the author's mind and heart



based on his life experience. Therefore, E. the personality of the author is in the center, the narrative will have a noticeable subjective coloring.

In an interview with journalist Marhabo Kochkarova, writer Shukur Kholmiraev's thoughts about essays clearly reveal the literary features of the genre: "As for the essay, this genre, despite being much younger than the narrative and essay genres, gives the writer a lot of freedom: that is, the writer of the essay describes the writer or to the events he describes - the same thing: as long as he openly expresses his attitude towards a certain period of human destiny (as in an essay), he has the opportunity to freely write his personal opinions even out of some emotion born in his heart. . So, it can be said that the essay genre is a genre-depicting method that grew out of the middle of an essay and a story.

While studying Khurshid Davron's work, despite his poetry, his essays cannot be ignored. The author wrote many essays on various topics, especially historical ones. His collection "Imagination of Samarkand" consists of historical and educational novels, which includes more than 20 essays. Essay, as stated above, is a relatively free genre. It cannot be called a complete work of fiction or publicistic or scientific work. Essays can contain elements and features characteristic of all language styles. If we talk about Khurshid Davron's creations in this genre, we often see that reality is mixed with emotion based on the creator's opinion. In them, the author appears as

a historian, publicist, writer and poet. Based on the scope of our research, below we want to talk about the poems in the author's essays. We know that the work does not have to be in a poetic form in order to convey a lyrical image. Especially when the experiences are very deep, the emotion is passionate, in most cases, poets can withdraw or abandon the weight and rhyme, the poetic form in general. When we look at the essays of Khurshid Davron, we see that the most painful tones of the creator, the feelings of love for the country, self-awareness, honoring history, were freely expressed in prose and poetry according to the poet's desire. The events given in the essay are true due to the poet's interest in historical topics and his detailed study of them. But we can see the expression of lyricism in the epic images because of the strong emotion in the narration of the events, the subjective attitude of the author. And often such emotional experiences are connected to the poem. For example, in the poet's essay "Azhodlar yodi" (badia), the author cites many historical events, arguments, and philosophical thoughts. But all of them come from the heart of the poet, and because they are spoken by his tongue, lyrical expression and poetic artistry are evident. The text reads: "You are our homeland and the history of the soil around it is the path of great development, the great scientists whose talent in science and tradition spread to the world, the poets whose pen made the stone weep is the history of the enlightenment of the geniuses who spread the glory of this country to the world due to their genius powers. Or the end of the essay is given lyrical experiences: "There is a belief that



when a person dies, his soul turns into a bird." Do not scare the birds that come and land near you, maybe they will tell us a much needed wisdom, cool our aching heart and soothe our aching soul.

Mozi's birds fly,

They come from far away, tired and thirsty

They see me and laugh,

They land on lightning, lightning fades.

Mozi's birds are circling and crying,

Waiting for a safe place in Konmok.

And I stand staring and wondering

Holding my hand higher than the blades...

Taking advantage of the wide genre of the essay, Khurshid Davron gives free rein to his thoughts and inner experiences. In fact, the poet is not given the right to explain his poem. But because the essay is a free creation, it knows no limits. Therefore, essays written by poets can express literary, journalistic, and sometimes political opinions, and at the end, lyrical experiences related to the topic can be poetically expressed. The above poetic passage also mentions the birds of the mozi. Perhaps, if the essay had not been given a prose description before the poem, we would not have known that these birds are the spirits of our ancestors. Essays appear as perfect works of art in the works of Khurshid Davron. As a creative writer, he also creates impressive plots and perfect characters in them. In the description of subjective relationships, he expresses his lyrical experiences sometimes in prose, sometimes in poetry. The poetic examples in them are created based on the content of the essay. For example, the poet's essay "Border of the Motherland" consists entirely of a description of lyrical

experiences. In it, the poet expresses his thoughts mixed with emotions, his sorrows and dreams with pain, and in them lyricism prevails over epic features: "Homeland does not mean only the towns and villages where he was born, the ancient gardens around them, the fields close to his heart, and at the same time, there is no limit. Only a patriot is a person who feels pain in his heart and cold shame on his face due to the fate of children dying from black labor in cotton fields, manuscripts lying yellow and dusty in damp rooms, women walking into the grass without finding a way, drying sea, polluted rivers. Or "Our language is also our homeland. After all, every flower, every grass, every wood, every bird and animal, every mountain and garden has a name. When we mention their name, they "brighten up" in front of our eyes with all their splendor, sentences like "are examples of such lyrical images. The author's book "Imagination of Samarkand" contains more than twenty essays under the headings "Azhodlar Yodi", "Ochmagan ovog, somgangan blood", "Bibikhanim's story or unfinished epic", "Samarkand Imagination", most of them contain poems of various forms and themes related to the theme of the essay. excerpts are given. Some of them were later included in various poetry collections of the poet. Poems in the essays are important in expressing the pathos of the genre, the essence of the subject, and conveying enlightenment to the reader through emotions. For example, at the end of the essay "Garden of the Grandfathers of History" in the book, there are poems "Mirkarim Osim Yadi" and "I read many books of history" (to



Boriboi Akhmedov) dedicated to the writer and historian who made their worthy contributions to history. Also, in the essay "Bibikhanim's Story or Unfinished Epic", written by the poet on the topic of history, poems such as "The Story of Tantana and the Fourth Porter", "The Word of Abulkhay", "From the Unfinished Epic" served to increase the effectiveness of the poems, express the feelings of the poet, and bring his thoughts to an end. Also, the artist's spiritual-educational essays such as "Hold the Shoulders", "Ya about Enlightenment", "Ochmagan voz, sonmagan blood", "Musavvir bolmak ersang", etc., contain fragments of poems and poems that are the result of some lyrical experiences. Examples of lyrics such as "Ona deymyz Vatanni", "If I collect the stones thrown at my people", "Oibek's poem", "And finally, the seventh poem" (Isfandiyorga) are among them.

In general, the essay is an epic genre. However, as stated in many literature textbooks, although the characteristics of existing literary types differ from each other, all three literary types - lyrical, epic, and dramatic - are manifested to a certain extent in literary genres, regardless of which type they belong to. As mentioned in the article, this is especially evident in the essay, which is a relatively new genre in literature. It can be said that the recognition of the essay as a free genre by writers and literary experts is based on these characteristics. A publicist, a poet, and a writer can turn this genre into a leading genre in their work.

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