

SINGER OF LOYALTY AND KINDNESS– “ZULFIYA”

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Annotation: This article is about the life and work of Zulfiya, a famous and talented Uzbek poetess who touched the complex feelings of the heart of an ordinary person, who valiantly fought for the equal rights of Eastern women in society.

Key words: poetry, art, talent, content, love, way of life, patience, interest in life, pure feelings.

In the history of mankind, only writings written in the form of poems have been considered to belong to the art of words. Although prose works were created even in ancient times, they were considered not to belong to fine art or fiction. The fact that the poem is built on the basis of a certain internal order, that it is not like a simple conversation, and that not everyone can express their thoughts and feelings in this way, gives it a kind of mystery and classic status. This view prevailed all over the world. In particular, Zulfiya was a famous and talented Uzbek poetess, who touched the complex feelings of the heart of an ordinary person, who valiantly fought for the equal rights of Eastern women in society.

Zulfiya Israilova (March 1, 1915 - August 1, 1996) - Uzbek poetess, journalist, translator, public figure known as "Zulfiya". People's poet of Uzbekistan (1965) and Hero of Socialist Labor (1984).

In 1931, she entered the Women's Pedagogical Institute and graduated in 1934. In 1935, he entered the graduate school of the Institute of Language and Literature under the Committee of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR.

In 1938-1940, he was an editor at the Publishing House of Youth and Adolescent Literature, the head of the department at the State Publishing House of Uzbekistan (1941-1950), the head of the department at the magazine "Women of Uzbekistan" (see "Saodat" magazine). 1950-53), worked as editor-in-chief (1954-1985). His first poem was published in "Ishchi" newspaper in 1931. First, in 1932, a collection of poems "Life Leaflets" was published. After that, his poetry books "Temiroy" (1934), "She'rlar", "Girls' Song" (1939) were published. The brilliance of Zulfia's poetic work is associated with the collections "They called him Farhad" (1943), "Days of Hijran" (1944) and "Hulkar" (1947). Especially the poems written after the untimely death of

Hamid Olimjon (1944), full of spiritual series and heartaches, indicate that serious changes took place in Zulfia's work.

Through the depiction of his personal tragedy, he expressed the pain and suffering of the people who came out of the Second World War with great losses and losses. The decrees of the Soviet Union on art and literature announced at the end of the 1940s caused great damage to Uzbek literature. Zulfia was criticized as a singer of pessimistic moods and pessimistic experiences. After that, he, like other pen brothers, moved on to writing poems expressing the "ideas of the time". But soon, as a poet and journalist who knows the life of Uzbek women well, she wrote poems and journalistic articles about her friends, called them to social activism, and fought for their human rights not to be violated.

In the second half of the 1950s, he actively participated in the movement of Asian and African writers under the slogan of peace and international solidarity, and visited many countries of the world. Her trip to India, Egypt, Japan and neighboring republics left a deep mark on the poet's work. Poems such as "Mushoira", "My son, there will be no war", "The dead of Kazakhstan", "The picture I did not draw" brought fame to Zulfia. The scope of life depicted in Zulfia's poems has expanded, and scenes of the life of foreign peoples have also entered her work. From the 70s, a rainbow of new colors appeared in the depiction of national life in his work, authenticity and emotion increased. The principle of philosophical perception of reality, which began with the poetic bouquet "Thoughts" (1965), continued in the poetry books "Visol" (1972), "Years, years..." (1975), showing the beginning of a period of real artistic growth in the poet's work. He returned to the epic genre and created the epic "Sunny Pen" (1970), dedicated to the last trip of Uzbek Oybek. At the same time, the poet wrote a series of poems dedicated to children ("Lolaqizgaldoq", 1975).

Zulfia devoted an important part of her life to studying and publishing Hamid Olimjon's literary heritage. As an integral part of this process, he wrote the libretto for the puppet theater play "Semurg" (in collaboration with S. Somova) and the opera "Zaynab and Amon" based on the poet's epic "Semurg or Parizod and Bunyod". The popularity of the poet's poems is not accidental. Since her childhood, she was distinguished by the fact that she was a girl who looked at the world with an eye of wonder and noticed its aspects that others could not see. On top of that, the environment in her family ignited the passion for artistic creativity in young Zulfia. The poet remembers her childhood like this: "They called my father... Israel degrez. My father was a hard-working blacksmith. I always enjoyed my father's

profession as a fire companion. There was no one as powerful as my father for me. I used to be amazed when I saw the irons in my father's hand and spread lightning. His hands were able to shape a piece of iron that had turned into a coal into the desired shape and turn it into something necessary for a person. I still dream of being like my father, but I can't, it's harder to get into a person's heart than working with iron, and not everyone can set the heart on fire like lightning... My mother, according to her own words, "all over - inside smoke" was from women. He was quiet and dreamy all the time, but I knew that his thoughts and thoughts were not dull, that he was mute and weak. The sadness in his soul and the sadness in his voice were just a characteristic of his character. I couldn't believe how many songs and legends, epics and tales my mother knew. These magical legends and fairy tales gave us peace of mind, captivated us, and acquired a new charm every time. I am sure that my mother, an ordinary woman who did not cross the threshold and did not go out, awakened in my heart the feeling of magic for the word that is capable of creating miracles, that opens up the world to the eyes, and leads a person to beauty..."

Zulfia's poetry is a creation that drank water from such pure springs. For this reason, his poems about peace, about emigration that can surprise the human psyche, about a strange state of nature will not leave anyone indifferent. Therefore, the poetry of the poetess, which is typical for all women, all mothers, all lovers, will never become old. The bright star of honest human feelings shines in his works. Among the people "Oydinda", "Sensiz", "Yurak", "Falak", "Bahor keldi seni so'roqlab", "O'g'irlamang qalamim bir kun", "Bo'm-bo'sh qolibdi bir varaq qog'oz" kabi she'rlari, "O'g'lim, sira bo'lmaydi urush", "Mushoira" kabi she'rlari mashhur. "Uni Farhod der edilar", "Quyoshli qalam", "Xotiram siniqlari" the author of lyrical and lyric-epic epics. In 1935, she married the poet Hamid Olimjon and wrote many sad poems after his untimely death. He translated samples of the works of Pushkin, Lermontov, Nekrasov, L. Ukrainka, V. Inber and many other poets into Uzbek. Zulfia's poetry is filled with passionate love for nature and humanity, its integral part and highest peak. In his poems, nature is embodied in light colors, bright colors and symbols. Zulfia's lyrics, performed with nobility, courage, true national pride, sincere feelings and respect for nature and people, rich colors and unexpected new symbols, shake the heart of the reader and strengthen the faith of humanity in the future. A talented poetess and writer, a keen connoisseur of the human heart, she created works in various genres: epics, ballads, elegies, prose poems, stories,

essays, journalistic articles and newspaper reports. Many of his poems were devoted to the struggle for peace and friendship of the peoples of the USSR. During the war, he wrote patriotic poems. He also wrote librettos for operas by Uzbek composers, for example, the libretto for the opera "Zaynab and Amon". At the same time, she also wrote a fairy-tale-stage work based on the theme of the epic "Semurg" written by her husband Hamid Olimjon.

The poetess was awarded many state awards for her literary and social activities.

To sum up, Zulfiya's entire poetic work is an anthem of inspiration for the land of Uzbekistan, an anthem of human labor, an anthem for love and justice on earth.

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