

ARTISTIC FUNCTIONS OF LYRIC LETTER IN ERKIN
VOKHIDOV'S EPISTLES

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Abstract: *Lyrical letters occupy a special place in modern Uzbek poetry. They are created not only as independent works but also as compositional elements within the artistic structure of lyric-epic poems. In this regard, Erkin Vakhidov's poems "Nido" and "Orzu Chashmasi" are of particular interest. In "Nido," there is a letter from a young son to his father fighting in the war, while in "Orzu Chashmasi" a love letter appears. The article reveals the functions of these letters in reflecting the psychology of the lyrical hero.*

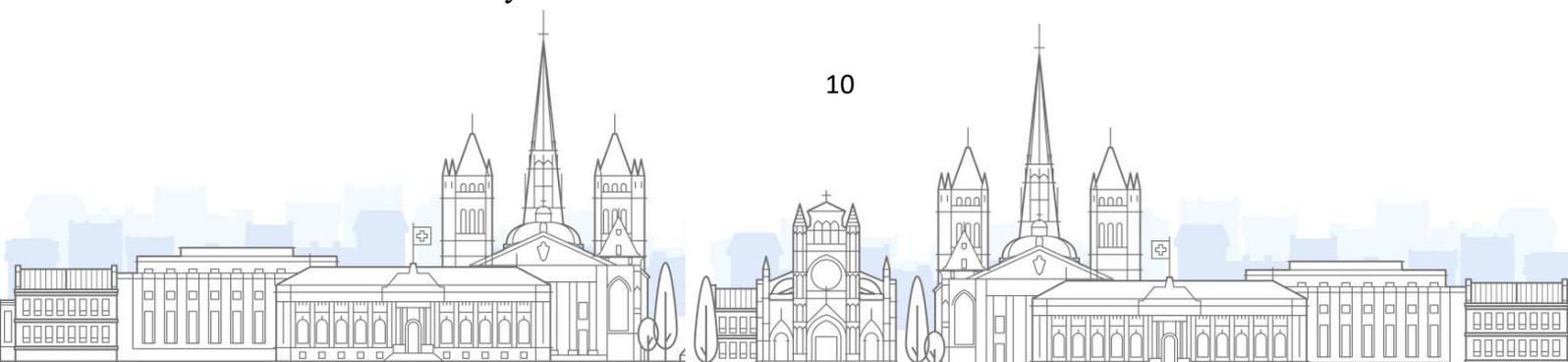
Keywords: *lyrical letter, lyrical hero, addressee, addresser, love letter, metaphor, compositional function.*

Lyrical letters have a certain place in new Uzbek poetry. Our observations show that such letters are embedded in the artistic structure of modern epics and perform a compositional function. In particular, the letters in the epics "Nido" and "Orzu chashmasi" by the Hero of Uzbekistan Erkin Vohidov, which are a phenomenon in 20th-century Uzbek literature, confirm our observations.

The epic "Nido" contains letters written by a father at the front to his son, and by a son to his father. The initial letter came from the father. The work presents the adapted form - content of this letter. That is, it reflects the feelings of a father who was dying and dying on the battlefields, who was shot in the leg in one of such battles and was treated in a military hospital. He tells his son the details of the battle and that victory is near, and at the end of the letter he advises his son to study well:

Bu kun yana xat olganmiz,
Ajoyib xat,
Gospitaldan chikkan emish sog'-salomat,
Boshidagi jarohati bitgan emish,
Hatto o'rni bilinmasdan ketgan emish.
Berlin tomon tushar endi yo'lim debdi.
Xat so'ngida yaxshi o'qi, o'g'lim, debdi [1, 411].

The next letter is addressed to the father: it reflects the longing feelings of a son who misses his father very much:



Shu kun tunda uch chiziqli daftarimga,
Oro berib katta-katta harflarimga,
Xira chirok yorug'ida ko'z ishkalab –
Dadamga xat yozmoq uchun surdim qalam:
“Dadajon!”

Men sizni juda sog'indim.
Sog'indim ikkala ko'zim bilan teng.
Kelib qolarmishsiz ertami-indin,
Ayam shunday dedi,
Rostmi shu, ayting?! [1, 411]

The letter begins with the son's feelings full of longing. The boy, who has just started school and misses his father "as much as both eyes", has high confidence, great hope: he eagerly awaits his father's arrival.

Dada,
U kun sizni tushimda ko'rdim.
Oq otda keldingiz,
So'radingiz suv.
Men buni ayamga gapirib berdim.
Dadang keladi, deb aytdi,
Rostmi shu?.. [1, 411]

The son longs for his father to such an extent that he even dreams of his father coming on a white horse. This strengthens the son's faith in his father's safe return from the war.

Rustamning akasi urushdan qaytdi,
Qo'ltiqtayog'i bor,
Bir oyog'i yo'q,
Rustam aytib berdi:
Ataka payti
Tizzasidan olib ketgan emish o'q...
Xol aka qaytgandi uyga to'satdan,
O'g'li, dadajon, deb chopib kelibdi.
Ota kuchay desa qo'li yo'q ekan,
Tik turgan joyida yig'layveribdi.
Darsga kelmay qoldi
Tunov kun Tal'at,
Muallim urishsa turaverdi jim.
Dadasidan kelgan ekan qora xat.

Hammamiz yig'ladik,
Hatto muallim...[1, 412]

The content of the letter reveals that it contains life-like details. The boy also tells his father about the hardships that the war has brought upon the people: Rustam's brother, who lost a leg and returned from the war with a crutch, and Khal's brother, who returned from the war without both arms, sadly tells his father. Worst of all, he receives a letter from Talat's father, which shocks the entire village.

Dadajon!
Sizga o'q tegmasin hecham,
Men uchun xam tezrok kayting salomat,
Buvim aytgan,
Agar men tilak qilsam,
Tilagim bo'larmish doim ijobat.
Rost aytaman,
Sizni juda sog'indim,
Sog'indim ikkala ko'zim bilan teng,
Kelib qolasizmi, ertami-indin?
Kutaman,
Dadajon,
albatta keling" [1, 412]

The son, writing about this, wishes his father that the arrows would be far away, that he would return from the battlefields in good health.

The letter written by the heroine of the epic "Orzu Chashmasi" Orzu to her lover is noteworthy. In fact, this centuries-old tradition, which began with folk epics ("Alpomish", "Ravshan"), was successfully continued in Uzbek classical literature. Therefore, the incorporation of letters into the structure of epics is evident in Alisher Navoi's epic "Farhod and Shirin". It contains letters from Farhod to Shirin, and from Shirin to Farhod. Such a letter is also included in this epic by Erkin Vohidov. The heroine of the work is a girl named Orzu, who sends a letter to a stranger who has kindled a flame of love in her heart:

Nomingni ham bilmayman, yigit,
Maktub yozdim va lekin senga.
Sayilgohda u kun ko'rdim-u,
Yuragimda yondi alanga.
Senga maktub yozmas edim ham,
Qizga ishkdan so'z ochmoq ordir.
Lekin netay o'rtanib sevsam,

Aytmasga ne ilojim bordir?! [1, 389]

In fact, girls sending letters to boys is unconventional and not very compatible with the Eastern mentality. Nevertheless, the heroine of the epic, Orzu, finds the courage to write such a letter. From the above lines, it becomes clear that she met a stranger at a picnic and felt a warm feeling of affection for him. She is the first to know that a girl cannot express her love. However, the fire of love that ignited the girl's heart makes her take up a pen.

O'sha kuni yonib kuylading,
shunda mening ham qalbim.

Ayt-chi, yigit,
Kimni o'ylading,
Kuylaganing kim edi?
Ayt, kim?

Kim o'rtadi hajrida seni,

Kimga orzung bo'lmoq muyassar? [1, 390]

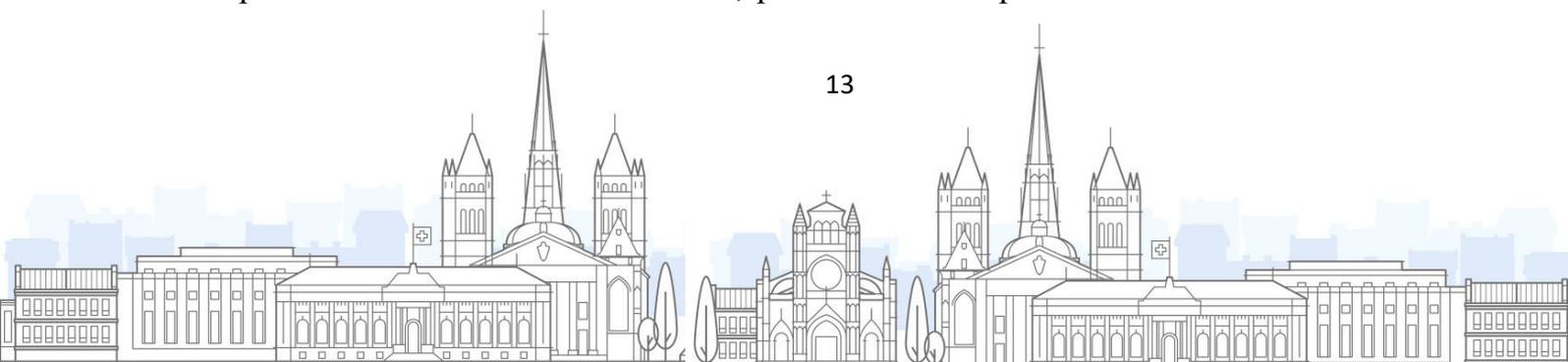
The content of the following lines shows that the young man sang a song in the street. The melodies of this song aroused love in the girl's heart. However, the girl had many questions: who was the beauty in the song sung by the stranger?

Quvonardim,
Ey, tog' lochini.
Topgan bo'lsang baxtingni agar.
Men esam-chi,
Shaydoying bo'lib,
Yoding bilan yashayman mudom.
Xatim olsang
Yetkazsin gulim

Seni sevgan Orzudan salom [1, 390].

“Tog' lochini” is a metaphor used in relation to a young man. If someone has kindled a fire in the heart of a young man, if he has created love, then the girl Orzu is happy from the heart. She is ready to cherish his love in her heart for a lifetime and live with his memory. With such a mood and feelings of loyalty, the girl ends the letter. At the end of the letter, it is revealed who it was sent from. In this regard, the addressee of this letter is also clear. The poetic letter ends in the style of “Greetings from the Dream who loves you”.

It seems that the letters of the son to the warrior father, Orzu's lover, included in the epics “Nido” and “Orzu chashmasi”, performed a compositional function. At the same



time, the letters, which were filled with feelings of longing, also served to express the lyrical hero's spiritual suffering and childhood dreams.

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