

# Uzbek Poetry of the Independence Period and Salim Ashur's Work

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**Annotation:** In this article, the poetry of the independence period is given. The attitude towards the literature of this period is expressed. Some poems of Salim Ashur are analyzed.

**Keywords:** independence literature, Salim Ashur, literary process, national spirit.

The word, which is the main weapon of literature, has incomparable power. In the human spiritual world, the contribution of the word is incomparable. Special scientific teaching about literature first appeared within the field of philosophy. Famous philosophers have expressed their views on their relationship to literature. For example, the Greek philosopher Plato (427-374 BC) expressed his opinion about literature and emphasized its educational importance. According to the words of Plato, works written in literature should be divided into three large groups. In his opinion, if the creator speaks on his own behalf, it will be "lyrics", if the creator describes the participation of others without his participation in the process of events, it will be "drama", if the creator uses both of these methods in his work it will be an "epic". [1:26]

Looking at the ancient history of literature, we realized that poetry is its heart. Literature without poetry, without its beautiful glosses cannot be imagined. Therefore, each period has its own poetry and poets. The work of these poets shows the main picture of the poetry of this period.

Uzbek literature also went through an ancient historical stage. This historical stage was the basis for the creation of today's literature and the development of our poetry. It is known that today's poetry was written under the influence of yesterday's literature. Therefore, today's poets are well-versed in our classical literature. That is why our literature of the independence period developed in a state saturated with classical traditions.

The literature of each nation is also important because it has its own literary process. In particular, the Uzbek people have achieved some achievements with the examples of fine art created in the Uzbek literature of the New Era, which is considered their national spiritual treasure.

Uzbek literature during the period of independence developed in the 90s of the 20th century. At the heart of the works written in this period, the song of freedom is the main idea. The creators of this era deserve special attention for their self-confidence and determination. They created examples of creativity filled with the dream of freedom and the gospel of independence in spirit and heart.

Uzbek literature of the period of independence came to the field as a process that was spiritually nourished by our classical literature of many millennia. Renewals in the artistic thinking of the literature of the period of independence, in particular, poetry, began to take root in the 60s of the 20th century, but reached their height in the 80s.

By the 90s of the 20th century, the poetry of the independence period was formed as a separate stage of literature with the spirit of nationalism. The changes in poetry in the mid-1990s are particularly notable for the fact that the national spirit and national consciousness acquired a completely new aesthetic image. S.Raimova said: "The view of our national poetry after independence was enriched with updates in terms of the style of expression, genre composition, system of images, as a result of the reflection of intellectual ideas" [2:347].

Modern Uzbek poetry has grown significantly both in form and content during the years of independence. Our artists thanked us for achieving independence and created poems glorifying these great and historic days. Lyrical genres have occupied unique places in Uzbek literature. From the spirit of poetry, we understood that the poems of the independence period served to sing the joy of our people, their faith in the future, and songs of gratitude. In the words of N.Egamkulova: "In order for the artistic image to be high, the level of the reader and the literary critic of the work must also grow in such a way. In the reader's thinking, the level of acceptance of artistic work will be a factor in determining the power of artistic literature" [3: 377]. Poetry is one of the first to understand the social environment in any era. Poets expressed the changes of their time through poems. The poets of the period of independence made a worthy contribution to the development of our literature by using subtle and meaningful findings in their poems.

Every era has its own artists. Such famous artists serve to sing about the social situation of their time and the changes of time. At the same time, they live together with the thoughts and aspirations of their people and live in harmony with them. It cannot be exaggerated to say that such creators are the eyes and words of their time. While they cannot imagine their works without the concerns of the times, they do not depict their lives without the pain of the people. Therefore, such creators expressed their attitude and opinions on life events.

In the literature of the independence period, such artists, especially poets, appeared in many places. The creators of this period glorified the social environment of their time, the sorrows and worries of the people, and the joys of the time.

The literature of the independent state, especially poetry, opened a wide field for creativity. In contrast to the literature of the former Soviet period, the literature of the independence period was dominated by the spirit of free thinking and libertarianism. Every creative person has their own opinion and worldview, and they were able to tell the truth in their works and creations. The literature of the independence period and the history of Uzbek literature produced mature poets with their own words.

In the poems of such poets as Abdulla Oripov, Erkin Vahidov, Rauf Parfi, Shavkat Rahman, Muhammad Yusuf, Halima Khudoyberdiyeva, Azim Suyun, Usman Azim, Ikram Atamurod, Abduvali Qutbiddin, Aziz Said, Iqbal Mirza, Bahrom Rozimhammad, Fakhriyor, Zebo Mirza, Khosiyat Rustamova, Halima Ahmad, Sirojiddin Sayyid, Salim Ashur, Rustam Musurman, independence and gratitude for freedom formed the main idea. These creators recognized the independence of the Motherland as the greatest blessing and

instilled this spirit in all their works. They always praised these happy events with pride and lived with feelings of gratitude. These delicate feelings resounded in their poems. With all their skills, they left works with a new spirit and poetic examples to the representatives of the new generation.

The poetry of the independence period also differed from our classical poetry in that it did not consist only of exhortations. Illumination of the scenes of the human psyche took the lead in the poetry of this period. During this period, many artists appeared in the field of literature. The main idea of the creation of most of them reflected the freedom of the Motherland. In fact, our poets had already prepared the groundwork for these ideas.

For example: if we pay attention to the content of Erkin Vahidov's poem "Country" written in 1960, it should be noted that all the beautiful lines of this poem are dedicated to the Motherland, its priceless happiness. Even if we express the national anthem and its pricelessness in thousands of languages, it is not enough if we raise the price of each sprouted tree. Because the joy of every person who sees the beauty of the Motherland is boundless. His eyes light up with joy and this light looks at the world with different eyes. In the words of the poet:

Bog'laringni sayr etganimda,

Sen bor eding qalbda Vatanim.

Bog' husniga she'r bitganimda,

Uni dastlab senga atadim.

Minglab tilda madhingni so'zlar,

Bunda o'sgan har bitta daraxt.

Nur emadi millionlab ko'zlar,

Ko'kdan sening husningga qarab[4:6].

It appeared due to the uplifted mentality and spiritual maturity, freedom and independence in the literature of the independence period. Independence gave new life to all fields and opened wide borders to Uzbek poetry. Each poet got his free pen and free speech.

Great talents are born in every era and they live worthy of their time. The owners of such talents are completely different from others in their ability to perceive and understand the essence of contemporary events. With these characteristics, they live in the front line. Abdulla Oripov is one of such priceless poets who has a natural talent. By creating in a language that ordinary people can understand, and with sincere words, he won a worthy place in the hearts of the people. He was considered one of the most powerful and unique representatives of the literature of the independence period, and lived with a sense of gratitude for the unique opportunities provided by the independence. The philosopher puts forward ideas in his poem "Oqar Daryo". The poet expresses his faith in the future of the Motherland to the wider world. While rejoicing over

the independence of Uzbekistan, he firmly believes that it will become the envy of the whole world. This poem, written in the days when we gained independence, sounds like it was written yesterday. Although it has been 31 years since the poem was written, it has not lost its value:

Bu zamin kengga keng, torga tordir,

Ko'klarga uchgudek qanotlaring bor.

Ishon o'z kuchingga, jon O'zbekiston!

Parvozing hur bo'lgay erking barqaror[5:54].

In this poem, the poet appeals to his homeland, which has achieved independence, and calls on it to move forward and firmly believe in its own strength. It is explained how wide this land is for broad-minded people and how narrow it is for narrow-minded people. These words put dreams in the heart of a poetry lover. He is proud to be born and live in such a great country. A sense of pride prompts him to be girded with straight figures and a tight waist.

The invaluable opportunities of independence had an impact on the creativity of the representatives of the next generation. Representatives of the new generation who entered the field of poetry were inspired by independence and sang with pride. One of such free-spirited poets, Salim Ashur, should be highlighted. Salim Ashur entered our poetry with new tones. He opened a new page in our poetry with his unique style. The poet created the Independence Nasheed in harmony with his philosophical and spiritual experiences as a main idea in his poems.

Talents are also praised for having their own words in any situation. It is necessary to form them, start them on a good path and educate them. Salim Ashur was one of those talents who, following the teachings of his teachers, was able to apply them in life, in a word, he received the prayers of his teachers and entered our literature with good intentions.

A true poet sings the pain of the people. He is with the pain of the people and feels this pain from the bottom of his heart. In his writings, feelings of sympathy blow. At the same time, meaningful thoughts which include his life experiences, are also surprising. In the literature of the independence period, the interpretation of such poetic lines in a new spirit acquires a special meaning in the work of Salim Ashur.

O'zingni qo'lga ol, bo'lgil xotirjam,

Boladek ko'ringay bu kekxa olam.

Hammaga yetgaydir navbat va haram,

Zinhor to'g'ri yo'ldan adashtirmasin[6:81]

A person who implements Salim Ashur's advice will learn to walk on the right path without going astray. He advises us to be patient and content to achieve all our goals. In the poems of Salim Ashur, we observe the joy and happiness of the blessings of independence, unlimited opportunities and privileges.

An artist who truly loves his country gives all his love and creativity to it. He considers it a great happiness to serve the country. We can observe exactly such feelings in Salim Ashur's poems. He is infinitely grateful that the cause of independence gave meaning to his life. Because of independence, the wind touched my chest, the sun came to my head, I said with joy that the sun of nature blessed my children with its light. The poet describes his country in such a beautiful way that the hearing ear is amazed and praises Allah for being born in this land. He proudly states that this country is home to fertile lands like Alpomish, and that due to its generosity, the musicians have earned sustenance from its land. The soil is so fertile and magical that even in an abandoned hole, flowers and herbs sprout. This definition and description of the poet's homeland should be noted separately. The poet's views on the Motherland were manifested in new interpretations. He said that even the basil flower dominates the tables and the independence cause gives different and special expressions. Such beautiful similes are expressed in Salim Ashurni's poem "Yurtim Mening". It is not difficult to find out that the poet dedicated this poem as much as possible to the Motherland and its beauty:

Alpomishlar ulg'aydi beshiklarda,  
Musichalar rizq teradi eshiklarda,  
Gul-u giyoh unar tirqish, teshiklarda,  
Tuprog'ini otam suygan yurtim mening.

Men hayotni taniganman non hididan,  
Balki ayron, balki rayhon, yo tutidan.  
Adashganlar yo'l so'rar hatto itidan,  
Suvlarini onam suygan yurtim mening[7:16].

Salim Ashur has a special place in the new development stage of independence poetry. He is also remarkable for his ability to use appropriate words in his poems. The poet describes the events he experienced in sincere and vital tones. Salim Ashur, who was brought up in a simple and friendly family, embodied the simple lifestyle in his poems with unique images. He describes his unique achievements and successes in ordinary village life. The great responsibilities of loving and honoring the country are depicted in a sincere spirit. In Salim Ashur's poem "Yurtim mening" we can see the specific subtleties of the Uzbek way of life. He wrote the complicated and hectic lifestyle of the village people and the life of people whose hearts are full of joy. He says that even though such passionate people work tirelessly in such a hard way of life, they never leave the book in their hands, they are always fighting for freedom. It is true that the sun shines on the chest of our people because of freedom and independence. The poet says that the sun that shone on the country, along with all his compatriots, also spread its light on his children. The poet is proud that not only he, but also his children were born in this country. He says that because of independence, new tones and meanings entered his work, and his spirit and pen were completely freed. Because of the

independence, the roofs of our houses were luxurious and high, sparks of hope filled our hearts, and the whole world recognized our country called Uzbekistan and the Uzbek people:

G'oz chopdim, poda boqdim, titdim kitob,  
Ozodlikka kim berdi, kim bermadi tob,  
Mana endi ko'kragimga tegdi oftob,  
Farzandimga quyosh tutgan yurtim mening.

Yo'llarimiz tutashadi bitta yo'lda,  
Amir Temur tutgan mayoq yuksak qo'lda,  
O'z tomini baland tutgan o'ng-u so'lda,  
Dunyoga nomin aytgan yurtim mening! [7:16]

Salim Ashur is an independent child. His unique poems served to describe the country as it is. Salim Ashur's poem known as "Tashkent Manzumasi" talks about the great news that happened in the city of Tashkent due to independence. The poet used the example of the city of Tashkent to write about the great changes that have taken place in our country.

Istiqlol kuch berdi-zo'r navqironsan,  
Vatan quchog'iga baland qo'rg'onsan,  
Jahon ayvonida mangu omonsan.  
Kelajak yo'llaring yorug'dir ayon,  
Bosh kentim yangitdan bo'lding namoyon.

[8:150]

In conclusion, it should be noted that Salim Ashur with his colorful works and colorful poems opened a new page in the poetry of the independence period. We observed in the poet's work the skill of depicting the life of ordinary people realistically, without any paints. Salim Ashur's poems serve to educate the young generation in the spirit of patriotism and patriotism undoubtedly.

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