

# Interpretation of the issue of time and personality in Oydin Oydiyeva's lyrics

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**Annotation:** This article will reveal the theme of the period and personality of the poet Oydin Oydiyeva. Poetic lyrics analyze the subject of war, poems depicting the tragedy of the last century in the 1970's and 1980's.

**Keywords:** period, poetic image, lyrical hero, poetic expression, lyrical creation

In modern lyrics, the lyrical hero is an example of high ethnic values, patriotism, purity, love for the land, and attitudes toward the past and the future. Nationality in a new spirit has entered the work of the foremost figures of our poetry today. Poets have produced a number of lyrical works on such topics as freedom and civil duty, conscience and loyalty, humanity, morality, love. In this creative process, our female poets, such as Oydin Khaliyeva, Halima Godoyberdiyeva, Gulchehra Nurullaeva, and Zeb'u'lun Mirzayeva, were actively active. Through the poet's image, they showed good results in giving such qualities as spiritual perfection, loyalty, and spiritual sleep in the heart of the land and the anguish of the nation.

"... The breath of poetry, the lyrical heroic spiritual world of the processes that took place in the spiritual world of that era, is an art property that is wounded by sleeping landscapes. Therefore, it is not true to imagine or study poetry separately from the character of the times." As a child living with <sup>1</sup> patriotism, ethnicity, language, and ideology, the depiction of spiritual and psychological situations is skillfully presented in the work of the sweet-looking poet Oydin Haggai.

"This is ancient Karmana

Jizg'anak yo'llar.

The desert of the caravan robbers..."

Xalqim, gullar ochilgan yuragingda

Oftob was soo'ldi districts aro!<sup>2</sup>

In poetry, the lyrics and the fojia become asleep. Sha'drach, Me'shach and A'bed'ne·go instill in him the pain of the nation and the Fatherland. The roads are "jizg'anak," and in the caravan of godly devotion, the nation is sought by "robbers" who do not eat spirituality or knowledge. As a result, the "flowers" that open in the hearts of our people are prematurely swollar. Oydin Haggai assigned a special meaning to each image. Sha'drach, Me'shach and A'bed'ne·go succeed in likening a hero who gave his life to a "flower" on the road to freedom that everyone now understands it in familiar landscapes and can understand the tragedy of that era in a unique way.

He said, "My land," he said,

Dho'oth was in agony, but

Qilt etmadi uning idrok-imoni:

Zoyani ilonday bo'g'ganda sirtmoq,

In his last breath, the bird is swolle and counted —

The word "Great Father" flew that cockroach.<sup>3</sup>

In the language of a man who is fighting for the sake of national independence, the voice of "My Motherland" sounds serene. The lyrical hero in the poem focuses all his energy, first and foremost on his beliefs in his heart, his sense of trust and conscience, on Vatani's independence, and goes into battle for the nation. Because the feeling of "great fatherland" encourages victory over all the world's rage. Sha'drach, Me'shach and A'bed'ne·go instill in him a man's thirst. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be published in the Scriptures.

<sup>1</sup> Zhumaboyeva J. XX asr ŷzbek she'riyatida psychologist tasvyr ma'xorates. -Toshkent: "Fan", 2004. 7-bet

<sup>2</sup> Ҳоҗиева Ойдин. Шом шулалари: Силанма. Shearer, dostonlar. – Т: "Sharq", 2010. 99th.

<sup>3</sup> Ҳоҗиева Ойдин. Muffy onajon: Shearlar ia shearyis, - Т.: Adabith th saniat sharitti, 1983. 44-bet

Oydin Haggai was also able to express the complexities of the time with great kindness and terrestrial images. The poet performs poetic expression in a way that can accurately and affect a person:

Let's put fire in the heart of the earth!

Jigsaw slipped into the sweat and sold it then

The horse pulled itself in place of the borona

You're mining – gold! The earth is gone, Paradise!

The anguish that sha'drach, Me'shach and A·bed'ne·go hearted was the painful days of a "just" time that befalls our people. In a situation where it is impossible to say this publicly, the poet dares to tell the truth of the times as a child of a jafokash hand. During this time, cotton prevailed over humans, and the task of the era was to plant crops. Mining is gold for him, and cotton is Paradise. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these proclamations. Shoiria concludes that the people of godly devotion who do not have a husband are slaves, and they do so through the description of the state of the oppressive people:

When he was a dead slave,

Five children are in the thre of five worlds.

Xizmatin birovg'a qilmadi ta'na,

Elga tashigani – ko'pning you give!

"... because slavery is death. Enslaving is a murder."<sup>4</sup> Oydin Oydinyeva is a poet who deeply feels the tragedy of the times, the pain of his contemporaries, and instills these feelings in his work. It depicts a person's incomplete situations, namely, a great human tragedy. Regardless of the method or methods you would like to use, please first contact the address noted above or by telephoning ( 718) 560 - 7500. He is far from the people of the nation who "put a tim-tire bag of canor on his shoulders" who were slaves in their land. In each line of poetry, the poet's evenings appear in Uzbek, and in some places Uzbekism is distorted and distorted. He emphasizes that viewing a child as a whole-headed world is the original aspect of the nature of our people, and it gives a magnificent tone to the poem.

The light that has been swal upon my head is the guidance,

When a handful of chagrin stones were shattered

Takbir saslaridan ayladi karaxt,

Qulog'i tom bitgan dahriy olomon.<sup>5</sup>

"... I am sure that if a scholar wants to highlight the history of 20th-century Uzbek poetry, he will not be able to ignore Oydinxon's work."<sup>6</sup> Oydin Haggai was a member of the Governing Body of Jehovah's Witnesses, a member of the Governing Body of Jehovah's Witnesses. Sha'drach, Me'shach and A·bed'ne·go do not go out of their way to condemn the whole world by describing the theft of people's lives. Time is a handful of chagrined stones. The resulting embryo was taught to support more than the gecko's body weight—when it is skittering upside down ahead. The next day, the emotions of an artist who cannot ignore the fate of his contemporaries, who have been deprived of their language, religion, and men, come to an end. Social change, the situation in life, can provide material for the poet in the creation of lyrical works.

Each era has its own destiny and desired margin. The tallest march of the Mustanlaka era was freedom.

Freedom!

The rich man who swalbeied in the mountains of the heart,

The art of suyunchilab boladay shoshdim.

Thousands of years of floods and blossom

I cried out with a thousand pieces of silver.

Sahrolarning bedod samumlaridan

Oftobning girdibod xurumlaridan

From the disaster, from the cylinders of the time

Qanotlari kuymay yetib kelgan baxt –

Freedom!<sup>7</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Kozokboy Yaldoshev. "Yonik s'yz". - Yangi Asr Avlodi, 2006. 243 Beth

<sup>5</sup> Озод Ватан саодати: Беш жилдли. - Тошкент: Адиб, 2013, 93-бет

<sup>6</sup> Шарафиддинов О. Танланган асарлар. "Sharq". Тошкент - 2019. 147-бет

<sup>7</sup> Oydin. Nazokat: Sherlar, doston, kasida, badialar, y'ylar. - T.: "Sharq", 2007. 37-38 Betlar

The lyrical hero feels gratitude from his predecessors for his freedom, which came at the expense of God, the nation, history and great difficulties. Freedom is a high reward for the struggles of the Uzbek people to restore national liberation, historical and national values. In poetry, the lyrical hero became a means of vividly expressing his poverty in the fatherland. Thanks to independence and confidence in the next day are now beating in his heart. Sha'drach, Me'shach and A-bed'ne-go are entoured in their own artistic satisfaction. The tragedy of the time was the slavery of thought in the days of mustabidity. Freedom is happiness from constant harassment, disasters, and tragedies that "have reached without burning their wings."

In her lyrics, Oydin Oydin Oydin oydiyeva can describe both life of the past and today with all her existence and complexities. The poet creates a lyrical creation by restoring and improving the dignity of ordinary people and combining themes of fatherhood and independence. He approaches the selection of lyrical material from the life of the times and demonstrates his individual skills in artistic and aesthetic interpretation of the nightmares of his lyrical hero.

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