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## Research Article

# ZULFIYAKHONIM, THE SONGWRITER OF LOVE AND HAPPINESS

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## ABSTRACT

The article tells about the life path of the famous Uzbek poetess Zulfiyakhonim Isroilova, her hardships and the fact that, despite such life difficulties, she always took a step forward and did not stop searching. The main themes of the poet's work are discussed and proven with poetic lines. Also, the contribution of this intelligent woman to Uzbek literature, the uniqueness of her works are emphasized.

## KEYWORDS

Poetry, song of loyalty, poetic symbol.

## INTRODUCTION

All of Zulfiya's work is an inspirational hymn to the land of Uzbekistan, a hymn to human labor, love and justice on earth. After all, the poet's life is an example for every Uzbek woman. The beloved poetess of the Uzbek people, a prominent public figure, Zulfiya Isroilova was born on March 1, 1915 in Tashkent into a family of artisans. The

poetess began practicing poetry in literary circles while still studying at a women's educational institution. In 1935-1938, she studied at the postgraduate course of the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. Then, in 1938-1948, she worked as an editor at the Children's Publishing House, as a



head of department at the State Publishing House of Uzbekistan, and in 1950-1953, as a head of department at the magazine "Women of Uzbekistan" ("Saodat"). In 1953-1980, she worked as the editor-in-chief. With her first collection of poems, "Sheets of Life," written at the age of 17, Zulfiya joined the ranks of Aydin, Muzayyana Alaviya, and Khosiyat Tillakhanova.

The role of Uzbek and Russian classical literature, folk oral creativity, and the traditions of world literature was invaluable in Zulfiya's creative development. The poetess dedicated her poetic works, such as "Poems" and "Girls' Song," to the hot lives of the Motherland and the cotton workers, mechanics, and tractor drivers working in its fields and deserts. At the same time, the poems in these collections were also important as works characterizing the period when the poetess mastered the secrets of poetic skill. During the war, the publication of the poet's collections such as "Uni Farhad der edilar" (1943), "Days of the Hijran" (1944) was a sign of Zulfiya's bold entry into the ranks of leading poets. The poems in the collection are characterized by the fact that they were created in the spirit of love for the Motherland, hatred for the enemy, and confidence in victory. Zulfiya's hopeful poems such as "My Country", "A coat in my hand" and "Wait for us" are among the works that express the fighting spirit of wartime Uzbek poetry. A series of poems written by the poet in the last years after the war, such as "A day in the field", "Morning song", "I sing the morning", "People close to my heart", "My songs to you" and the national anthem in the collections, the lives of people who are selfless in

the process of work are sung. His essays and epics such as "I question the poet's poem", "Oydin", "Sunny pen" are dedicated to the vivid memories of teachers such as H. Hakimzoda, Oybek, Aydin, Hamid Olimjon. Zulfiya H. Olimjon's epics "Semurg", "Zaynab and Amon" and created a peso and opera libretto. Zulfiya won the Republic State Prize named after Hamza for her poetry collections such as "Houses" and "Shalola".

She was awarded the Jawaharlal Nehru International Prize for her poems on Indian themes, the international Nilufar Prize for her works glorifying peace and friendship, and for her active participation in the movement of progressive Asian and African writers. Her poems have been translated into Russian, English, German, Hindi, Bulgarian, Chinese, Arabic, Persian, and other languages. The poetess skillfully translated the works of Nekrasov, Lermontov, V. Inber, Lesya Ukrainka, Edi Ognetsvet, M. Dilboziy, and Amrita Pritam into Uzbek. The wife of the legendary Uzbek poet Hamid Olimjon, the poetess, who captivated millions of hearts with her sensitive poetry and charmed millions of hearts with the magic of true words, died on August 1, 1996.

In 2004, the Zulfiya State Prize was established in our country. This award is presented annually on the eve of March 8 to girls who have achieved success in the fields of literature, art, science, culture and education. Today, the growing number of her followers is a sign of love and pride for her. The fate of the Uzbek woman occupies a large place in the poet's work. Her active role in the life of the country is of great importance. The



poetess never tires of glorifying the elegance of femininity in her poems. Zulfiya's poetry is permeated with ardent love and affection for nature and humanity. In her verses, she describes nature in bright colors, bright paints and symbols. His lyrics, mixed with nobleness, courage, national pride, sincere feelings, blue colors, and unexpected new symbols, give the reader a wonderful joy, add confidence to the human's faith in goodness and purity. .

In her poems, Zulfiyakhanim mainly sang about the happiness and worries of Uzbek women and daughters. Every verse of it is in harmony with spring. These can be seen in the most famous poems of the poetess such as "Hulkar", "I sing the morning", "People close to my heart", "My spring". The life of the poetess, who passed through the trials of life and the sky of literature, will remain a symbol of loyalty and faithfulness for future generations. Zulfiyakhanim's high human qualities serve as an example for young people today. All lovers of literature love to read his prolific works and beautiful poetry. The literary heritage of the poetess is extremely rich. Dozens of his books have taken a firm place in the treasury of Uzbek literature. He skillfully translated the works of many famous foreign artists into Uzbek. Zulfiya won the love of our people not only with her artistic creations, but also as a symbol of loyalty and loyalty typical of an Uzbek woman.

## WITHOUT YOU

Here, I lived a lifetime without you,

Waiting for the return of irreplaceable joys,

When I knelt at the head of your coffin,  
Children lifted me up, holding on to the regime.

Since then, I have been standing. Why is there a  
shield,

For happiness, spring, winter, sadness.

I cry blood and blood at someone's loss,

I spread it like a lament at a wedding.

But when I stay, my heart is alone,

When feelings are pressing, I listen.

Sometimes when I feel weak and thirsty,

I ask an unanswered question from my pain:

Why didn't you leave me while I was alive?

In love with the beauty of someone more elegant  
than me,

No one closer than me attracted you,

And heaven was open to your gaze,

You were crazy about a beautiful place,

Why didn't you leave me?

The stain of living separation is control,

Humiliation gnaws at life!





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I would give this to the terrible lord to stand,

Even if you leave, I will feel sorry for you.

I knew that you would breathe,

This complicated world is alive for you too.

You are a stranger, a dark soul, a cage,

Your step today is bigger than yesterday.

Why, why didn't you leave me?

I know that jealousy would have destroyed me,

I would have cursed what you preferred,

I wouldn't have followed you, sad like a shadow,

You would have remained alive for me in life,

I would have waited for the good news of your  
pen, my love.

Living with your sad fate,

It is difficult to create joy.

Why didn't you leave me while you were alive,

You didn't leave me, but you didn't leave  
control?!

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