

Loiq Is the Successor of the Great Figures Of Tajik Literature

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ABSTRACT

In this article discusses the issues of the meaning and place of Tajik literature in world civilization. Also gives an analysis of Loiq's poem "To my mother".

Keywords: Tajik and Persian literature, poem, Union of Tajik Writers, modern Iranian literature

Introduction

One of the oldest literatures in the world is Tajik and Persian literature. At the forefront of this ancient literature are world-renowned personalities, unique scholars such as Abu Abdullah Rudaki, Jaloliddin Rumi, Faridaddin Attar, Anvari, Abulqasim Firdavsi, Umar Khayyam, Nizami Ganjavi, Saadi Sherozi, Hafiz Sherozi, Abdurahmoni Jomi and others. Tajiks are the second most ancient language in the world after the Greek language. In the Islamic world, the Tajik language is second only to the Arabic language. Tajiks occupy one of the highest positions in the world in the development of civilization, literature, culture and education. In the development and progress of world civilization and culture, the great sons of the Tajik nation, world-class scholars, such as Borbad Marvazi, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu al-Nasr al-Farabi, Qaysi Rozi, Al Khorezmi, Zamakhshari have made a worthy contribution. The same is true in the Islamic world: the spread of Islamic teachings without the participation of representatives of the Tajik nation, God-given leaders, such as Salmani Farsi, Abu Hanifa ibn Nu'man (Great Imam), Ismail Bukhari (Sahih Bukhari), Mir Said Ali Hamadoni, At-Tirmidhi, Moturidi Samarkandi, Al-Farghani, Burhanuddin Marghelani (Rashidani), Hussein Vaiz Kashifi and other great figures of Islam are hard to imagine.

The main part

To glorify the greatness and status of Loiq Sherali in modern Tajik literature, there is no need for rich words, exaggerated boasting. It is known that in order to become a member of the Writers' Union, a poet or a writer had to have several books and collections. Customers know how much more formality it has. When Loiq was only 23 years old, he had not yet published a collection or a book, but his poem, "To My Mother," which was published as a "free poem," quickly gained immense popularity, including from the Writers' Union. and accepted Loiq Sherali as a member of the Union of Tajik Writers without any formalities.

There is probably no poet in the literature of all the nations of the world who has not said or written a poem about his mother. Of course, our Tajik literature is no exception. In particular, in the modern Tajik literature, all our poets have sung heartfelt poems about mothers.

I do not want to ignore the poems written by other poets in honor of their mothers. In my

opinion, the poem "Mother" by Eraj Mirzo in modern Iranian literature and the poem "To my mother" by Loiqli Sherahli in modern Tajik literature may be one of the best.

The poem "To my mother" is a kind of explanatory poem, which reveals the moments of life of a mother and son with all the values of their lives. Pay attention:

Ba kunji sandaliy binshasta shabho modari piram,

Tu shoyad jomai domodi mediuzi bo sad niyat.

The poet emphasizes that his mother, although old, is engaged in sewing at night. The poet knows that his mother is a seamstress at night, but he does not know what he is sewing and guesses that he may sew an embroidered dress for wedding, so that his dear son and the light of his eyes can wear it on his wedding night and go out in public. A mother can see the actions of her hands in her son's body and forget about her long-term hard work and consider herself the happiest mother.

Nayobad chashmi kambinat ba justan chashmi suzanro,

Bilarzad dasti pure'jozi tu dar qabzai piri,

Valekin boz meduzi tu dastarkhoni gulduzi,

Ba on dastoni larzoni sharafmandat bimiram man...

Throughout the poem, the poet emphasizes that his mother embroiders clothes with great effort, trembles when embroidering old and weak hands, sometimes with a hundred pains, with his dim eyes passes the thread through the eye of the needle with difficulty. After sewing the shirt, Lek can look at the product of his labor. Perhaps, in those happy moments, the poet's mother remembers her youth, a little bit of energy and presence enters her old body and takes her to her youth, and those good memories take her out of fatigue, she feels new strength and healing. The poet is amazed by such pleasant situations of his mother, who enjoys his hard work and honesty, and addresses his mother:

Chi dunyoest, dunyoi umidi tu Ayo modar, ayo modar!

We will witness that during the poem the poet repeatedly marvels at the world full of his mother's secrets and addresses his mother with the lyrical phrase "Ayo modar, ayo modar". The poet sometimes marvels at the ignorance of his mother's spiritual world. If you pay attention, the lyrical reflection in the poems of other poets is reflected in the first verses, in this poem the poet at the end of the thought with a world of gratitude and love for children.

In the continuation of the poem, the poet emphasizes that his mother's youth, hidden from the eyes of the people for fear of the superstitions of the time, passed behind the curtain: the worries of life, the daily embroidery of life, which all began behind a dim light. The poet has repeatedly stressed that half of his mother's life was spent on seeing off and meeting her traveling children. Every time a mother greeted her beloved children, her nature blossomed like a flower, she was relieved of the fatigue of life. Each time he took them on a journey, he burst into tears of grief.

The poet regrets that his mother lived at a time when Tajik women were subjected to many deprivations. Many Tajik women of the poet's mother's age did not leave their small village, did not see the world and dreamed of this world. The poet imagines the situation of the mothers of that time with a world of sorrow, pain and sorrow and cries again to his mother.

Ayo modar, ayo modar (Oh mother, oh mother)!

The poet's mother was a wise, intelligent woman and, in many ways, a scientist, the poet emphasizes:

Xudo guftiyu oyat xondiyu ta'birho just,
Tu doim "Haftyak" mondi ba zeri bolini kudak.
Ki shoyad tiftl beboku daleru qahramon gardad,
Dili payg'ombaron ghunjad daruni sinai kuchak.

By means of these verses, the poet passed from the superstitions of the rural women of that time in the image of his mother in a typological way. Although it is superstitious to put the Qur'an, bread or anything else under a child's pillow, the dreams and good intentions of the people are reflected in his heart.

Bubini xob shab farzandoni murdai xudro,
Biyobi sahnai didorbinihoi ruhoni.

The poet even emphasizes that his mother did not sleep peacefully, and instead of resting at night, he describes the suffering of his children from the early death.

In the following verses, the poet emphasizes that, mother, you did not eat enough, you did not wear good clothes, you were thrifty to cover me, and you saw in me the same failed children. You ate liver blood for your liver and what problems did you go through to make them proficient.

The poet wishes his mother to spend the last moments of her life happily and to leave her sad song, which she sang all her life, and to brighten her heart with the first songs and poems of her beloved child.

At the end of the poem, we again witness that the poet, as a real humanist, generous and generous, speaks to his mother:

Agar dastarxonu jomai nav duzi bo umed,
Natanho bahri man
Bahri hama farzandho ham duz!

Conclusion

Indeed, mothers are the lifeblood of their children, and it is the duty of every intelligent and intelligent person to be grateful for their existence and to appreciate their hard work. The embodiment of the mother in this poem is not only the mother of the poet, but the mother of all Tajiks. The poem "To my mother" will remain as a lesson for the whole Tajik generation to appreciate the mother.

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