

THE END OF PRAISE IN THE GAZELLE GENRE

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ARTICLE INFO.

Key words:

Ghazal composition, foreign byte, nickname, word usage, Navoi poetics, Hamd, Nat, Sakkoki

Abstract:

This article discusses cotton, which is one of the main components of the ghazal genre, and its location, as well as its widespread use in concluding. The article gives a ghazal and its types, a part of the ghazals written by poets and examples of them.

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Ghazal is a lyrical genre that plays an important role in the formation of the unique spirit of Eastern culture. Originally appearing in Arabic poetry, it can be said that by the 13th and 14th centuries, this type of poetry had become completely perfect. The ghazals are often written on the theme of love, and the sufferings of the lover during the hajj are written. and is also called Nat.

It is well known to the lovers of eternity that the ghazal has two separate names: the first byte is called matla and the last byte is called makta.

Praise is also an important part of the ghazal, which often uses the poet's nickname, sometimes in the pre-praise byte, ie with the term used by V. Ishakov. that is, it can also be part of an alien or insert byte. [I.Ishakov, Navoi Poetics, T.: Fan Publishing House. 1983. 62 - page]

Let's look at the places where praise comes in the poems, which is the logical part of the poem.

May keltur, ey mug'ki, yuz hayrat aro qolmish Masih,

Bul ajablarkim, bu eski dayr xuffoshindadur.

To Navoiy tutki ul oy furqatidin bahri ashk,

Har qachon boqsang, quyosh aksi aning yoshindadur.

Navoi gave his pseudonym in the praise section of the 156th ghazal of Badoye ul-vasat, Eighteen Years of Wonders. In many cases, when we read a ghazal, we come across nicknames in the praise section, and this is where the motivations take the lead. At the end of the ghazal, it is natural for the nickname to appear as a stimulus in forms such as "O Navoi", "Ul Navoi", "Navoikim", but this form does not exist in this ghazal. Explaining the meaning of praise, Navoi has been weeping since he was exposed to the moon, that is, the king of beauty [since he was a guest in this mortal world], and in his tears the sun is

the divine gift. otherwise it will always shine and shine ". [Uzbek literature. Tashkent "Teacher" 2000. page 54]

Qad-u xaddingg'a sarv-u gul o'zun tutar shabih,

Onlar bo'y-u yuzingda bu ob-u havo qani ?

Husning zakoti bergali bir qulni izlasang,

Sakkokiytek bu dunyoda bir benavo qani ?

The author also used his name as a pseudonym in the praise section of Sakkoki's poem Sentek in the World. The most beautiful girl in the world is meant to give zakat, that is, the zakat of beauty. From the point of view of the word, the suffix in the sentence "Sakkokiytek" is not in the form of -dek, but in the environment and situation of that period, in order to reveal the style of word use, this suffix has its own. It is also important that it is described in the books in the form of a single form. It should be noted that the word benavo seems to be given to Sakkoki as an adjective.

Navo means melody, a song, and although there are many poems in Sakkoki that have become melodies, there is no one who is without poetry, without a song, like Sakkoki. did he emphasize the lack of melodies in his creative fund, or did he use the phrase 'benavo' in the name of humility? The worldview of the poet's personality, the interdependence of the motives of meaning in his poems, his skill in the use of words call for the perfect mastery of Sakkoki's work. It is difficult, of course, to know what parts of a poem the poet has added to the verses. In the process of analyzing the praise part of Sakkoki's poem "Sentek in the world", the spiritual connections to the praise are masterfully absorbed. [3. Literature. Tashkent - 2015. BAYOZ Publishing House. 172 - page]

One of the oldest monuments of Uzbek prose, Kissasi Rabguzi, serves as a great source for revealing a number of peculiarities of Uzbek literature in the late 13th and early 14th centuries. According to some sources, the earliest examples of the ghazal genre can be found in Rabguzi's work. we analyze the praise part of the ghazal.

... Huri ayn ujmoh ichinda yeng solib tahsin qilur,

Yoz uza mundog' g'azallar aymishda Nosir Rabg'uziy.

There is a case when the poet gives his name in the form of a pseudonym in the praise section of this seven-byte poem, which testifies to the fact that it is a source of the poet's pen in the series of works. The phrase "Huri ayn" in the poem means a beautiful girl with a white face, black hair and black eyes. Reading this praise, Rabguzi's artistic skills become clear. [4. Literature. "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" State Scientific Publishing House. Tashkent - 2018.114 -p]

In conclusion, it can be said that in the praise that concludes the verses along with the commentary of the ghazal and its components, the author acquires the copyright in the work created by giving his nickname.

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