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IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2021 Issue: 01 Volume: 93

Published: 27.01.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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POETESS KHALIM KHUDOYBERDIEVA AND HIS SKILL IN USE OF THE WORD

Abstract: World experience shows that the study of the social nature of any language is the right way to begin with the study of individual speech. This is a complex and at the same time comprehensive process of linguopersonological analysis, the study of which, the separate application of linguistics as a field of personal speech, social, is one of the most pressing problems of Uzbek linguistics today.

While the identification of the linguo-poetic possibilities of language means requires reliance on literary texts, the analysis of the works of a number of poets and writers, research can also serve to demonstrate the possibilities of the Uzbek language and its verbal expression. It should be noted that the life and poetry of the poetess Halima Khudoiberdieva are a great legacy. In our science, there is a need to study the specific features of this heritage from a linguopoetic point of view.

The article aims to show the diversity of the linguistic landscape of the world in the poetics of the poet by drawing lines on the life and career of Halima Khudoiberdieva.

Key words: words and poetry, language and literature, word usage, strong creation.

Language: English

Citation: Yusupova, D. Y. (2021). Poetess Khalim Khudoiberdieva and his skill in use of the word. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 01 (93), 238-241.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-01-93-41> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS>

Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction

The poem is the poet himself. (Ibrahim Gafurov)

In this enlightened world there are many poems and many poets. But there are few real poets who shine, and few original poems that will not leave you indifferent. Indeed, in fiction there is a golden rule: when emotions are deep, a real work is created. The work of Halima Khudoiberdiyeva is filled with tender feelings, a proud "I", real patriotism, unrestrained love for mother and people, honesty, anthropology, femininity, deep philosophy, a wise worldview, writing the truth. The differences from ordinary people, such as fearlessness, are many and deep.

In fact, the life of Halima Khudoiberdiyeva is similar to the life of ordinary intellectuals. But is it?!

Halima Khudoiberdiyeva was born on May 17, 1947 in the Boyevut district of the Syrdarya region in the family of Ummatkul Khudoiberdi oglu and Shafoat Hannazar kyzy. The mother of the future poet died when she was two years old, and her aunt Karshigul Hannazar adopted her.

The first poems of Halima Khudoiberdiyeva were published in the regional newspaper when she was in the 7th grade. Later, his work began to appear in the regional newspaper. The student's creativity gradually began to appear on the pages of the regional newspaper. Abdukholik Abdurazzakov, a contemporary of Halima Khudoiberdiyeva, an honored journalist of Uzbekistan, later told about that time: His works were published in the Syrdarya newspaper "Syrdarya Khakikati". Halima-opa was an active member of the literary circle organized by our literature teacher Mirzabek Mirzakulov, who was also a good poet [5].

Schoolgirl Halima, well-known in the regional press, attracted the attention of the head of the republic, Sharof Rashidov, who was on a business trip

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to Syrdarya*. The poetess recalled: "After reading my poems, Sharof Rashidov called a man named Nosir Makhmudovich, the then governor of Syrdarya: "This talented girl needs to be paid attention to, in the future she will read Talk to the girl's parents". I remember that after that the governor of the region, Nosir Makhmudovich, came to our house and talked to his father. And so I came to study in Tashkent, otherwise girls at that time would not have been sent to study in our country" [3].

The young poet will come to study in Tashkent with the attention of the President. From 1968 to 1972 he studied at the Faculty of Journalism of the Tashkent State University (now the National University of Uzbekistan). In the first year of study, the first collection of poems by the young poet "First Love" was published. The poet recalls his first great success as follows: "This book was received with such love that I am grateful to my fans, especially teachers at the university. They praise me for adding ten achievements to one of my achievements, and sometimes during exams I read a poem by Rasul Khamzatov, Silva Kaputikyan, Eduard Mezhelaitis or Bella Akhmadullina (I must have memorized the Uzbek translation) and put it in my examination book. I was pleased with the "5" grade" [3].

After all, the success of the young poet: "At the end of the sixties, Halima Khudoiberdieva from Boevut, Tashkent region, entered the literary world like a deer. His gait and demeanor were like those of a deer. His courage was as strong as that of a bull. He read poetry like a white apple tree with a new flower and fresh fruit. Fans of the poem immediately heard his voice. The first to hear this voice was the great poet Zulfiyahanim. He embraced the new voice with open arms and blessed him, wishing him a safe journey on creativity. Together with Zulfiya, Halima Khudoiberdieva was greeted by great literature and a great generation," Ibragim Gafurov wrote [2].

After graduation, she began working as a literary worker for the Saodat magazine, which regularly publishes her beautiful poems. Halima Khudoiberdieva, whose poems have already found fans, worked in the republican women's magazine, first as a literary worker, and then (until 1975) as a department head. During these years, the poet published two more poetry collections - "White Apples" (1973) and "Chaman" (1974). The works of Halima Khudoiberdieva, who stole the peace of poets and won their hearts, naturally spread throughout the republic. He was popularly known as "Uzbek Halimasi"; Halima Khudoiberdieva, along with Nodira, Uvaysi, Anbar Otin, Dilshodi Barno and

Zulfiya Khanum, was included in the list of Uzbek folk poets at official and unofficial meetings.

The poetess wrote:

*Men shunchaki o'ylagim kelmas,
Xayol – sharob misol qilsin sarxush, mast.
Men shunchaki kuylagim kelmas,
Ovoz pardalarim chidab bersa bas–*

Excited by these verses, the great literary critic Tokhtasin Jalolov wrote an article entitled "On the Rise of Emotions" and said: "Halima is an unexpected phenomenon in Uzbek women's poetry, before that there was a kind of peace and quiet in the house of art. Halima burst in and began to sing loudly" [5].

As one of the editors of the magazine, he constantly searched for readers of the "Saodat" magazine in different regions, districts and villages of the republic. He wrote about them sometimes as a journalist, sometimes as a publicist. Although the poet held various positions in public life, she was not distracted from poetry for a second.

In 1975, the poet went to Moscow for the Maxim Gorky Higher Literary Courses to learn more about poetry and the secrets of fiction. These two years in Moscow brought the young Uzbek poet closer to the masterpieces of world literature. The poet confesses in his memoirs: "The last two years have been irreplaceable. Moscow gave me so much. There I went into world literature ... The spirit of the poems written then was different" [6].

The poet's collections My Supporting Mountains (1976) and Grandfather's Sun (1977) were created during the Higher Literary Course and became available to poetry lovers. From this period his effective work as a translator began. The translations of Halima Khudoiberdiyeva from the works of Fazu Aliyeva, Silva Kaputikyan, Ibragim Yusupov always attract attention.

Halima Khudoiberdieva was the head of the publishing house in 1978-1982, the deputy editor-in-chief of the Saodat magazine in 1983-1985 and the editor-in-chief of the Saodat magazine in 1985-1994. (Halima Khudoiberdieva was the editor of Saodat fifteen years after Zulfiya Isroilova.) At the same time, the poet was the chairman of the Republican Women's Committee in 1989-94. During these years, a number of collections of poems were published: "Hot Snow" (1979), "Loyalty" (1983), "Holy Woman" (1987), "There are those who have survived", "Fire Hurricane" (1993) ., "Words of Tomaris" (1996).

His collections of poems "Pride" and "White Apple" were translated into Russian in those years in Moscow. Then the book of poetic translations

* Sharof Rashidov, a wise, intelligent and selfless statesman, who loved his people and his country with all his heart, found time to follow regional and even district newspapers and was interested in the fate of those who had a talent to light up in the press. ... Thanks to this attention, many writers who came to the capital from distant

cities and villages of the country and made a worthy contribution to the development of our spiritual life with their brilliant work and creativity, were well remembered by literature lovers.

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"Decision" was published and reached the Russian audience.

In those years he was awarded the State Prize of Uzbekistan.

Halima Khudoyberdieva, who became an event in Uzbek literature with her first poems, was awarded the title of "People's Poet of Uzbekistan" in 1992.

*Yuragimga ona arslon qo'yg'an in,
...Men taslim bo'lmay turib, so'rmalab,
Qonimizni ichadigan mast yo'qdir.
Ona arslon o'lmay turib, o'rmalab
Bu o'rmonga kiradigan kas yo'qdir...*

The shoulders of the poet, who wrote bold poetry and shone like a bright star in the sky of Uzbek poetry, were also crushed by stones. In 1994, the poet's husband was fired (for reasons unknown to us), and Halim Khudoiberdiyeva was also fired. The poet's poems will be removed from school textbooks.

The poet said that she did not leave the house for two years (while her husband was in prison). Unfortunately, in those years when Halima Khudoiberdieva was alone, not a single line of the poetess was published anywhere... Life went on. A living person must live. Later he worked as a literary worker for the "Gulistan" magazine. Graduates of universities usually work in this magazine, "she recalled. Halima Khudoiberdiyeva "Osoyishta sham" da u holatni shunday tasvirlaydi:

*Koshonamni, xos xonamni sinchiklab ko'radilar,
Ko'nglim ko'r'ar, ko'nglim so'r'ar bir do'st
topmay hayronman.*

*Bir o'y singdi yuragimga xuddi nashtar, xuddi
o'q,*

Yiqilmagin, yiqilganni suyaydigan odam yo'q.

Poetess, mother of five children, lost her son. This reminds us of the death of Tomaris' son Sparganiz. Life has not rewarded anyone with honey. The strong-willed, staunch poet felt it in the "deepest" and "deepest" part of his heart, which made him rise to his feet again. Because, as the poet herself says:

*To'marisdek oyoqqa qalqan ayol o'lmaydi!
To'marisning tumorin taqqan ayol o'lmaydi!*

In 1996, Halima Khudoiberdieva was a leading specialist of the "Yozuvchi" publishing house and the head of the literary department of the "Gulistan". Deputy chief editor of the "Sanam" (1998-2003), editor of the department of the "XXI asr" newspaper since 2004, chief editor of the "Dugonalar" since 2018.

The main thing is that the pen of the poet, who honestly lived his life true to his principles, breathed courage into poetry, worthy of himself and his word, did not fall out of his hands ... As she herself said:

Men otilgan o'qman, ortqa – qaytish yo'q....

(I am like an arrow, there is no turning back...)

In the echoes and awe of poetic vibration, the poet predicted her fate in verses that not everyone would dare to read:

She'riyat, ko'ksimga xanjaringni sanch,

Bu qurbonsiz umr meniki emas... ("Holat", 1986)
Collections "Selection" (2000), "I'm on the way" (2005), "Big birds" (2012), "Peaceful candle" (2017) refer to the period of the poet's life, then created and published.

Halima Khudoyberdieva is also an experienced publicist. His articles in The Painful Points of My Heart collection reflect current problems.

In the collection of Halima Khudoyberdiyeva "Osoyishta sham" [1] there is a poem "Tobora Yashin". This poem seems like a prophecy that after the turbulent years of the poet's life, "wonderful days" will come, about which he dreamed all his life and always wished good people.

*Boshimdagi bulutlar ko'chadigan kunlarim,
Ko'ksimdagi burgutlar uchadigan kunlarim,
Quvonch daryolarini kechadigan kunlarim,
Yaqin, tobora yaqin!*

Yes, in the life of the poet, "the days of crossing the rivers of joy" have come. The truth was finally decided. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017, People's Poet of Uzbekistan Halima Khudoyberdieva was awarded the title "El-Yurt" and the Order of the "Badge of Honor".

The first poems of Halima Khudoiberdiyeva were published in the newspaper of the Yangiyskiy district in 1964 - "First Love" (1968), "White Apples" (1973), "Chaman" (1974), "My mountains of support" (1976), "Grandfather Sun" (1977), "Hot Snow" (1979), "Faithfulness" (1983), "Holy Woman" (1987), "There are Those Who Have Reached These Days", "Flame of the Hurricane" (1993), "Sayings of Tomaris" (1996), Choice (2000), I'm on my way (2005), Great Birds (2012), Peaceful Candle (2017); He published collections of poetry in Russian, such as "Pride" (1976), "White Apple" (1979), "Reshimost" (1985), as well as the publicistic work "Pain points of my heart". The play "Alla" - a free translation of the works of the poet Tofon Minnullin - has been staged on the stage of the Uzbek National Academic Drama Theater several times.

I am proud that Halima Khudoiberdiyeva's poems have been translated into many foreign languages.

The famous poet Halima Khudoiberdieva passed away on August 17, 2018 at the age of 71, but her voice resonates with Uzbek poetry. It is no coincidence that dozens of sincere articles have been written about him during his lifetime and after death.

".....It is not easy to be an original poet in Uzbek poetry. Especially in the late 60s - early 70s, when you got carried away with poetry. Half of the visitors were under the influence of Abdulla Aripov, and the other half were "captured" by such poets as Erkin Vakhidov, Rauf Parfi and Omon Matchon. And you acted like the great poets of the 70s - you stopped walking on ready-made flat roads, you looked and found another way. So, Halima Khudoiberdieva has

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her own image in Uzbek poetry, she is a strong poet ...! This is the most important, highest point of creation. This does not happen to everyone. There are thousands of poets in the Uzbek poetry of the 20th century. But only for some of them (4 generations) the poet really influenced the development of the artistic thinking of the people. Are you a few people ...! What about the rest? The rest follow in their footsteps and create a complete picture of the poetic period. However, I repeat, there is little “muzyorar” and they are rare”, writes Ulugbek Hamdam in the article “Two words about the personality and poetry of the national poet of Uzbekistan Kh. Khudoyberdiyeva” [4].

There is no exaggeration in the metaphors used by Ulugbek Hamdam: “o‘zbek she’riyati qahkashonida asl nusxa shoir”, “muzyorar shoir”. We know that the “original poets” are physically lost, but they are not “dead.” Due to the incomparable legacy created by these originals, his name will be sealed forever.

We prove our point. If we are talking about a woman, especially an Uzbek woman, and are looking

for a metaphor to define her, first of all, there is a verse that has reached our tongues and hearts: “You are still a holy, holy woman.” Is there an Uzbek who has not read or heard his song?! So, as long as there is an original poem in the language of ordinary people, the poet will never die.

As the poet herself put it: “Literature works for the soul. This prevents him from being stoned. He teaches people to love. This encourages us to go towards each other, and not in the opposite direction. He also teaches to take the first step without hesitation. Is it possible to live without clean river water, which teaches us to love and live?! [3] “Literature is true poetry. It can be said without exaggeration that the original poems are the creative legacy of Halima Khudoyberdiyeva.

The voice of the river comes from the poems of Halima Khudoyberdiyeva, a sensitive, strong-willed, sincere, talented and sensitive poet. And people cannot live without a river”[2]. After all, the poet's creative heritage is “a clear river, teaches to love and live” - this is literature itself.

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