



# RESEARCHING THE INFLUENCE OF R. TAGORE'S LYRICS ON OYBEK'S WORK

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## ANNOTATION

*In this article, the author studied the influence of the lyrics of Rabindranath Tagore on the works of the Uzbek writer and poet Mussa Tashmuhammad Aibek.*

**KEY WORDS:** *lyrics, democracy, nationality, translations, classics, poetry, literature, genre.*

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## ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ВЛИЯНИЯ ЛИРИКИ Р. ТАГОРА НА ТВОРЧЕСТВО АЙБЕКА

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## Аннотация

*В данной статье автор исследовал влияние лирики Рабиндраната Тагора на творчества узбекского писателя и поэта Муссы Ташмухаммада Айбека.*

**Ключевые слова:** *лирика, демократия, народность, переводы, классики, поэзия, литература, жанр.*

Aibek is one of the outstanding representatives of Uzbek literature of the 20th century. His work is so diverse and multifaceted that it is difficult to find such a rich heritage in the history of Uzbek literature, which belongs to the pen of one writer. Starting his career as a lyric poet, Aibek subsequently created immortal works in various forms of poetry and prose, especially in the genres of poem and novel.

Aibek is the real name of Musa Tashmukhamedov, People's Writer of Uzbekistan, academician. He was born on January 10, 1904. He wrote poems, poems, novels. He translated into Uzbek "Eugene Onegin" by A. S. Pushkin,

"Faust" by W. Goethe, "Masquerade" by M. Yu. Lermontov, works by Mgorky, V. G. Belinsky.

Kindness, beauty, love, justice - were eternal themes, a tradition in oral folk art and are still sung by poets, reflected in the works of writers. When it comes to tradition, we immediately see the great creations of our great ancestors, their edifying work for us, for the current generation, will always be a tradition, a school of edification and teaching. The appeal of great representatives of art to traditions is natural and inevitable. Since it helps to compare two events, to recognize their new, unknown facets, it makes it possible to see the hitherto undiscovered aspects of phenomena.



That is, they seem to throw sparks to each other, which are reflected as rays. Robindranath Tagore and Aibek! Hearing these names, incomparable owners of literary talent are embodied before us. Robindranath Tagore and Aibek lived in the same century. They are separated by several decades, thousands of immeasurable distances and a completely different environment, environment, society. But there is a kind of "field" that unites them. This, undoubtedly, is harmony in creativity, nationality, homeland, love, justice and virtue. R. Tagore's lyrics show love for the people, love for national traditions. He exalts the Indian way of life, traditions and customs, the Indian language.

In the poems of R. Tagore and Aibek, hospitality and good nature inherent in their people are glorified. This means that what was started by our great ancestors, our generation, our contemporary poets continue to put into practice. Each creator throughout a whole literary, social, political activity lives and works for the interests of a person and the people, sets the most pressing problems of life, the problems of modernity, honors humanism as a topic for disclosure. This means that the creator devotes all his creativity to the interests of the people, and thus will undoubtedly be a people's servant, a people's singer. It should be noted that folk art occupies a dominant place in literature. Because real literature and art are in the very heart, in the very depths of the soul of the people. Also, R. Tagore, along with the fact that he skillfully used the works of oral folk art, and called on poets, creators to turn to the original and the pearl of literature, which is oral folk art. Aibek also sought in his work to saturate, saturate his works with this inexhaustible source.

R. Tagore exalted his language, he insisted that the possibilities of expressing thoughts, words are endless: "Those who prefer to create in their native language and think that it is easy are greatly mistaken. The truth is that their native language, being native to them, is not difficult for them to write in it. This language is familiar to them from childhood, all its riches and advantages are open to them. Aibek had exactly the same opinion.

Gaining independence made it possible to create miracles of literary creativity, to study the creative experience of classical and modern literature more widely. "Poetry of the period of independence: analysis.

The life and work of the outstanding Uzbek poet, writer, whom we can rightfully call the second "R. Tagore" of modern Uzbek literature, his name will forever remain in the memory of his admirers.

Aibek (1905-1968) - real name, Musa Tashmukhamedov, Uzbek poet and writer, novelist and translator, who worked under the pseudonym Aibek. People's Writer of Uzbekistan (1965). Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (1943). The statesman Aibek was born into a poor family of a weaver in 1905 on January 10 in Tashkent. He began writing as a student at the Faculty of Economics of the Central Asian State University, from which he graduated in 1930. The first collection of poems "Feelings" was published in 1926. Aibek's first novel "Sacred Blood" (1943) depicts the life of the Uzbek people during the First World War.

For his historical and biographical novel "Navoi", written in 1945 and dedicated to the life and work of the classic of Uzbek literature - Alisher Navoi, Aibek received the State Prize in 1946. This historical and biographical novel brought wide popularity. The novel "The Wind of the Golden Valley" (1950) about collective farm everyday life. The lives of the working people of Pakistan, their struggle for peace and democracy are devoted to the poems "Pakistan Impressions" (1950), the poems "Zafar and Zahra" (1951), "Truth-Lovers" (1954), the story "In Search of Light" (1956). The novel "The Sun Will Not Dim" (1958) tells about the heroism of the Uzbek soldiers during the 2nd World War.; the autobiographical story "Childhood" (1962, State Prize of Uzbekistan named after Khamza), the novel "The Great Way" (1967), dedicated to the events after the 1917 revolution in Turkestan.[4]

Aibek is also known as a translator. He translated into Uzbek "Eugene Onegin" by A. S. Pushkin, "Faust" by V. Goethe, "Masquerade" by M. Yu. Lermontov and works by other writers and writers - M. Gorky, V. G. Belinsky and others.

A well-known poem by Oybek dedicated to Pushkin contains the following verses:

*Олтин мисраларга нақшланган фикр,  
К,албинг қуёшидан куйилган туйғу —  
Сунмайди, эй шоир, утса юз аср,  
Ҳайкалинг сингари чидамли, тунж у.  
Тошларни чанг қилиб учирар замон,  
Бир учқун йуқотмас шеъринг ёлқини.*



*Богчанг бир баҳорга ҳаммиша макон,  
Севади ҳар кўнгили, ҳар ҳаёл уни!*

Oybek is a poet in prose and prosaic in poetry. He is a talented poet who can sing the smallest quirks in poetry. He describes portraits, eye and eyebrow movements very clearly. At the same time, his prose is expected to the level of lyrical poetry. Uzbek poet Hamid Olimjon said that "Oibek can enter a person's heart, touch the delicate strings of the heart." [1].

The work of R. Tagore is an incomparable manifestation of spiritual freedom for Aibek. The owner of priceless works, the talented poet Aibek in his work, taking his sources from the works of R. Tagore, enriched the poetry of the period of the Uzbek people.

In such poems by Aybek as "Guzal Chimyon", "Poems of Samarkand", "Leningrad Poems", "Autumn Day", "Leaves are Falling", "Ah, Nothing is Forgotten", "Midnight", "Butterfly on Asphalt", "Memory Anna Akhmatova. one can see the influence of R. Tagore's work.[3]

Aibek studied the poems of R. Tagore, such as "Clouds are entering the yard of Srabon, the heights are rapidly darkening", "All destruction", "Hero of Bengal", "The rains have dried up, a lonely voice sounded of separation", "Woman", "Life", "Life priceless", "From the cloud - the roar of a drum, a mighty rumble", "Night", "Ordinary girl", "I love my sandy shore", "Indian".

*Индиец, ты гордость свою не продашь,  
Пусть нагло глядит на тебя торгош!  
Он прибыл с Запада в этот край,—  
Но шарфа ты светлого не снимай.  
Твердо иди дорогой своей,  
Не слушая лживых, пустых речей.  
Сокровища, скрытые в сердце твоём,  
Достоинно украсят смиренный дом,  
Венцом незримым оденут чело,  
Владычество золота сеет зло,  
Разнузданной роскоши нет границ,  
Но ты не смущайся, не падай ниц!  
Своей ничтою будешь богат,  
Покой и свобода дух окрылят.*

*(Russian translation)*

Oybek's poetry is one ocean; the critics' analyses are on the shores of the ocean. As deep and enigmatic the ocean bottom is, so is Oybek's

creativity. We believe that the new generation of researchers will find a way to uncover the mysteries of the ocean.[2.]

Oybek studied R. Tagore's work as an absent teacher. He fell in love with his lyrics. That's why in Oibek's work, we feel R. Tagore's warmth and tenderness.

Despite the fact that the work of R. Tagore, the classic representative of world literature, the Nobel Prize laureate, and Oibek, the great representative of Uzbek literature, are in common, the works of these two writers will become a field of research for many years to come.

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