

Life and work of the poet Abdulla Aripov

Abdulla Aripov was born on March 21, 1941 in the village of Nekoz, Kasan district, Kashkadarya region. After graduating from high school with a gold medal in 1958, Aripov entered the journalism department of Tashkent National University, graduated in 1963 with honors. "Young Guard" (1963-69), editor of the Gafur Ghulam Publishing House of Literature and Art (1969-74), literary worker of the magazine "Oriental Star", head of the department (1974-76), O. Literary adviser to the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan (1976-82), executive secretary (1985-88), executive secretary of the Tashkent regional branch (1982-83), editor of the magazine "Gul Khan" (1983-85), since 1996 Chairman of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan, as well as Chairman of the State Agency for Copyright Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The first poems of the poet and public figure, People's Poet of Uzbekistan Abdulla Aripov, such as "Goldfish", "Why I love Uzbekistan" were written during his student years. Shortly afterwards, the publication of the first collection of poems, Little Star (1965), confirmed the correctness of this initial notion that appeared among fans of poetry. After that, the poet's "My eyes are on the way" (1966), "Mother" (1969), "My soul", "Uzbekistan" (1971), "Memory", "Wind of my country" (1974), "Face- Face ", "Amazement "(1979), "Fortress of Salvation "(1981), "Harmony of the Years "(1983), "Book of Hajj ", "Prayer "(1992), "Selection "(1996), "World " (1999) and The Poet's Heart (2003).

Aripov entered Uzbek poetry in the 1960s as an ambassador for the new wind that had begun in the former Soviet Union. From his earliest poems, he was on the way to establishing a new poetic thinking in national poetry; the new views that began to emerge in marriage, the changes in the spiritual world of people, the need for freedom of thought and action defined the ideological content of Aripov's poems.

The romantic mood in Aripov's early poems gradually gave way to philosophical observations, and the poet's attitude to life events became more active. In this sense, poems such as "Goldfish", "Reserve", "Genetics", "Crowd" show that Aripov expands the horizons of lyrical poetry at the expense of the depiction of life's problems. The same thing led to Aripov's appeal to the epic genre and his effective use of lyro-epic imagery. Abdulla Aripov in his epics "The Way to Heaven" (1978), "The Judge and Death" (1980), "Ranjkom" (1988) paid special attention to the issues of spirituality, with some shortcomings in the spiritual world of people. revealed the contradiction between the flight of contemplation.

In general, the spiritual problems raised in Aripov's poems and epics were especially relevant during the period of independence, and the poet's description of the same issues was more advanced than in his time (most of them were written before the 90s). demonstrated that he was gone. His work reflects, on the one hand, the philosophical nature of Ghafur Ghulam's lyrics, and, on the other hand, the musical fluency and artistic simplicity of Hamid Alimjan's poems. These two sources, intertwined in Aripov's poems, express the main features of orifona poetry.

There is another important quality of the poet's lyricism in recent years, which does not diminish the image of emotions and experiences. This is due to the fact that Aripov's poems contain many elements of lyro-epic imagery. During the years of independence, he began to create in various types and genres of literature. The restoration of historical justice during this period, the honoring of the memory of past commanders and scholars, inspired Aripov to write the poetic drama "Sahibkiran" (1998), which shows the great role of Amir Temur in the historical destiny of the peoples of Central Asia. In this work, the People's Poet vividly portrays the image of Amir Temur, the founder of the powerful Timurid Empire, which ruled for almost three centuries, and created the socio-political, economic and cultural conditions for the beginning of the 15th century Eastern Renaissance. The play was performed with great success in all major theaters of the republic and in the sister countries.

Abdulla Aripov is remembered as the author of the text of the National Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan. He is the author of many scripts for the celebration of Navruz and Independence Day. During his presidency of the Writers' Union, Aripov led the literary process in Uzbekistan's recent history.



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Source: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan