
**ZULFIYAKHANIM IS THE SYMBOL OF A STRONG AND INTELLIGENT
UZBEK WOMAN**

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Annotation

This article describes the famous Uzbek poetess Zulfiyakhanim Israilova's life path, hardships and how she always stepped forward and did not stop searching despite these life difficulties. The main topics of the poet's work are discussed and proved with poetic lines. Also, the contribution of this intelligent woman to Uzbek literature and the originality of her works are highlighted..

Keywords: poetry, singer of devotion, poetic symbol.

It is known that the role of a woman in society is incomparable. When we talk about a woman, a woman is, first of all, a mother. It is known from our long and recent history that mothers of scientists and scholars who left a great mark on history were noble, high-level women of their time. Also, if we look at the recent past, we can cite many examples of women who took an important place in the life of society during the war years with their will, perseverance and hard work. In particular, poetesses with their significant contribution to Uzbek poetry have an important place. Zulfiyakhanim is a shining example of such Uzbek women. Zulfiya Isroilova was born in Tashkent in 1915 in the family of a craftsman-degrezist. Zulfiya's family was dominated by an intellectual environment, and her father was a craftsman and a person who was aware of contemporary science. Also, his mother was an intelligent woman who tried to educate her children as intellectuals and raise them to be perfect human beings. Zulfiyakhanim herself later wrote that her mother played a big role in her interest in creativity and literature. As a result of a healthy environment and upbringing in the family, Zulfiyakhanim became an intelligent person. After graduating from high school and the Women's Pedagogical Institute, she started working at the publishing house of Republican newspapers and magazines, became interested in poetry and began to write poems. His first poem was published on July 17, 1931 in newspaper called "Worker". From a young age, Zulfiyakhanim had a great love and interest in poetry, and this passion grew under the influence of the legends, fairy tales and poetic epics told by her mother. As a result of this education, at the age of 17, his first collection of poems called "Life Pages" was published. These were poems about youth, friendship, and the beauty of the human heart. Later, his poems, epics and short stories were recognized and published in the form of separate books in various publications. Zulfiyakhanim Zulfiya

started her career very early and worked in journalism and publishing almost all her life. In 1935-1938, he was a post-graduate student of the Institute of Language and Literature, in 1938-1948 he was the editor of the Children's Publishing House, the head of the department of the State Publishing House of Uzbekistan, until 1953 he was the head of the department at Saodat magazine, and from 1953 to 1980, he was the editor-in-chief of this magazine for about thirty years. worked in the position.

In 1935, she married Hamid Olimjon, a talented poet. He was not only a husband and a friend for Zulfiya, but also an incredibly important figure in her creative destiny.

They say when I see you

The living grass that burns in my eyes,

In the flames of that grass

Forget anything but you

During their short life together, they feel true love and happiness. After the death of her husband, the theme of longing dominates the work of the poetess. But the poetess did not get confused in the face of this test of life, she found courage for her children, stood up, endured the bitter pain of loneliness and became a true symbol of loyalty.

I did not regret the past life,

It's like my life I don't see in anyone:

I loved,

pampered

I lost,

I burned,

I knew what honor was.

This is a living!

reading the above poem, we can feel how high was her love for her husband and how much she suffered from his death. However, despite the short life he spent with his spouse, he did not lose his loyalty to his family and his partner for many years and continues the work of Hamid Olimjon. Looking at the creative activity of the poetess, we can witness her intense creativity during the war years and after. In particular, the poems of the war years are recorded with high artistic skill, bright poetic symbols and melodies, folklore methods and changes in folk speech, and the combination of the individual with the literary vocabulary can be felt. As a rule, a prose hero expresses an unexpected, unusually bright and clear attitude to the events of the front, the life of the people in the war and the fighters in it. The works "They called his Farhad" (1943) and "Hijran Days" (1944) describe the material and spiritual difficulties experienced by our people during the war, the suffering of women who are waiting for their husbands and children, and the lamentation of children growing up without their father's love.

Zulfiyakhanim was actively engaged in creativity after the war years and during the years of independence. His "A Day in the Field" (1948), "Morning Song" (1953), "People Close to My Heart" (1958), "My Melodies for You" (1965), "O' ylar", dozens of poetry collections such as "Shalola" are proof of this opinion. Zulfa's poetry is filled with

passionate love for nature and humanity, its integral part and highest peak. In his poems, nature is embodied in light colors, bright colors and symbols.

In cool mornings, almond blossoms,
Purple lip, spring on the ground.
The flight of birds, the gentleness of the winds,
Spring in velvet valleys, hills.

In addition, Zulfia was engaged in literary work throughout her life, translated the works of foreign writers and poets into Uzbek without losing the gloss of her own language, and allowed Uzbek students to read and enjoy these works. In particular, S. Pushkin, M. Yu. Lermontov. N. A. Nekrasov, M. Vaqif, L. Ukrainka, M. Dilbozi, S. Kaputikyan, E. Ognetsvet, Mustay Karim, Amrita Pritam, Ye. He translated the works of Bagryana and others into Uzbek. It should be noted that many of his works have been translated into foreign languages and recognized by foreign book lovers.

Zulfiya Khan's contemporaries also mention her with high respect. Azod Sharafiddinov writes as follows: "I was with Zulfia at a meeting in Kokan, and the people of Kokan presented the poetess with ink. This is Nodirabegim's inkstand, and according to them, Nodirabegim bequeathed this inkstand to Zulfiyakhonim. They called sister Zulfiya Nodirai Davron and said, "May the words that Nadira could not say pour out of your pen." It can be seen that Zulfiyakhonim was a poetess who had a deep place in the hearts of our people even in her time.

Zulfia's creative activity was highly appreciated during her lifetime. He was the laureate of the International Jawaharlal Nehru (1968), "Nilufar" (1971) awards, the State Prize of Uzbekistan named after Hamza (1970), the Order of Cyril and Methodius of Bulgaria (1972).

Poet Zulfiya, who lived an exemplary life during the years of independence and carried out extensive social activities, received high respect and honor for her unique talent, love for the Motherland, noble human qualities, and services in raising the spirituality of our people. In 1999, the government of Uzbekistan established the State Prize named after Zulfia, taking into account the great services of the famous poetess in the development of our culture. The birthday of the honored poet was widely celebrated by the decision of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I. Karimov, on October 31, 2014, and it became a real literary holiday.(2) Established to perpetuate the name of Mrs. Zulfiyakhonim and to show it as a great example to the future generation, the Zulfiya Award is annually awarded to students who demonstrate their excellent behavior, intelligence, wisdom, initiative, and academic success in schools, lyceums, colleges, and higher education institutions, and who are learning and realizing the ideals of independence. It is awarded to talented girls under 25 years of age who are working diligently to improve themselves, for their special achievements in the fields of literature, culture, art, science, and education. On March 1, 2008, a statue of the national poetess of Uzbekistan Zulfia was opened in the capital of Uzbekistan. The idea of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan that the image of a virtuous and hardworking Uzbek woman, who does not lose herself in the face of all the storms and floods of life, lives with patience and gratitude, and an Uzbek poetess should be reflected. it is fully expressed in the sculpture worked by national artist and sculptor Ravshan Mirtojiyev.

Zulfiyakhanim is a famous poetess of Uzbek nation, who reflected the spiritual image of an Uzbek woman through her poetry and life, became a singer of loyalty. As the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan acknowledged, "His poems from the world's pulpits taught millions of poetry fans about humanity, love and loyalty as a bright expression of the intelligence and perfection of the Eastern woman." Zulfiya deserves such recognitions. After all, he is a public figure who fought for the future of women, a kind but demanding teacher who took several girls by the hand and led them to the path of literature. She was an intelligent woman, a devoted wife, a loving mother.

In fact, Zulfiya is a true Uzbek girl, who will live forever in hearts, a singer of love and loyalty, touching the strings of love. To sum up, Zulfiyakhanim's life and work are an example for all women these days. After all, his hard work in life, his constant striving for progress, his faithfulness in love, his unceasing search for artistic creativity, his persistence in the face of life's difficulties, and the fact that he does not lose himself in the face of achievements, arouse envy in the heart of any girl or woman.

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