

## LEADING PRINCIPLES IN THE POETRY OF UZBEK POETS IN NORTHERN AFGHANISTAN

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### Abstract:

This article discusses the leading principles found in the poetry of Uzbek poets who lived and worked in northern Afghanistan and their reflection in fiction. The principles found in the poets' work are classified and compared with the poetry of Turkic peoples.

**Keywords:** literature, fiction, Turkic literature, poet, poetry, principle, guiding principle, classification, comparative analysis.

Uzbek poets who lived and worked in Afghanistan made a great contribution not only to the local literary process, but also to the development of Turkic literature through their unique works. Especially in the areas of Uzbek literature that developed in East Turkestan and Northern Afghanistan from the second half of the 20th century, such leading principles as nationalism, popular spiritual awakening, independence, and spiritual memory were clearly evident.

These principles were formed in harmony with the socio-political environment of that time, the life and psyche of the people, and religious and educational values. Especially in such a complex historical and political environment as Afghanistan, these principles became not only an artistic and aesthetic criterion for Uzbek writers, but also a vital necessity.

The principles of the literary school formed in the conditions of Afghanistan are inextricably linked with the instability of society, political influences, wars, religious ideologies, and cultural traditions. That is why the work of poets who grew up in this region includes:

1. Nationalism, that is, the desire to preserve the language, traditions, historical memory, and values of one's people;
2. Popularity, that is, understanding the pain of the people, expressing it artistically, and writing about the life of the masses;
3. Patriotism, that is, loving one's country, people, and homeland, and being excited about its fate;
4. Spiritual awakening, that is, the spiritual purification of humanity, the promotion of spiritual qualities such as faith, patience, and goodness, are put forward.

The development of Uzbek literature in Afghanistan was based on specific historical and social factors. Folk oral literature, religious and enlightened teachings, the Jadid movement in Central

Asia, Turkic poetic traditions, the influence of Islamic mysticism - all this had a profound impact on the thinking, poetics, and artistic worldview of Uzbek poets who created on the soil of Afghanistan. It was precisely under these influences that the main guiding principles emerged.

**The principle of nationalism and preservation of national identity.** One of the main principles in the poetry of Afghan Uzbeks is the awareness of national identity and the desire to preserve it. For Afghan Uzbeks, whose borders with the Soviet state were closed, cultural exchange ceased, and who lived under severe political pressure, literature served as a means of preserving the national spirit.

In their poems, the poets vividly expressed their native language, Turkic vocabulary, folk expressions, proverbs, and ancient traditions. Through this, they tried to explain to the younger generation the need to preserve national culture and not forget their identity. Nationalism here means not just ethnic differentiation, but also loyalty to one's own identity, respect for historical roots, and spiritual connection [1; 16].

For example, Said Abdullah Noyib uses images from Turkic folk art (gray boy, spinning wheel, fate) in his poems in a truly folk spirit. His lines vividly reflect the beauty and naturalness of the national language.

**The principle of democracy and sympathy for the people's pain.** Poets in Afghanistan reveal the painful aspects of the people's life in their works - war, migration, poverty, instability, ignorance and violence. This indicates their commitment to the principle of democracy. Poets considered themselves creators who live with the pain of the people. The poet Hamid Latif repeatedly addressed the people directly in his poems. He wrote lines that touched the heart because he suffered in his homeland, could not speak his own language, and could not teach his own history. This shows that the people's wishes, hopes, and discontent are expressed through literature. The principle of sympathy for the people's pain has often led the poet to present himself as a selfless fighter and challenger in Afghan literature. This aspect elevated their poetry to the level of an educational tool.

**Patriotism and independence.** Patriotism is a principle that occupies a special place in the work of Uzbek poets in Afghanistan. This idea of the homeland is expressed not as a typical poetic theme, but as a cry of the soul, as warm feelings from the heart. For poets, the homeland means the unity of the motherland, people, religion, language, traditions and historical memory.

Therefore, in their poetry, such images as:

“Motherland”,

“Compatriot”,

“Spirit of the Nation”,

“My Motherland” are often found.

In the lyrics of the poet Hadji Murad Kunduzi in the style of “Listen, my people!” the principle of independence is clearly expressed. He shows the poet as a force that awakens society, calling the nation to freedom. Through lines about independence, freedom, will, the national flag, and ancient compatriots, this principle receives a solid artistic foundation.

**Protection of religious and educational values.** Afghan Uzbek literature has deep religious and educational roots. The Islamic religion, in particular, Sufi thought, directly influenced the worldview of poets, their system of images, philosophical views, choice of words and the direction of content.

Many poems contain:

Quranic verses,

Hadiths of the Prophet,

Islamic philosophical concepts (piety, patience, gratitude, destiny, truth),

Sufi concepts (death, contentment, love, enlightenment).

Through this, poets called on the people to faith, patience, honesty, and purity. In particular, the religious and educational direction served as a spiritual support in the fight against political oppression and darkness.

These principles show that the Uzbek poetry of Northern Afghanistan encompasses various socio-political, religious, cultural and aesthetic aspects. Through their works, the poets called for the spiritual upgrade of the people, the formation of moral values and socio-political changes. This, in turn, led to the widespread and significant role of poetry not only in artistic, but also in educational and social terms. They show the comprehensive development and socially influential role of the poetry of the Uzbek poets of Northern Afghanistan. Their work made a great spiritual and literary contribution to their nation, people and society. Each principle can be analyzed in more depth.

**The principle of nationalism.** One of the main directions of Uzbek poetry in Northern Afghanistan. In accordance with this principle, poets in their poems promoted the preservation of national identity, respect for folk traditions, and love for the homeland. Uzbek poets often encouraged the reader to love and protect the country by describing the suffering of the people and their struggle for freedom in their poems. For example, the poems of poets show loyalty to the country, the description of the suffering of the people, as well as the heroes of the struggle against colonialism.

**Spiritual and moral principle.** Emphasizing moral values also has a special place in poetry. Uzbek poets, in particular, tried to contribute to the development of the nation by teaching the people such moral qualities as patience, justice, honesty, conscience, loyalty, and providing them with spiritual and moral support. At the same time, many issues are discussed in poems, such as a just life, respect for each other, and moral highness. This principle aims to elevate the high spirituality of a person in poems, his spiritual life. Poets often wrote poems that teach

the reader a lesson. These poems encourage the reader to follow the right path in life, to face difficulties, and to establish social justice. Poets conveyed didactic messages in their poems, especially to morally educate and enlighten young people. Their poems often had educational purposes, as they sought to fulfill not only an aesthetic but also an educational function.

The ideas of promoting social justice, creating equality and freedom in society were also reflected in poetry. Poets often fought against the adverse conditions of their time, social injustices. In their poems, they awakened the people against oppression, criticized inequalities and indifference in society. This principle was especially important in supporting activists, maintaining social equality, and encouraging the people to fight for their rights. In Uzbek poetry, such a principle not only promotes the idea of building a just society, but also serving the people and protecting them [2; 11].

Each of these principles occupied a special place in the poetry of Uzbek poets of Northern Afghanistan. In their works, they tried to respond to the spiritual, social and religious needs of the people, aimed to educate the people, make them knowledgeable and enlightened, as well as increase national pride. Each principle reflects the general spirit of Uzbek poetry and ensures its vitality.

**Identity and national pride.** Uzbek poets of Northern Afghanistan attach great importance to the glorification of their cultural and national identity. They reflect in their works the respect for the historical heritage, traditions and literary monuments of their people, the promotion of national pride. This principle requires a sense of social and spiritual responsibility for the future of their people.

**The harmony of nature and man.** Northern Afghan poets often portray nature as an integral part of human life. They emphasize the study of the beauty of nature, its mysteries, and the harmony of man with nature. In poetry, the symbolic role of nature is often used to express the spiritual state of man.

**Social justice and equality.** Poets often address issues of ensuring justice in society and establishing equality between all classes in their works. They emphasize human rights, improving the social position of women, and supporting the poor. Poets play a major role in promoting the ideas of creating justice and equality in society.

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