



# THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF POETRY AND POETIC MATTERS IN SIROJIDDIN SAYYID'S JOURNALISM

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Article history:	Abstract:
<b>Received:</b> 30 <sup>th</sup> October 2025 <b>Accepted:</b> 26 <sup>th</sup> November 2025	This article analyzes the artistic and philosophical interpretation of the theme of poetry and poetry in the journalism of Sirojiddin Sayyid, a prominent representative of modern Uzbek literature. It reveals the aesthetic and social criteria on which the issues of the poet's personality, creative responsibility, talent and reading are covered in the essays and articles of the creator. In the course of the research, the problems of lyrical subjectivism, moral position and national spirituality in the journalistic work of the writer are studied on the basis of synthesis. The results of the article serve to determine the place and significance of Sirojiddin Sayyid's journalism in the modern literary process.

**Keywords:** journalism, essay, status of poetry, artistic and philosophical observation, talent, reading, aesthetic ideal.

## INTRODUCTION

It is known that the most influential genres among literary works belong to the lyrical genre, and the most important feature that serves to ensure the effectiveness of works of this type and is aimed at describing it is subjectivism in lyrical works. Subjectivism in lyrical works, that is, assessing life events, surrounding processes, and situations from a personal point of view, means expressing the turmoil in a person's inner "I". In lyrical works, existence finds its expression only through the inner world of the creator. However, the inner world of the creator plays a decisive role in every literary work, because the reflection of the world, reality in fiction is not a simple illustration, but a picture that has reached its peak, "ripened" in the inner world of the writer. According to these aspects, the reflection of life in lyrical works exhibits different characteristics compared to other types.

The most beautiful thing for a person is life. Life and a person are the basis of literature and images. Both literature and images affect our emotions, our consciousness, they awaken a certain feeling (such as joy, anger, pride, admiration, hatred, respect) or, more precisely, a series of feelings

Since lexical and musical nuances are of primary importance in almost all the poems of this artist, who entered the world of art with "Map of the Soul", his writings are turning into songs and flying like a bird.

His work is rich in colorful images, diverse artistic details, and incredibly beautiful visual expressions that captivate poetry lovers. In it, we find many examples of various genres of poetry and poetic arts.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Scientific research on the work and journalism of Sirojiddin Sayyid occupies an important place in modern Uzbek literary studies. In particular, Doctor of Philology Nurboy Abdulhakim, in his article "From the Map of the Soul to the Season of the Heart", analyzes the early stages of the poet's creativity and places special emphasis on the issue of the nourishment of talent from a divine source. The scientist evaluates Sirojiddin Sayyid as a truly talented person.

Literary critic Nomon Rakhimjonov, in his article "Dil Manzillari", interprets the poet's talent as a rare phenomenon and connects his attention and love among the people with creative potential.

Also, Tokhta Boboyev's theoretical views on the responsibility of a writer and poet serve as an important theoretical basis for revealing the ideological essence of Sirojiddin Sayyid's journalism. As the scientist noted, the talent of a creator is inextricably linked with his moral and social position, and this aspect is clearly reflected in Sayyid's journalism.

In general, the analysis of existing literature shows that Sirojiddin Sayyid's journalism can be assessed as a unique literary phenomenon that sheds light on the issue of poetry and poetry not only based on artistic, but also philosophical and spiritual criteria.

## METHODOLOGY & EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

A number of scientific methods widely used in literary studies were used in the research process. In particular: The analytical-analytical method was used to analyze the ideological and aesthetic views of Sirojiddin Sayyid in his essays and articles, such as "The Poet and Poetry", "The Issue of 'Head' in Poetry", "The 'Tulpori' of Reading". Using the comparative method, the author's views on poetry were compared with the classical literary traditions, in particular,

the views of Alisher Navoi. Based on the hermeneutic approach, the inner meanings of symbolic images, artistic allegories and philosophical observations in the texts were revealed. The historical-literary method was used to determine the connection between the period of creation and the literary environment of journalistic works.

The set of these methods served to ensure the scientific validity of the research results.

## **I. RESULTS**

Although it has been 40 years since this incident, taken from the memoirs of Sirajuddin Sayyid, the essence of the issue mentioned in it has not lost its relevance today, but on the contrary, it has become more and more relevant, he writes: "How many great, majestic poets have passed away, this saying is still alive. The market economy has suited him very well, he is able to hire sponsors, earn money, he is agile, and he is resourceful.

...This saying is only one, but it has many faces, many forms, their "blessed faces you will not see for years", but their tastelessness, shallowness are similar to their own, unaware of Navoi, the book "Uneducated "artists" are increasingly occupying public stages, radio and television channels, and even weddings." [3:542] Indeed, the author raises a very relevant issue in this article: "poets" who have turned words into a tool of trade and have never read a book in their lives, emotionless poets who have a poetry workshop and go on stage to perform regardless of what they are told, amateurs who do not even know what they are condemning... So, in his publicist article, while highlighting the growing gap in our national spirituality, he also concludes by dressing the social topic in an artistic way: "The examples cited have nothing to do with literature, perhaps, but in the depths of the restless, joyless ocean called the literary process, such situations are also escalating, completely contrary to national delicacy, high taste and wisdom inherited from ancestors, to spirituality, the morality of the youth, "We cannot help but recognize that it has a negative impact on their upbringing" [3:545].

In the article "The "Tulpori" of Reading", the author also emphasizes the fact that the person who perfects his word also perfects himself as a person, and by emphasizing the verse of Hazrat Navoi "Because I found that word, it is perfect within", he firmly demands that reading be mandatory for our young writers today, our brothers and sisters who claim to be poets. He wants to convey that it is foolish to dream of flying to the heavens without riding the "Tulpori" of reading: "...to write poetry without having matured in the school of oriental wisdom, skill and eloquence in the poetry of our teachers, and without understanding the Uzbek grace and humor, is reminiscent of the situation of a sheep that enters a large library and searches for its owner. At such a moment, one involuntarily remembers the famous epigraph of the Qahhor domla – "O you who did not know your own state, Asrorqul". [3]:540] In this work, the publicist also expresses a concept that is important for the future generation, namely, that flying to the heights without enlightenment is a fantasy, showing the reader through his wise palette. In addition, the metaphor of a shepherd who enters a large library and searches for a book, which can give a high pathos to the impact of the essay, can clearly define the criteria of knowledge and ignorance in holistic dimensions before the eyes of every reader.

Sirojiddin Sayyid, feeling that his poetic rank is very high, fears that today's youth will become just amateur paper critics. Because the creator himself imagines an entire life path in just one word. During one of the meetings, the poet was asked why he chose this particular path. Then the poet feels that he has difficulty answering emotionally: "Although it is a very simple, ordinary question, it makes one think a lot. Really, why? Did I choose the path or did the path choose me? Behind this letter, which was handed out by a little girl's hand, the eyes of my parents, brothers, sisters, acquaintances and strangers, teachers, and all my comrades, full of questions, are asking me every day, every hour, as if this letter was handed over by thousands, hundreds of thousands of hands, and it is still hanging in the air with these words, waiting for my answer." Is there something involuntarily in me?" [3:553].

It seems that poetry is the main criterion of life and existence for the author, and this criterion cannot be measured by factors within the control of man.

In Sirajuddin Sayyid's eyes, poetry, as Hazrat Navoi said, cannot be prevented by anything from "the soldier of autumn", "the leafy garden of life". Although he knows that his whole life is spent in this season, a true creator devotes his soul to the gardens of autumn, and strives to create with all his heart and soul in his own way. The creator asks every amateur who wants to take a pen in his hands today to feel such a desire, a true writer or poet becomes fire and creates. He emphasizes that he must write.

"Poetry" is not "poetry" as "muddling", it is poetry, a heart, like a farmer plowing day and night, and reaping flowers in hearts, - when the poet feels the essence of the word, feels the responsibility of carrying its burden on his shoulders, and tries to convey it, it is truly commendable.

We can say that not only in poetry and poetics, but also in almost all of Sirojiddin Sayyid's publicistic works, one common aspect is evident: this is the author's personality, exactingness, approaching each work with the dictates of conscience, acting with the criterion of justice, determination and steadfastness. The author does not approach social reality simply as a carrier of information, but, expressing his humanistic views, deeply understanding the essence of each event, and as a rightful member of this society, with a clear conscience, considers it his duty to contribute to improving the current literary process, the state of the environment in action, to bringing issues of spirituality and national values to the forefront, and most importantly, to creating a perfect and harmonious generation. After all, the ultimate goal of the creator is clearly visible in each of his works.

## **I. CONCLUSION**

One of the themes that is especially fondly penned in Sirajuddin Sayyid's prose is the theme of the Motherland. In some cases, it seems impossible not to be amazed at the ability of poets to draw grand generalizations and symbolic meanings from simple details of everyday life. In the essay "The Motherland is a Great Mother for All of Us", the poet

feels a unique feature in the roaring of an ordinary black skunk, and this work instills in the reader a sense of love, appreciation, and nationalism for the nation. The poet writes that his poem "O, the Motherland that gave me a river-like heart" is about the struggles before and after independence. The poem talks about the poet's childhood, family, the tragedies that befell the people during the repression period, the disasters of World War II, and the Motherland that unites everyone, regardless of age, profession, or social status. The essay gradually talks about the "Uzbek work" and the losses of the era of cotton monopoly using the example of ordinary villagers, and the hard work of the Uzbek peasant, but the life of a person who, due to this hard work, has become worthless in society, and major socio-spiritual problems are discussed. In Sirojiddin Sayyid's journalism, his artistic and philosophical views on the status of poetry and poetry have a special place. In his poem "Poet and Poetry", he emphasizes that the creator is, first of all, the conscience and judge of his time, and his own soul. Sirojiddin Sayyid raises an extremely urgent issue (or perhaps a problem) regarding today's literary process and goes on to provide a solution to it.

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