

# THE CREATION OF A LYRICAL CHARACTER IN JOURNALISTIC LYRICISM

(Based on the Lyrics of G. Dáwletova, O. Saparova, and B. Seytaev)

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## Abstract:

This article examines the representation of the lyrical hero's character in journalistic lyricism, using the poetry of G. Dáwletova, O. Saparova, and B. Seytaev as examples.

**Keywords:** Poetry, journalistic poetry, lyricism, lyrical hero, character of the lyrical hero, etc.

## Introduction

In the current literary process, among the poets who hold a significant place in Qaraqalpaq poetry, G. Dáwletova, O. Saparova, and B. Seytaev stand out for their ideological-thematic and genre-specific features. In this article, we aim to examine the creation of the lyrical character in the publicistic verses of these poets.

In literary studies, publicistic lyricism has been the subject of several scientific works [2]. The scholar I. Tulakov, in regard to publicistic lyricism, states: "The hero of today's poetry, in the context of the modern era, is a restless, dynamic individual who can think deeply and is closely connected to the events taking place in the social and political life" [9.13]. On the other hand, J. Kamol emphasizes that, due to contrasting tendencies, life conflicts are a remarkable field where the lyrical character, the meaning of lyricism, and the depth of being are revealed [6.38]. In Qaraqalpaq literary studies, the researcher A. Ayapov, who has carried out specific research on publicistic lyricism, asserts that publicistic lyricism, by reaching the essence of artistic thought, effectively uses its potential to depict the people's sufferings, desires, and wishes [1]. Professor Q. Járimbetov, in discussing the main requirement of publicistic lyricism, offers the following viewpoint:

"The main genre requirement of publicistics is to take into account the views, preferences, and demands of the reader or audience, to announce important new ideas, events, phenomena, and daily changes in society, and to communicate these to the wider public" [5.81].

In fact, the primary requirement of publicistics is to openly and clearly announce social issues. However, the question arises: what is the difference between journalistic publicistics and literary publicistics? In this regard, Professor Q. Járimbetov states, "When talking about publicistics, we certainly need to distinguish between journalistic publicistics and literary publicistics. While journalism responds to the concrete demands of daily life, arising from social, political, and economic conditions, literary publicistics passes these situations through a creative and aesthetic filter, presenting them through artistic images" [5.81].

In lyricism, the emotional world of a person, the significant issues of the era, such as war, love, honor, patriotism, a person's sorrow and joy, the personal qualities of individuals, and reflections on their place in society, are depicted. In conveying such experiences, every poet must pass their



thoughts and ideas through their own intellectual filter, infuse the lyrical experiences with the subject's emotions, and pull them from the depths of the spiritual world. In publicistic lyricism, these distinctive features of character are also taken into account in presenting artistic thought. These features are evident in the works of poets G. Dáwletova, O. Saparova, and B. Seytaev. In G. Dáwletova's poem "Balajanlarım" (My Children), the issue of children's fate is raised. Scholar J. Esenov states, "The lyrical hero's emotions and the deep sense of patriotic humanism are expanded and elevated, emphasizing national qualities" [4.168-169]. In the poem, the negligence of parents regarding their children's upbringing is sharply criticized.

G. Dáwletova's Lyrical Character and the Theme of Neglected Children

"Wandering aimlessly through the graveyard,  
Just like strolling through the market,  
Without burning, crushing my motherly heart,  
What should I do with my aimless children?" [3.24]

In this excerpt, the lyrical hero is concerned with the neglect of children, feeling a deep emotional burden. The motherly love, sorrow, and care for the children are clearly expressed as she mourns the children's abandonment by society. The poet criticizes the indifference of parents who, due to the hardships of the era, fail to devote time to their children, even forcing them onto the streets under the guise of "demanding" them to work.

"To beg for money is shameful, truly shameful!  
Do not ask for charity, ask for work, for a job,  
A child like you should not act as a beggar." [3.24]

In these lines, the lyrical character expresses her sorrow and anger at how children are forced to beg, rather than experiencing the carefree nature of childhood. She condemns the parents who, despite enduring difficult times, fail to protect their children from such a fate.

The poet also highlights the resilience of the people, saying that, despite the hardship, they have never neglected their children to the point where they would be forced to beg.

"Go to their homes, leave them alone,  
What should I do if they say I'm aimless?  
Say that my parents are dead." [3.24].

In the final lines of the poem, the lyrical hero's anger and frustration deepen as she reflects on the parents who have abandoned their children, leading them to a life of begging. The poet's grief is compounded by the belief that the parents, who should be nurturing their children, are instead neglecting them, contributing to their suffering.

Through these reflections, the poet also raises the broader question of the future of children who grow up in such conditions. The poet fears that a generation of children, raised in hardship, will one day become the next generation of parents, continuing the cycle of neglect and suffering.

The lyrical character in G. Dáwletova's poem expresses her concern not only for the neglected children but also for the future of the entire society. She laments the societal failure to properly care for the next generation, as the future of the nation depends on how children are raised today. The poet's lyrical hero is constantly questioning what will become of the future, as she reflects on the pain and consequences of neglecting the younger generation.

The lyrical hero in G. Dáwletova's poetry, in addition to expressing maternal feelings towards the fate of children, is also concerned with their future as part of the nation, embodying a patriotic



perspective.

Similarly, in O. Saparova's poem titled "Alısın jaqınıń..." ("You Are Far from Your Close Ones..."), the poet raises the current social and psychological issues of today.

Father's phone,  
Mother's phone,  
Time's phone,  
Happiness's phone.  
The hour is dead,  
The book is dead.  
There is no conversation,  
No thinking.  
Allah's phone,  
Yalla's phone [7].

In this poem, the issue of the phone—now a part of the human body, an essential tool of life—is raised. The lyrical hero laments how people, especially parents, are consumed by this lifeless object, spending valuable time on the phone instead of on their children. The poet critiques the fact that, due to phones, people no longer read books or engage in meaningful conversations with each other. What was once a tool to manage time (e.g., clocks) has now been replaced by various brands of phones (iPhones, smartphones, Nokia, Samsung, Redmi), leading people to become disconnected from the real world.

"Where is your son?"  
"He's on the phone."  
"Where is your daughter?"  
"She's on the phone."  
"Where is your wife?"  
"She's in the other room."  
Not finding anyone,  
Eyes on the phone,  
Imagination on the phone." [7].

The lyrical hero expresses frustration as people waste their time on social networks, both young and old, even neglecting their children's upbringing. Today's youth, absorbed by their phones, are increasingly disconnected from their parents and the older generation. The poet expresses concern for the future of such individuals, who are growing up in an environment where materialism prevails, and where the search for wealth and status overshadows personal and societal values.

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The lyrical hero grieves for the future of children who grow up in such an environment, where neglect from their parents and a focus on materialism prevent meaningful emotional development. The hero calls for people to reconsider how they spend their time, urging them to rediscover their national identity, culture, literature, traditions, and values. The poet highlights the global issue of technological addiction and its harmful effects on the younger generation.

In the last part of the poem, the lyrical hero challenges the dehumanizing effects of technology, urging individuals to rediscover human connection, care for their future, and raise a generation that prioritizes values over material gains. Through a simple object like a phone, Saparova raises a profound global issue and expresses the dangers of modern life, where the younger generation is drifting further away from human connection and cultural heritage.

Saparova's lyrical hero, through various emotional and humanitarian reflections, presents the widespread social issue of today and its potential solutions through the lens of the humanist sentiments in her poetry.

In B. Seytaev's poem "The World of Trading" [8.134-136], the poet addresses the difficult realities of life, starting from small traders who have turned into sellers for survival, to shopkeepers, merchants, poets, and those who have lost their way in society. The lyrical hero reflects on the hardships faced by the people, speaking of the struggles of daily life through symbols such as "saz kesek" (a piece of bread) and "saqqız" (gum). The hero laments the harsh life, describing people who are forced to sell even "shılım" (refuse) out of desperation. The poet is disturbed by the actions of individuals who dilute their essence in their desperate attempt to survive, symbolized by the mixing of water with milk.

The lyrical hero is deeply concerned for the future of the next generation, expressing their concerns with a heartfelt cry: "Homeland! Let my native land remain with me!" In this way, B. Seytaev's lyrical hero embodies the image of a selfless citizen, deeply devoted to their homeland and people.

In comparison, the lyrical heroes of the aforementioned poets, G. Dáwletova and O. Saparova, in their publicist poems, also depict characters who are not indifferent to the events unfolding around them. They are portrayed as selfless individuals deeply connected to their homeland, showing a strong sense of patriotism and empathy for the struggles of others. The core characteristic of their lyrical heroes can be seen in their dedication to their homeland, people, and a maternal love for future generations.

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