



**THE PLACE OF SHUKUR KHOLMIRZAYEV'S CREATION IN MODERN UZBEK
LITERATURE**

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Abstract:

This article provides information about the role of the People's Writer of Uzbekistan Shukur Kholmirzayev in modern Uzbek literature, his literary heritage and the importance of his works written during his life, as well as the importance of his profound work. The idea and method of expression, artistic skills described in the stories written by the writer will be revealed. Attention is paid to the problems of studying the biography of the writer's works. Facts about the real-life background of several characters are presented.

Key words: Shukur Kholmirzayev, "Dinosaur", "Last station", "Dirt Streets", "Waves", "Who is not under eighteen?", "Soul", "Stranger", "One Sighted Familiar", "Two Eyes Knowing", "Under the distant stars", "Santa is coming", "Uzbek's simple", "Lost under the call", "Midway", artistic thinking.

Shukur Kholmirzayev, considered one of the true masters of Uzbek prose of the 20th century, is a writer who was able to leave his name in the world of literature with his talent as high as the mountains of Surkhan land. He was born on March 24, 1940 in Boysun district. He received his secondary education at the district school. A strong passion for science and literature leads him to Tashkent - the capital. Young Shukur graduated from the Faculty of Journalism of Tashkent State University in 1963. With his first examples of creativity, he came to the attention of great writers even when he was a student.

For example, Abdulla Kahhor, who spares no one in terms of literary criticism, wrote a letter to Shukur Kholmirzayev, recognizing the young artist's story "Waves". This praise was not in vain. Abdulla Qahhor was able to see the talent of the young artist and his bright future in literature. After that, his stories and stories started to appear in the press one after another. "White Horse" (1962), "The Waves" (1963), "Who's Not Eighteen?" (1965), stories such as "The Stranger", "Even after years", "Sleepless night", "The gun was fired" were published in the press. It can be said that the 80s and 90s of the last century were the most flourishing period for the literary work. The stories written by the writer during this period were later "Under the Distant Stars" (1971), "Life is Eternal" (1974), "Oghir tash kochsa..." (1980), "Roads, Companions" (1984), "Almond bloomed in winter" (1986), "It snowed in the mountains" (1987) took place in such collections. His stories such as "Smile", "Death of a Safe Hunter", "Humour", "Hail", "Blue Sea", "Freedom" attracted the attention of literary critics. With these works, the writer



broke the literary and ideological mold firmly established by the politics of his time. He brought a new, pure and authentic literary atmosphere to Uzbek prose.

In Shukur Kholmirezayev's stories and stories, along with the passionate romance of youth and student life, the life and character of the simple and sincere people of Boysun, the native land where the writer was born and raised, are reflected, as well as the evolutions in society and the people's psyche. Literary experts say that the life of Boysun and the people of Boysun rose to the level of the main theme of Shukur Kholmirezayev's work, and became an important factor in the fact that the realistic image became the priority in the writer's work. While Shukur Kholmirezayev often turned to romantic pathos and lyrical-romantic style in the process of discovering the complex life processes in reality and the spiritual world of people consisting of conflicts, then the writer introduced the elements of "brutal realism" into Uzbek prose. Shukur Kholmirezayev expressed deep artistic analysis and deep observations of society and people's life in the period of the 80s and 90s in a number of his works.

During the years of independence, the writer rediscovered himself. The breath of freedom broke the chains of the writer's artistic thinking. Now he is overflowing and creates freely. We have inherited the precious works of this great writer who believed that literature was his destiny. His stories were collected in 3 volumes, his essays in 1 volume, short stories in 1 volume. This selection, consisting of 5 volumes in total, was published between 2005 and 2007.

Shukur Kholmirezayev "Last Station" (1976), "Kil Koprik" (1984), "Passenger" (1987), "Olaboji" (1992), "Dinosaur" (Book 1, 1996) like his novels showed that the writer has become a master of prose. In Shukur Kholmirezayev's novels "Last Station", "Yolovchi" and "Olaboji" the shura society began to decay from the inside in the 70s and 80s through bright artistic images. The social issue raised in these novels found its new artistic interpretation in the writer's novel "Dinosaur". The story of the conflict in the life and spiritual world of a person who strongly believes that the Shura state is a people-friendly state, and that the internal and external policies he conducted is a policy that serves the interests of the people and the country, is at the center of this novel.

The last novel of the writer is "Dinosaur". The author says: "The theory that the strong will win and the weak will be defeated is wrong!" If the strong had the ability to conquer, the dinosaur would have conquered first. No, he will die. The reason? It has been formed. Then: many brave men enter the field. They know their death. But there is no turning back for them. What about cowards? Even then, they got into their holes..." No matter how controversial this view is, it is noticeable that the author took a unique way of reflecting the tragedy and suffering of the intellectuals in accepting the present day - the new era.

Shukur Kholmirezayev was one of the first writers to study the era of the Uzbek people's history, which was called the "printing movement". This topic was expressed in the writer's novel "Build the Bridge" and the play "Black Belt" (1987). The tragedy of lost people is vividly embodied in their images. Based on Shukur Kholmirezayev's play, the play "Black Belt" staged at the Youth Theater named after Abror Hidoyatov played an important role in the emergence of a new approach to the historical past in the young generation. Shukur Kholmirezayev's play "The Banquet" dedicated to the tragic fate of Uzbek women during the Soviet era was also staged at the Youth Theater (1990).



In the last years of Shukur Kholmirzayev's life Sh. Burkhanov, B. Zakirov, R. Choriyev, Shuhrat, O. Yakubov, O'. He wrote essays and literary-critical articles about such well-known figures of literature and art as Umarbekov, A. Oripov, M. Koshjanov. Many literary experts have conducted scientific research on the writer's work.

In Uzbek literary studies, many articles, researches, monographs, memorial books have been created on the life and work of Shukur Kholmirzayev. M. Koshjanov, U. Normatov, S. Mamajonov, O. Togayev, A. Rasulov, M. Olimov, S. Sodikov, H. Boltaboyev, Q. Yoldoshev, O. Otakhanov, R. Ko' It is possible to display the articles of scholars such as Chkhor. [Koshjanov M. Always in search / Election. Volume 2. - T.: G. Ghulam Literature and Art Publishing House, 1982. - P. 355-363; Normatov U. Traditions of our prose. - T.: Publishing House of Literature and Art named after G. Ghulam, - B. 198-208; Mamajonov S. Searching for truth // Saodat. 1992. - B. 10-11; Togaev O. Image and context // Eastern Star. 1981. No. 11. - B. 218-227; Rasulov A., Olimov M. About waves // Culture of Uzbekistan. 1963. May 8; Sadikov S. Some comments about the current Uzbek historical novel // Problems of Uzbek Soviet literature. ToshDU, 1985; Boltaboyev H. Prose and style. - T.: Science, 1992. - P. 52-58; Yoldoshev K. Characterization - the main goal // Uzbek language and literature, 1988, #5. - B. 17-21; Otakhanov O. The boiling blood of creativity / Youth. 1985. #2. - B. 70-73; Kochkor R. Interpretation of three stories // Youth. 1985. #8. - B. 72-74.] In addition, several dissertations were written on literary works. [Alimov B. Historical-revolutionary theme in Uzbek prose 80-year. autoref. diss.. cand. philological science. - T.: 1992. - 20 p.; Doniyorova Sh. Artistic and stylistic uniqueness of Shukur Kholmirzayev's stories: filol. candidate of science diss... - T.: 2000. - 149 -b; Language characteristics of the works of Normurodov R. Shukur Kholmirzayev: philol. PhD diss. abstract. - T.: 2000. - p. 25; Tavaldiyeva G. Principles of artistic perception of reality in the stories of Shukur Kholmirzayev. - Philol. PhD diss. abstract. - T.: 2001. -B. 25.] In particular, M. Kochkarova was one of the first to reveal the writer's skill as an essay writer. [Kochkarova M. Essay genre in current Uzbek literature - philology. Ph.D. diss...-T.: 2004.]

After the writer's death, the books "Shukur Kholmirzayev in memory of his contemporaries", "Kaytmas Damlar" by his daughter S. Kholmirzayeva, and "Abadiy Zamondosh" by O. Toshboyev were published. Shukur Kholmirzayev enriched the treasury of Uzbek prose, drama and literary journalism with excellent works. Today, there is a need to study the writer's creative laboratory with a new interpretation and analysis.

In order to fill this gap, the novels "Kil koprik", "Olabo'ji", "Dinosaur", drama "Party", "Birds returned from the village", "Two souls in one body", which are preserved in the writer's personal archive. Studying the manuscript versions of stories, essays and novels such as "Alpomish", "Navroz", "He was not like us", comparing them with published versions, researching the moments of the creative process of the creator, the biography of his works, a separate monographic research is required. is enough.

Research shows that Shukur Kholmirzayev is a realistic writer, almost every work of his has a real basis and a vital motivation. The characters created by the writer also have life roots. In particular, the writer's relatives: his mother, father, and friends served as prototypes for the heroes of many stories. In particular, the writer "Dirt Streets", "Waves", "Who is not under eighteen?", "Soul", "Stranger", "One



Sighted Familiar", "Two Eyes Knowing", "Under the distant stars", "Santa is coming", "Uzbek's simple", "Lost under the call", "Midway", "Man", "Motherland", "Aqtash", "Writer", "Uzbek character", "The sun wanders in the sky", "Uzbek grandfather", "Birds have returned from the village", "Mangu yoldosh" and other stories, witness the incorporation of biographical materials into the plot of the work. lick The Mirror in the story "Waves" by Adib, "Who is not eighteen?" For the images of Zainabkhan in the short story, Dilnura Kasimova in "The Inscribed Stone", her mother Aysha Omonova partially served as a prototype, "Who is not eighteen?" The writer's father, Orzikul Polvan, was a real-life basis for the characters of fathers in the works of Jalalov in the story "Uzbek Baba", "Uzbek's Simple One", "Zov Under the Lost". It also belongs to the author's pen The great works "Kilko'prik", "Olaboji", "Dinosaur" also show the superiority of the national spirit, the vitality in them, and the fact that the heroes of the work have something in common with the people they have seen in real life. Some events in the writer's life served as artistic leaven for many of his works. He motivated the creation of mature works. For example, Askar Khojakulov, a childhood friend of the writer, reported in the book "Shukur Kholmirezayev in memory of his contemporaries" that the plot of the story "Roads, Companions" is actually the story of his experiences when he was a 6th grader. It is related to the impressions of the escape event in the field. The story "The sun is wandering in the sky" also has its basis in life. When he went to Surkhan with his family and returned to Tashkent, he remained alone and tried to understand the essence of life and social changes taking place. Half of the plot in the work is based on a real life event, and the other half takes place in the writer's fantasy. Studying the author's work in a biographical aspect allows one to determine the secrets of the writer's skills and the process of artistic thinking.

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