

REFLECTIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENCE PERIOD STORIES

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Keywords: genre, traditional, non-traditional, style, method, form, epic, culmination, progression, typology, literary character, symbol.

Annotation. Creation of worthy works in the development of Uzbek short stories during the period of independence Sh.Kholmirezayev, M.M.Dost, Kh.Dostmuhammad, Kh.Sultan, G'.Hotamov, Sh.Botayev, E.A'zam, A.A'zam, along with J.Isakhanova, talented short story writers such as L.Burikhan and A.Yuldosh also have a decent contribution and share; it is worth noting that only these two talents' creative products and skills have not yet been widely researched in fundamental science. Some considerations in this regard were presented in the article. In substantiating the opinions, works of writers in world literature were also referred to.

In the search of the representatives of the new generation formed in the field of creativity during the period of independence, the samples of the short story genre created on the basis of the free creative gifts of the short story genre also got their readers.

The range of common qualities characteristic of such stories, which are created on the basis of new independent ideas, unique literary and artistic forms, is manifested in the following directions:

First, to strengthen independence and political rights by realistically interpreting the difficult life paths of the slaves who were deprived of their rights during the shura autocratic policy;

Secondly, to glorify Islamic and spiritual values, national charm, which have been trampled and humiliated for centuries, to treat every issue, interpretation of every idea or image from the point of view of nationality and national interest;

Thirdly, to widely use the scope of deep psychological analyzes in the interpretation of the world of images, to perfectly reveal the spiritual world of the hero, to create an image of the people of the new era, enlightened by the ideology of independence;

Fourthly, to rely on the achievements of modernism, postmodernism and subconscious interpretation, which have their place in world literature along with the traditional form of literary style;

Fifth, in the system of literary tradition and inspiration, world writers - L. Tolstoy, O. Balzac, F. Dostoyevsky, G. Marquez, J. Steinbeck, Ch. Aytmatov, A. Kadiri, Oybek, and finally A. Camus, E. Hemenguy, J. Joyce, P. Coelho, H. Kortasar, K. Abe, such as the leading literary principle of relying on the experience of leaders of modern literature is spinning.

The genesis of the emergence and development of the short story genre in Uzbek literature, the general principles of development during the 20th-21st centuries can be revived in the form of the following stages:

First of all, the stories written by the representatives of the first generation of Uzbek literature (such as Sadridin Ainiy, Abdulla Qadiri, Oybek, Gafur Ghulom, Abdulla Kahhor, Nazir Safarov) who grew up in the 20s and 30s of the 20th century are shown at the level of examples of this genre in world literature. it has been; these creators' stories "From Kalvak Makhsum's memory book" (A. Qadiri), "Shum boy" (G'. Gulom) are in a comic-satirical style. the traumas and tragedies that have befallen him are revealed; In the short stories "Yitim" (S. Ayniy), "Childhood" (Oybek), "Tales from the Past" (A. Qahhor), life hardships in biographical status were written against the background of the first quarter of the 20th century; although these

stories are not openly, artistic interpretations related to the life of the local people, oppressed and impoverished under the tyranny of the Tsar and Red empires, and the character of poor people found their expression; it is worth noting that these old writers laid the foundation for the emergence and formation of the short story genre in Uzbek literature;

Secondly, the representatives of the second generation of Uzbek literature are Odil Yaqubov, Pirimkul Kadirov, Asqad Mukhtar, Shuhrat, Saida Zunnunova, Mirkarim Asim, Yavdat Ilyasov, Sharaf Rashidov, Habib Noman, Parda Tursun, Jonrid Abdullakhanov, Hakim Nazir, Khudoyberdi To' Khtaboyev, Mirmuhsin, Rahmat Fayziyev, Ibrahim Rahim on historical, agricultural, industrial, love topics stories got their readers;

Thirdly, Olmas Umarbekov, Shukur Kholmirezayev, Uchkun Nazarov, O'tkir Hashimov, Ne'mat Aminov, Amon Mukhtar, Latif Mahmudov, Sadulla Siyoyev, Akiljon Hasanov, Nasir Fazilov, Rahim Bekniyoz, who came to the creative field as representatives of the third generation. The short stories of Muhammad Salam are measured by the fact that they approach the traditions of world literature in their artistic structure.

Fourthly, Uncle Murad, Murad Mohammad Dost, Hajiakbar Sheikh, Khairiddin Sultan, Erkin Azam, Khurshid Dostmuhammad, Ghaffar Hotam, Nurali Qabul, Tahir Malik, Nadir Normat, Mamadali Mahmud, Asad Dilmurod, Khurshid Davron, Abbas Said and other writers of the fourth generation with their stories of deep realistic nature, artistic, symbolic, figurative, mythological qualities, also drew attention with his stories on the past, recent past, and contemporary themes, boldly approaching the advanced principles of world literature, and his innovative qualities; and this was formed as a result of the last democratic principles of the shura system of the representatives of the literary generation, the period of reconstruction and the first pleasant breezes of the new independence period; the representatives of this generation firmly connect Uzbek literature, its prose and storytelling to the ring of advanced world literature with their high talent levels, sharp literary understanding and artistic skills; As Umida Rasulova, doctor of philology, wrote, "In the years of independence, studying the cultural heritage, feeling a sense of national pride and understanding values, delving deeper into the essence of Uzbek stories, justifying the rightful place of artistic works in the development of literature, is a strong contribution to the literature of the present time. monitoring of the activities of artists who had an impact intensified. The interpretation of universal ideas in fiction has a positive effect on the future of the mature generation"¹. The survival of the stories created in Uzbek and world literature to this day without losing their artistic and aesthetic power is a confirmation of these thoughts.

Fifth, a group of profoundly talented young people who entered the field of literature during the era of free speech and free creativity, belonging to the fifth youngest generation of creators in terms of maturation stages, were loyal representatives of the independence ideology. These are: Nazar Eshanqul, Ulugbek Hamdam, Kochkor Norqabil, Shoyim Botayev, Abduqayum Yoldashev, Luqman Borikhan, Isajon Sultan, Bahadir Murad Ali, Shadiqul Hamroyev and others; Here is a brief overview of the leading and common qualities that have been and are being manifested in the creations of these profoundly gifted artists:

- to fully describe the truth of recent and recent historical realities;
- glorification of national-spiritual values and historical scope, open artistic interpretation of the truths of our mother's history hidden and trampled during the Soviet era;
- truthfully portraying the image of servants who suffered from the authoritarian policy of the Shura, whose personality and rights were suppressed;
- effective use of mutual syncretic forms of realistic and mythological, lyrical and romantic styles in the interpretation;

¹ Расулова У.Й. XX аср ўзбек киссачилиги (поэтик изланишлар ва тараққиёт тамойиллари. Филология фан.доктори (DSc) дисс.автореферати. Тошкент.: - 2020, 5-бет (68-бет).

- use of types of psychological images in the interpretation of the hero's character;
- to consider symbolic-figurative images-interpretations in the ideological-artistic scope as a means of depicting life and image;
- such as expressing the image of contemporary people who are currently around us, who are setting an example for others with their activities, at the level of character.

Literary critic Mavlon Bobokhanov writes: "A number of short stories written by Uzbek writers on the eve of Independence have stood out as a unique "poetry" of human experiences and thoughts. In them, the scope of life events has expanded, conflicts have deepened, interest in the problem of the individual, his interaction with society, and the inclination to spiritual and spiritual analysis have increased. It is not a mistake to say that this tendency was manifested in all forms of the short story genre"².

From the point of view of the main issue of fiction - the image of a person and the task of being able to interpret it at the level of a perfect character, the gallery of unique characters in the stories written by L. Borikxon and A. Yoldosh is a unique feature of the new Uzbek prose of the period of independence. achievements are listed: Bakhtiyor, Georgy, Rajab ("One drop of youth"), Norsoat, Davron, Tanzila ("The sun has not yet set")³, Najot Ghaibulla, Kalganov muallim ("Mysterious teacher")⁴, Nazim, Hamkhana guy, Oltinoy ("Shor's love"), Alijon, Nadir, Sabir, Davronbek, Zarifa, Jamila, Tal'at ("Goodbye, America!"), "Jadid" (Ubaydulla Khojayev)⁵, Abduqayum, Dovdir, i.e. a young man in love ("The First Saturday of Sunbula") complete the series of unique characters of Uzbek short stories.

6. Symbolism, multi-layeredness, figurativeness are characterized as one of the cores of impressiveness and attractiveness of literary works and works of art. This proves that it is one of the important features of the works of L. Borikxon and A. Yoldosh. The image of the 9-story house 13 in the story "Otchopar or the thirteenth house" by A. Yoldosh is a symbol of symbolism and metaphor; This is a symbol of the sovereignty of the Shura system. The huge tree in the story "Jadid" is a symbol of national power, national pride, unity, lightning - life, nature - youth, beauty. The sunbula in "The First Saturday of Sunbula"⁶ is a symbol of friendship, fulfillment of dreams, and happiness.

The charm of the artistic skills of A.Yoldosh and L.Borikhan is notable for their ability to effectively use symbolic and figurative possibilities in the interpretation of human characters, in the expression of psychologism, the interpretation of the beauty of nature, in the artistic-philosophical illumination of the world and human problems. Especially, the use of contrast method by writers in the process of character creation is becoming a unique individual style. In particular, in this regard, Abduqayum Yoldoshev's short story "Osman Oghushi" has a special place. The characters of the two main characters of the story are created in a contrasting way, so that the mentality, nature, psychology, and experiences of these characters, who came into the world as a reflection of real people, are combined with the criteria of the reality of life. Views, ideas, and philosophies related to spiritual and spiritual education in the stories of A.Yoldosh and L.Borikhan are an important contribution to the development of national ideology and the development of consciousness and thinking of the young generation.

"One of the most noticeable features of the triple system in the novels of the independence era is that the image of the opponent is not represented by a concrete person, and the obstacle to the

² Бобохонов М.Р. Хозирги ўзбек қиссачилигида психологизм. Филология фан.ном.дисс.автореферати. - Тошкент.: 2012, 12-бет (26-бет)

³ Бўрихон Л. Куёш ҳали ботмаган. Қиссалар ва ҳикоялар. - Т.: "Ўзбекистон", 2015. - Б.56-207.

⁴ Бўрихон Л. "Сирли муаллим" //қисса ва ҳикоялар. Тошкент: "Рead book" нашриёти, 2024. 65-127-бетлар.

⁵ Йўлдошев А. Ишқ афсулари.//Сунбуланинг илк шанбаси. - Т.: "Янги аср авлоди", 2018. - Б.3-72.

⁶ Юлдошев А. Шараф йўли// Жаид (қисса). - Тошкент: "Саҳҳоф", 2023. Б.223-302.

relationship between the lover and the mistress is defined as a corruption of society”⁷. This tradition, which is also reflected in A.Yoldosh's story "Ishq sadolar va gadolari", "lover-beloved-rival" triad, is defined as a corruption of the society that hinders the image of the lover, and the feelings are artistically metaphorical. caused by grass. Nurali and Nafisa's close friend Rajab jealously cares for the pure love of Nurali and Nafisa, with the images of the desperate lover's disobeying his lover in order not to break his vow, the reader's heart shows his hatred for the third image, that is, the opponent.

So, the stories of the independence period are consistently developing in terms of new themes and forms. Today’s writers follow the example of their teachers in Uzbek and world literature in the traditional way and enrich their skills.

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⁷ Ziyoyeva Y. Mustaqillik davri o‘zbek romanlarida “oshiq-ma’shuqa-raqib” obrazlarining poetik takomili. Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (phd) dissertatsiyasi. Toshkent: 2023. B.93.