



STUDY OF THE THEME OF WAR IN UZBEK LITERATURE

Kholmatov Oybek Umarjon ugli
Researcher, Fergana State University

ANNOTATION

The article explores the topic of war in Uzbek literature of the 20th century. In principle, S.Mamajanov, N.Bekmirzayev, U.Uljaboyev scientific works of such scientists were used. The main object of this article is the analysis of the interpretations of the Second World War in Uzbek literature, called "The Great Patriotic War" in Soviet literature, the issues of the study of works on this topic by literary critics on a scientific basis. During the analysis, scientific sources on the subject are used, based on opinions and views.

KEYWORDS: *subject, military literature, war, prose, novel, analysis, interpretation.*

INTRODUCTION

The theme of the war occupies a significant place in the history of fiction. Especially in the literature of the XX century, the war became one of the leading topics. The first and Second World Wars and the influence of the Afghan war on the life of the people, the difficulties of the war period, the interpretation of people's courage, heroism, tragic destinies served as the main image subject of Uzbek military literature.

Gafur Gulom, Oybek, Abdulla Kahhor, Maksud Sheikhzadeh, Hamid Alimjan, Ibrahim Rahim, Shuhrat, Rahmat Faiziy, Utkir Hoshimov, Nazar Eshonkul on the theme of world wars; on the theme of the Afghan war, such writers as Utkir Hoshimov, Quchqor Norkabil, Gafur Polatov, Abdurashid Normurodov, Mamatkul Hazratkulov created a number of works, artistic interpretation of the issue of war and human. And this in itself served as a scientific study of works written on the topic of war before the literary profession. Such specialists as Salahiddin Mamajonov, Norkul Bekmirzayev, Umrzak Yuljabayev, who conducted scientific research on the topic of war in Uzbek literature, are the leading scientists.

The main part. Salahiddin Mamajonov's book "The period of the Great Patriotic War Uzbek literature" consists of three chapters, in which the landscapes of Uzbek literature during the war were studied in the section of literary tours. The scientist notes that the spirit of military mobilization was a priority in Uzbek literature of this period, this feature was a common feature inherent in all three literary

types. At the same time, lyricism, which is relatively the most modern type, pays special attention to the fact that it became the leader in this period: "the spirit of mobilization dominated in Uzbek poetry, prose and playwright in 1941-1945 G.Gulom, Oybek, H.Alimjan, M.Sheikhzadeh such creative people put forward the ideas of patriotism and heroism in their poems and called the people to a courageous struggle. It was the lyrics leader species in period literature." [1,53] The scientist also touched upon the issue of formal-methodical and thematic updates, which determines that the genre of "poetic letter" is widespread in the lyrics of the period, and in dramaturgy the historical theme is predominant. The motivation of the letter and the historical theme served to motivate, enlighten the warriors and front army workers to heroism. However, it is not right to conclude unequivocally that wartime literature was only a product of political order. Literary critic Saydulla Mirzayev in his textbook "the history of Uzbek literature of the XX century" evaluates the literature of this period, in particular, his poetry, proposing such an idea: "it should be noted that, no matter how much poetry reflects the spirit of mobilization in the years of the Second World War, the artistic level of the poems did not decrease. The authors were able to find new expressions, artistic discoveries. Especially in poems written in the style of a letter to the mother or lover of the warrior, we see wonderful examples of emotional attachment, characteristic of the lyrical type." [4,39] apparently, even in the above source, a special emphasis is



placed on the form of a “poetic letter”, which is recognized as the main artistic novelty of the era.

S.Mamajonov also drew attention to the issue of updates in the research of the Uzbek military prose, emphasizing the fact that the genre “letter” also entered the prose: “during this period, a new type of prozaic form “letter” appeared in Uzbek publicistics. It is known that during this period the genre of the poetic “letter” was firmly established and widely developed. Now the prozaic form of the same “letter” came into being.”[1,114] the scientist also studies the documentary prose of a publicistic character in a number of works of art. Norkul Bekmirzayev, who later conducted a research on the Uzbek military prose, also pays special attention to this issue and puts forward such an idea, based on the fact that the documentary prose effectively reflects the reality of life, through the mental state and attitude of the participant of the war: “... the documentary prose is not only a collection of concrete facts, but also; it is among the full-fledged works of art that typify and individualize.”[2,5] As an example in the process of substantiating the opinion of the scientist N.Safarov, A.Rahmat, M.Ismaili, Nazarmat, S.Kadyrov, L.Ergashev come the works of writers such on a military topic, in which the authors determine the artistic reflection of the problem of war and human masonry, time and hero through the development of reality, based on real documents from the pursuit of historical facts. Based on this, he comes to the final conclusion as follows: “thus, even in our documentary military prose, it is considered that the manifestation of the artistic reality with the vital reality in mutual integral allows documentary works to enter into the ranks of full-fledged artistic works.”[2,10] If S.Mamajonov only thinks about the Uzbek literature of the war years, N.Bekmirzayev also touches on the works on the military topic, which were created in the post-war period.

In the examples of the Uzbek military prose on the theme of the Second World War, heroism and tragedy, courage and suffering are described side by side. Touching upon this feature, U.Uljabayev points out that in the works on the theme of war, on the one hand, high and perseverance, courage and heroism inherent in our people are glorified, on the other hand, war shows how hard fate, tragedy, horror, irretrievable physical and spiritual prosperity is for man. But the role of the Uzbek people in this war, the historical role, as well as the interpretations of heroism and courage caused by the factors of the ideology of the period have been relatively high for many years. The devastation brought by the war, and the image of the suffering of the heroes served to make their heroism and their maturation more vivid. Also in the works of art, the difficulties of the front and front body performed the task of showing the true spiritual image of people, sorting people. It is known that the heroes of the works created on the

theme of the war in the Uzbek prose are divided into two categories: 1) fighters who are directly participants of the War; 2) people of the front Army. In the Uzbek military prose, works with the participation of Heroes of the second category constitute a relatively large number. U.Uljaboyev shows the following factors as the reasons for this: “first of all, this life to our writers – the fact that the process of labor during the war, the situation of a person in these conditions, his thoughts are closer, it is more convenient to show it, and secondly, the relative experience in our literature in this direction is more abundant, a number of talented, art-mature bees, created in those decisive years themselves, have the function of a specific School of”[3,6] as an alternative, even in the expression of the main theme of labor in the literature of the Shura period, it is more important to describe the labor processes behind the front than the fact of the front. Emphasizing that the proletarian system based on the dictation of Labor played a decisive role in the achievement of victory through the image of the fabric and hard work of the people of the front army, the goal of the absolutization of the socialist system was also not absent. But without turning a blind eye to the historical fact, it must be said that the interpretation of heroism and dedication acquires a leading feature is fairly realized. Images of the elderly and women play an important role in this regard. S.Mamajonov also stops about the Uzbek stories of the war period and pays special attention to this aspect “one of the peculiarities and achievements of the Uzbek storytelling of the war period is the penetration and perfect development of the image of the elderly and women into it.”[1,129] this factor is due to the fact that the image of the people of the front Army in itself plays a leading role. The fact that during the years of the war, the majority went to the men's front, the main task of the workforce was performed by the elderly and women, also found reflection in the works of art. In this regard A.Kahhor's stories such as “Asror bobo”, “Kampirlar sim qoqdi”, “Xotinlar” stand out separately.

As for the Uzbek military prose, special attention should be paid to the genre of the military novel. It is known that in the Uzbek prose there are many novels on a military topic. Oybek's “Quyosh qoraymas”, Shuhrat's “Oltin zanglamas”, Said Ahmad's “Ufq”, Rahmat Fayziy's “Hazrati inson”, Odil Yoqubov's “Er boshiga ish tushsa”, O'tkir Hoshimov's “Ikki eshik orasi” directly reflected the events of the Second World War. But truly Uzbek military novels were created in the years after the Second World War. To this issue N.Bekmirzayev touches on the following: “...by the end of the 50-ies, high samples of the Uzbek military novels appeared ... Oybek's “Quyosh qoraymas”, Shuhrat's “Shinelli yillar”, I.Rahimov's “Chin Muhabbat” large polotnos on such a military topic can be evidence of our



opinion." [2,23] Commenting on the reason for this, S.Mamajonov points out that during this period the Uzbek prose was young and did not have its own traditions on the military subject: "during the Great Patriotic War, the major prose genre in Uzbek literature also continued its development. In general, the Uzbek prose, which itself was young, had almost no tradition in the military subject. This prevented the emergence of large and mature prose works on the unconditional military topic." [1,134] In fact, the genre of the novel requires more and more complex experience than other prozaic genres. Based on this, we can say that the years of the Second World War served as an experimental stage for the creation of Uzbek military novels, to some extent, the stories and stories created.

CONCLUSION

The Uzbek literary studies of the 20th century developed simultaneously with the period and literary processes. This period is the subject of the war, which occupies an important place in the literature widely studied by S.Mamajanov, N. Bekmirzayev, U.Uljaboev. Research and research on this topic continues.

REFERENCES

1. Мамажонов С. Улуг Ватан уруши даврида ўзбек адабиёти. – Тошкент: "Фан", 1975
2. Бекмирзаев Н. Ўзбек Совет ҳарбий прозаси. – Т.: "Фан", 1981
3. Oripova, G. (2019). *Uzbek poetry and the world literature in the years of Independence. Scientific journal of Polonia university*, 32(1), 116-120.
4. Oripova Gulnoza Murodilovna. (2019). *The peculiarities of vazn meter in uzbek poetry of the independence period. International Journal of Anglisticum. Literature, Linguistics and Interdisciplinary Studies. Volume: 8 /Issue:2/. – Macedonia, 2019. –P.33-39.*
5. Ўлжабоев У. Ўзбек ҳарбий прозасида характер яратишининг баъзи масалалари. – Т.: "Фан", 1989
6. Mirzayev S. *XX asr o'zbek adabiyoti tarixi*, – Т.: "Yangi asr avlodi", 2005
7. Kholmatov OU. *Interpretation of "lost generation" in the creation of Erih Maria Remark. – ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal – Vol. 10, Issue 11, November 2020. <https://saarj.com>*
8. Kholmatov OU. *The Image Of War People In The Stories Of Utkir Hoshimov. – The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations. – Volume 03 Issue 37, Published: March 27, 2021 | Pages: 255-260. <http://usajournalshub.com/index.php/tajssei>*
9. Murodilovna O. G. *Melody and musicality in Liryics //ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. – 2020. – T. 10. – №. 11. – C. 656-664.*
10. Oripova G. M., Tolibova M. T. Q. *Composition Of Modern Uzbek Stories //The American Journal of*

Social Science and Education Innovations. – 2021. – T. 3. – №. 03. – C. 245-249.

11. Oripova, G. (2020, December). *RHYTHM AND MYTHING IN LYRICAL GENRE. In Конференции.*