

THE UNIQUENESS OF SHUKUR KHOLMIRZAYEV'S STORIES AND THE CHARACTERS IN THEM

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Annotation: Shukur Kholmirzayev is considered one of the creators with a unique style in the Uzbek literature of the 20th century. Shukur Kholmirzayev entered Uzbek literature in the 60s. He won the hearts of students with his first stories. The stories he created caught the attention of Abdulla Qahhor. Later, he started writing novels. Shukur Kholmirzayev paid special attention to the characters in his stories. He tried to reflect them in a sincere and natural way. In the stories he created, the image of a child was especially important.

Key words: Shukur Kholmirzayev, Kill bridge, Olaboji, Kara Kamara, Hayat agadir, Waves.

Shukur Kholmirzaev was born on March 24, 1940 in Boysun district of Surkhandarya region. People's writer of Uzbekistan (1991). Graduated from Tashkent University Faculty of Journalism (1963). The first stories and essays were published in 1958. "White Horse" (1962), "Waves" (1963), "Who is not eighteen?" (1965) short stories, as well as the stories written by the writer during this period "Under the Distant Stars" (1971), "Life Forever" (1974), "If a Heavy Stone Moves..." (1980), "Roads, satellites" (1984), "Almond blossomed in winter" (1986), "It snowed in the mountains" (1987). Novels such as "Last Stop" (1976), "Kil Priprik" (1984), "Passenger" (1987), "Olaboji" (1992), "Dinosaur" (Book 1, 1996) the author.[4] There are also the dramas "Black Belt" (1987), "Banquet" (staged in 1990). The writer died in Tashkent on September 29, 2005. He was awarded the Republic State Prize named after Hamza (1989) and the Order of "Labor Glory" (1999). Scientific research works were also carried out on Shukur Kholmirzayev's storytelling skills, artistic word art, image style. For example, literary critics such as G.N. Tavaldieva (2001), Sh. the unique memories of the specific aspects of literary skill and level of maturity have been compiled by many contemporary literary experts. In the book "Abadiy zamondosh" (2018) by the scientist Olim Toshboev, the author's writing history, reasons, personality of the writer are discussed. In Uzbek literature, there are few works in which the subject of nature and man are covered separately, especially the fact that a significant part of the writer's work is devoted to this topic. Unique to Kholmirzayev. In this respect, the artistic research of nature and human image in the writer's work allows to make scientific conclusions about the specific aspects of his work. Shukur Kholmirzayev is one of the writers who raised the art of Uzbek storytelling to a new,

higher level after the teacher Abdulla Kakhor. His stories, short stories and novels are distinguished by the fact that they are dedicated to events that have not been touched by the book, and are rich in characters. Although this image was reflected in more than ten stories, it was embodied as a gallery of characters that do not repeat each other. [3]In Isa, he manages to convey his thoughts to the reader fully and brightly. However, sometimes his works give the impression that they are not finished. The reader waits for the continuation of the work. He does not draw the portraits of the heroes, he seems to focus on character creation, which forces the reader to think and think deeply. The judgment passed on the heroes of the work is brought to the reader's attention. Every student, no matter what kind of work he reads, wants the fate of the heroes of the work he reads to be as he wants. In the writer's story "Santa Claus is Coming", the mentality of the child character is expressed. Even as a child, he is depicted as a very simple, trusting, pure-hearted character who imagines his dreams as he wants and believes in them. The story of "Zoraboshi" is based on the life of a group of children of different ages who know themselves as the "masters" of the street is a plate. The leader of the "Street Bosses" is a boy named Habibulla. He describes the life of the children through the change of mentality in them as he bids farewell to his "workers" and assigns them tasks. It is expressed as the period of childhood, adolescence, and adolescence and saying goodbye to them. In the writer's story "Nasib etsa" it is about a true child. Elyor Bo`ritosh loves his sister very much. As soon as he came home from work, the boy would come around him and play as a butterfly, befriending him. Since Berdiyev recently ran away from Borytosh's village, Elyor keeps asking him questions about his family and village. Through this, the child's psyche gradually opens up. In this story, the writer describes the impact of changes in human life through the psyche of a child and succeeds in this. Shukur Kholmirezayev tries to reflect the child's psyche in his stories more and more in interesting situations. At such a time, the writer focuses on the events that may happen in the life of children. [2]For example, by presenting a picture of a school, it tries to reveal the aspects of children that are typical of school age, and by bringing scenes from village life, the similarities between nature and the child's psyche are highlighted. Play is a process that occupies most of the children's lifestyle. When the writer uses the episode of the game in his stories, he also talks about how to play the given game and the rules of playing. From this we can see that the writer is very well aware of the games that belong to the series of Uzbek national games. It is an example of glass that cannot be repaired if the window of the heart is broken. It is difficult to recover and be the same when the heart is hurt. While creating the image of a child, Shukur Kholmirezayev does not forget these aspects and can show it skillfully. Sh. Kholmirezayev, among the famous writers of the world, has created unique works on the theme of nature to the extent that he can emulate them, which is a particularly noticeable edge of the writer's work. For this reason, due to the opportunity,

the katga has a thorough knowledge of the laws of nature, the ways of living of animals, and the specific characteristics of each herb. In this respect, the works of J.London, E.Hemingway, and S.Thompson have a great influence on the writer's work. The critic U.Normatov in his article "We live on the earth, we think on the earth" says about this characteristic of Sh.Kholmirzayev's stories: "Man and the relationship with nature became the leading leitmotif of Sh. Kholmirzayev's stories. It is characteristic that although almost all the stories created by the writer in recent years revolve around this theme, they do not repeat each other, each time the author discovers a new side of the issue, creates a new character, opens a new side of the character's heart...".

From this point of view, if we look at the writer's stories on the subject of man and nature, we can see how complex the human character is, and these complexities are manifested even in his relationship with nature. "beauty, wealth, in general, which worries people who are not indifferent to nature and love it - puts forward the issue of preservation of natural resources and shows the essence of this issue through a simple scene description. He cares about, not just one or two birds, but all the birds in the area are saved from the bitter frost. In "The Man on the Cliff", the filmmaker, who wants to make a film about nature and its preservation, is cruelly punished by an ordinary nature lover, not by relevant organizations, for killing a bear with a whole head and orphaning two cubs. As a result of the arbitrariness reflected in his works, the inhabitants of hundreds of mountain villages were moved to oases, their living quarters were destroyed, thousand-year-old historical monuments were neglected, and the land and water that provide the future of the people are being wasted. It is a reflection of the pain of the people expressing it.[1]

Conclusion:

So, Shukur Kholmirzayev created the image of a child in more than ten stories. Children's mental experiences, feelings, incidents and events that shocked them are expressed in the language of children.

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