

**INTERPRETATION OF 20TH CENTURY UZBEK STORIES AND
ANALYSIS OF HEROES CHARACTERS**

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Abstract. In the history of Uzbek literature of the 20th century, hundreds of epic works - novels, stories and short stories were written. In particular, the volume and number of stories written in the last century and their importance in our literature have been enormous. This article discusses the interpretation of famous stories created in the last century and the analysis of the characters in them.

Key words: 20th century Uzbek storytelling, image analysis, story writers, independent literature.

Everyone enters the field of literature, which requires the devotion from the creative breed, with sweet dreams of childhood, good intentions and eternal dreams. History, which no scientist can predict in advance, is written differently for each person. Those who first wrote short poems, and then, after reaching maturity, turned to prose or drama and become great novelists. Short stories, or even great dramatists are very talented in our literature. The mood, the pain of the creator and the nature of artists thinking choose the subject. As a result of coercion and coercion in this way, a thrashing floor of deed words and may appear. For the joy and pleasure of mankind, words have great power. Already, in the last 20th century, one can find enough examples for both phenomena. As we know, Abdulla Qadiri founded the Uzbek novel. His two great novels ("Days of the past" and "Scorpion from the Altar") became a huge historical event in our past century. According to Abdulla Qadiri's definition: "... new era literature, wrote complete works even when measured by European gas". The great writer not only founded the novel, but also created a story model for the first time in the

history of Uzbek literature. According to Oybek, one of the great representatives of Uzbek prose, the story "Capricorn" was the writer's turn towards realistic principle of artistic representation of reality. Despite the fact that the main characters of story are ordinary and simple people of the past century, it leaves a great impression on the heart of the reader. Joining them, he rejoices, feels the atmosphere, and at the end tears in his eyes. The play describes the horse game which is one of our ancient traditions. There is a conflict in the story, which is represented by the fact that Esonboy falls under the horse and dies at the end of the play. That is, the event is described in realistic pathos without concealment. The two great figures of this period showed their talents and abilities as story writers, their knowledge of the human heart, and their deep and perfect understanding of the environment more vividly than their literary contemporaries. Another talented short story writer, Abdulla Qahhor, and his successors have made a huge difference in this small story genre. The story has reached a turning point. Studying and analyzing great works of world literature had a particularly positive effects on representatives of Uzbek literature. Inspired by this work, they also created Uzbek character stories with deep, concise, rich images. As described by literary critics " Abdulla Qahhar's stories, which convey many meanings with few words. Gafur Gulam's prose, which embodies a poetic gaze, and Said Ahmad's comic stories enriched Uzbek literature. Even later, the themes of the past sharp stories, in particular, "Thief" have been the subject of various literary interpretations and debates. The hardships caused, people suffering from famine and having to eat even a single piece of bread, and the fact that people spend their days on the roads due to poverty are believable and impressive. One of the main characters of the story, over eighty years of grandma takes care of the four orphans left by her daughter.

At the time of current poverty, she sleeps at night thinking about the children's future. The proof of this can be seen from the words of the grandmother to the thief: Ah-ha, when will these children grow up and when will they find and eat their own bread?! You're just imagining things, man. Only one of these four

orphans is a boy and three are girls. It's now fourteen to fifteen. When will the girls get married? If there isn't a place where he can wrab and unwrap himself, you can say that no one is paying attention to these things. Times are tough, thief boy, times are tough!"

In the 60s, Shukur Kholmiraev, Olmas Umarbekov, Otkir Khoshimov, Uchqun Nazarov, Nemat Aminov and other writers continued the traditions of their predecessors. At the same time, they strove for novelty, and originality in storytelling. The stories written by two figures of this period - Takhir Malik and Hojiakbar Shaikhov opened a new page in the literary circle. Their fantastic works caused the rise of thinking in the mind of the reader. In the stories created in the 70s and 80s, the lives of ordinary, crazy, and brave people in society were depicted. In Murad Muhammad Dost's work, the image is rich, the characters are simple at first glance, but in reality, they are clever and intelligent people. The characters of Erkin Azam's "Anoyi's jaidari apple" and "Pedestrian" type stories are dominated by innocence and simplicity. In the stories written by Khairiddin Sultan, "The secret of the world", "Life is passing", "Yo, Jamshid", "At the moment of selling the Moon", the lyrical pathos takes the lead. His heroes are pure, high moral tests and brave people. The pains and worries, joys and longings, love and national traditions of the Uzbek nation were expressed in the stories of 20th century with their beauty and tragedies, pride and doubts are a mysterious veil over the face of the Uzbek nation. Looking at it, we can see our identity, our history, the people around us, and the owners of different destinies.

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