

Diversity of Genres in the Creation of Fame

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Keywords: Painful Issues, Artistic-Philosophical, Uzbek Literature, Literature, Literary Experience.

Abstract: Fame - he was punished and branded as an “enemy of the people” for calling to study the works of modern artists who wielded a pen in the stormy and conflicting environment of the 20th century, who took up arms in the Patriotic War and entered into bloody battles, who were the pride of our nation during the cult of personality. He is a prominent creator of Uzbek literature, who spent many years of his life in prisons, the nation’s own poet, writer, playwright, and publicist.

1 INTRODUCTION

In the artistic-aesthetic interpretations of the famous poetry, the concept that the trampling of nature is the result of the corruption of humanity, the decline of intellectual responsibility, and the abomination of immorality is leading. This determines the content of the universal harvest. These painful issues also cause pain in the heart of the reader of other nations; becomes painful. In the creation of works that meet the spiritual and intellectual needs of the neighboring peoples and serve their social interests, the harmony of the aesthetic ideal of the artist and human values is a priority criterion.


In this sense, we can observe that Shuhrat’s aesthetic ideas were vividly embodied in his works on the interpretation of nature and man. After all, they remind us not to confuse modernity, actuality, and universality as well-known examples of art.

Therefore, one of the leading principles manifested in Shuhrat’s landscape lyrics through the interpretation of nature-society-man is the fight against ugliness by glorifying life and beauty. The call to eliminate the vices in marriage and the shortcomings in people’s actions has acquired a special direction. Secondly, encroachment on nature, trampling on nature is shown as a consequence of the impoverishment of human spirituality. Thirdly, it is estimated that the conscious enjoyment of the incomparable and perfect elegance of nature is the priority criteria that means the intellectual level and moral culture of a person. It is said that it is among

the factors that indicate the level of perfection of personality.

So, through Shuhrat’s literary experience, we get to know the leading aspects of his aesthetic and moral views. Illo, these features are also aware of the qualitative changes in the nature of our poetry. First, in Shuhrat’s poetic pursuits, an active civic spirit was manifested in omukta with a sense of feeling, honoring and appreciating beauty. This served to educate and improve the aesthetic taste as well as forming an active point of view in our contemporaries. These aspects call for raising the spiritual-intellectual level of the future generations, aesthetic education, preserving the beauty of nature, the essence of spirituality aimed at finding the truth. (Shuhrat’s “Mother-land hurts”, “The meaning of life”, “Call to my heart”, “Bitter memory”, “The rosary of a life that revolves like this”, “I was born as a grass”, “land Do not kick”, “Flowers have a language”, “Goodbye, blue leaves” etc.).

is a priority to seek, find and translate social meaning into the language of images with a lesson learned from the folk wisdom of the relationship between an individual and nature through a rebellion against the plundering and trampling of nature. And in essence, it serves to enrich and perfect the spiritual culture of a person. Artistic-philosophical thought aimed at the spiritual and moral education of future generations will be put forward as a means of searching for artistic answers to complex issues. These qualities are a confirmation of the growing culture of social research in our poetry. (“The cup of

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life", "Yes, you burned", "To the bad guys", "Keep your roots deep", "Ode to a white poplar", "Leaf" etc. works). The elegance of nature is influential in its essence, which is aimed at beautifying the spirituality of society. (1-48:50)

In our criticism and literary studies, literary-critical works and studies were created, dissertations were defended, covering various aspects of Shuhrat's work. M. Shaykhzoda, O. Sharafiddinov, N. Karimov, O. Ikromov, N. Khudoyberganov, B. Fayziev, J. Khojimatov, O. Togaev, Q. Kahramonov, J. Kamol, O. Ikromov, O. Some aspects of the creator's personality and works are highlighted in the articles of scholars such as Togayev and the collections "A look at the work of the writer", "In memory of contemporaries of fame", "Singer of a free heart". In this context, literary scholar, professor U. Normatov, the literary portrait of Shuhrat has an important place, as well as A. Azimov, N. Karimova, Sh. Aldasheva, M. Yadgarova, who studied aspects of Shuhrat's work as a research object. In particular, it is necessary to emphasize that Nodira Soatova's doctoral dissertation entitled "The role of fame in the development of 20th century Uzbek literature" was an important study in the overall study of literary creativity.

In the late 30s and early 40s, Shuhrat entered the field of literature among a group of creative young people such as Said Ahmad, Asqad Mukhtar, Hamid Ghulam, and Mirmuhsin. From the beginning of his work, the young poet gave a new spirit to our poetry with his style and his lively voice, attracting the attention of famous teachers such as Cholpon, Gafur Ghulam and Usman Nasir. Even in the first poems of Shuhrat, the thematic richness and diversity of his work are clearly visible. In the first poems of the young poet, it is stated with deep conviction and determination that the main theme and the main character are the lives of people and people. (1-69:70)

As is characteristic of the work of all great writers in world literature, the main themes of Shuhrat's work are singing about the Motherland, people, human will, dreams, and happiness. Even in his first poems, features such as deep vitality and strong meaning attract the attention of readers. Shuhra's early poems are also valuable because they show the vital sources of the poet's creativity, including the fact that he was nourished by examples of folk oral creativity and was inspired by them to create mature poems in both folk and devotional forms. As an example, if we take the following lines of the poem dedicated to "Violet" written in the folklore direction, we are fully convinced of this:

Grown by the brook,

You pick sunflowers.
You pick it up.
You keep laughing.
He stayed in the sun,
The smile of your lips
"Yoring says happily:
A sign of love."

is clear from the form and content of the poems that Shuhrat was really one of the poets close to the people, and therefore his poems are full of folk tone. As the researcher N. Soatova pointed out, in Shuhrat's poetry, we can see the traditions of parallelism in folklore, the common poetic aspects of folk songs with them. (1-70:71)

In reflecting the events of the war, the writer poses several important moral problems, and they are adequately interpreted in the work from an ideological and artistic point of view. Being ready to make any kind of sacrifice for the people, for the country, showing courage in the way of protecting people's lives - these are the moral and aesthetic criteria of the heroes of the Shinelli years. Praising these qualities in them determines the educational and aesthetic value of the novel in peacetime.

The fact that "Shinelli Years" was written by the writer Shuhrat, who was a direct participant in the Second World War, gives it another quality. In the novel, the image of the war period is distinguished by its realism and truthfulness. This quality of the work is especially evident in the depiction of army life and terrible battle scenes and in expressing the spirit of the soldiers.

being war heroes, look at life themselves with contempt. According to Durbek, one of the characters of the novel, the meaning and purpose of the World War is to save future generations from the scourge of war, which is inherited from generation to generation. The sincere friendship of the Uzbek Elmurad with the German Hans also testifies to our nation's savage sense of revenge and high humanitarianism. Shuhrat's first novel, which covered the tragedies of war in our literature, and his poems "Tomb of the Unknown Soldier" with such a universal content, are similar to the works of such famous writers as Konstantin Simonov, Kaysin Kuliev, Vasil' Bykov and Ivan Melezh, who participated in the battlefields of the Second World War. gains mutual harmony and commonality.

and truthfulness reflected in famous novels in the writer himself, in his creative, creative character, in his approach to life, people, his writing and humanity, his strong enlightened approach and noble justice. The golden human qualities of Sadiq, the main character of the novel "Altin Zanglamas", such as

correctness, honesty, piety, honesty, and nobility, were also characteristics of Shuhrat in the full sense. (1-78:80)

We considered it necessary to dwell in some detail on the socio-educational novel "Mashrab", which Shuhrat started writing in the 80s of the 20th century and did not finish due to illness.

"Mashrab" has a booming voice in the peak of spring, and "when a girl says it, his ears move." In Boborahim, seeing the owner of a sonorous and joyful voice, like a spring flood, in the innocent jokes and carefree laughter of the girls picking mulberries his passion awakens. When he goes to see a girl with a warm desire to satisfy his long-born desire, his limbs become loose, and his imagination becomes attached to her involuntarily. A kind of trembling in his body and an excitement that has not been felt until now sprouts in his heart. Undoubtedly, the bright eyes of the girl and the sound of the bell awakened the nameless yearning in Boborahim's heart. When the eyes of a boy and a girl meet, their bodies burn like fire. The excitement in the bottom of the eyes pierces the heart like an arrow. A deluge of emotions begins in the heart, and it manifests itself as numbness in actions. The taste of moments that have not yet been fully perceived creates longing. (1- 87:88)

In Shuhrat's novel "Altin Zanglamas", Sadiq Muallem, who was an enlightened person, glorified the tragedies during the period of repression and his loyalty to his honorable profession. In his logical continuation, "Paradise Seekers", the patriotic tragedies, especially the violation of human rights, were artistically expressed. According to the writer, the social status and human dignity of each person is determined by his faith, patriotism and conscience. Literary heroes such as Azam and Saidakbar are looking for paradise (plenty and prosperous life) from abroad, but the dignity is actually in us - in our own country. It should be built by adhering to the principles of justice and correctness, honesty and purity, - the ideological concept was put forward. It was interpreted as important spiritual values.

In 1998, the publishing house "Sharq" together with Shuhrat's unfinished novel "Mashrab" published the memoirs of his contemporaries about him. The book contains memories of thirty-four intellectuals about the writer. What kind of person Shuhrat is is known from the title of these memoirs:

- "Ay, Shuhrat brother" (Shukur Kholmirzaev);
- "It was a lush garden" (Tolan Nizam);
- "Altin Zanglamas" (Shukur Dadash);
- "Immortal memory" (Hakim Nazir);
- "The Courage of the Creator" (Shukrullo);

"Spiritual Courage" (Pirimkul Kadyrov);

"Great talent" (Mirmuhsin);

"Honesty" (Otkir Hashimov);

"From both fire and water" (Matyakub Koshjanov);

"Unquenchable lamp" (Muhammad Ali);

"Patriotic writer" (Hafiz Abdusamatov);

"Secretary" (Fakhriddin Umarov);

"Lovely teacher" (Rauf Talib).

This list itself explains what kind of person and pen owner Shuhrat is. (1-104:105)

Poets are compared to prophets. It's not for nothing. These lines from Shuhrat's poem "Months About My Poetry" (1976) sound like his prophecy and testament to future generations:

I will pass, you will stay behind

Speak the truth about me, my poem!

my friend's lap,

Throw stones at the opponent, my poem!

How many houses and rooms are you still in?
alone without me.

Some interpret it in different ways

You get angry, you laugh bitterly. (1-132)

The writings of Uzbek literature of the last century are literature rich in talents that are read today in the new century and will be read in the future. After all, the fact that enlightened readers always find and read his written works is the happiness of the writer, the immortality of the creative life. In this regard, the literary heritage of Shuhrat (Ghulam Alimov) - such great prose works, epics and dramas as "Altin Zanglamas", "Shinelly Years", "Mashrab", "One Night Tragedy", especially his poetry found his permanent fans. Shuhrat wrote his works belonging to every literary genre from his heart - "Nasru nazm two eyes, one heart for two". Along with all the artists, he intends that his works will become a wonderful lamp in every home, spreading light.

"I will pass, you will stay behind."

Speak the truth about me, my poem!"

Shuhrat started his work by rehearsing poems. In addition, lyrical pathos can be felt in some episodes of Narsi's works; the image reaches the expanses of the poetic imagination. It is not for nothing that one of the literary scholars who paid attention to this feature rated the writer's novel "Altin Zanglamas" as a "poet's prose". Shuhrat, who lived through difficult times, repression, and slanderous times, did not leave his poetic mood and heart's need for poetry until the end of his life. The themes in his poetry are diverse: love, human fate, the value of friends, the beauty of nature, death and life.

In the imagination of fame, nature, in particular, the season in which the poet was born - spring, looks like the poet:

"There is a poet as prolific as spring:
He wrote poems about smallpox on the shores.
How colorful, how quiet,
How did people taste it?"

In the first spring, "a sweet flower" brings joy to the hearts of poets; in the poet's eyes, when spring comes, flowers spread everywhere and "creep up the mountain", the rows of smallpox on the hills or the waves and waves of the river turn into poetic verses. At the core of his poems, mother earth is glorified, eagles fly high, rivers "beat stone against stone" sound; the cranes "build" and sometimes they pull the maple tree with the bed...

Shuhrat created "by the dictates of conscience" and wrote what his heart dictated. Human qualities are reflected in his poems; slander, anger, and betrayal are condemned, and purity is glorified. According to the poet, a young man is tested in purity, a pure heart is a great heart. His lyrical hero sometimes appears in the form of a person who has suffered various injustices, injustices and slanders in his life:

"No matter how pure you are, be afraid of slander,
This is a trap made by weak people.
Sometimes he drowns in the shallows,
Sometimes black becomes white!"

Another four is important and strange according to the topic:

"I wrote what my heart dictated,
Sometimes I gained, sometimes I lost.
Sometimes my collar, being right,
I barely escaped the hands of the slanderer!"

Dear reader! The same thing happens in your life - you are right, but there have been situations where you can't prove it. In such a place, the bent truth, the unbroken truth wins; and you will hardly escape from the hands of the slanderer. "Hey, my poems are the birds of my heart." As the poet writes the song of the birds chirping in his heart, some edge of this anxiety resonates in the heart of the reader in accordance with the poetic lines.

The work of the poet is good, he is satisfied with the clarity, light, and beauty in the human heart. When does a person live in peace of mind? For this, "The face is bright, the mind is calm, the intentions are pure!" should be. In the poet's poems, human nature is described: "Words reach unseen lands", "Sweet words are the ornament of the heart", "If you find happiness, you will have many friends", "Good will not come from your hand, Good intentions from your heart!" such truths, "the wisdom of the sweet

word" are reflected. Nothing in the world can match a person's humanity.

Fame did not like false reputations as a creator. The path was right. In his eyes, honor and respect gained from possessions or some deed are shameful and worthless: "It's like a name written on ice, It's like a wedding where a loan was taken. " As a poet and a human being, he was always humble and courageous, and he was often remembered as kind to his students. I still remember what one of the famous poets of our time said at an event dedicated to the writer's work at UzMU: "Aka Shuhrat did not have any bad malice or envy in the "h" sound, he was a clean and pure person. ". The poet is well aware of himself, his identity, his career suitable for "me", such aspects of his nature:

"I didn't leave because it was an honor,
Molu didn't own my eyes.
always been humble,
my eyes off my friends."

of the human and creative biography of fame, clear and memorable. Any person is hurt by the jealousy or betrayal of friends and relatives. The heart of poets burns. Because "a jealous friend who looks like a friend first kills and then cries more than anyone." Sometimes a person notices it, sometimes realizes it too late. Similar to this, two wisdoms of one of the wise men of the past come to mind: "He himself killed so-and-so and rushed to his funeral before everyone else" and " They eat the dates I gave them and throw their bones at me." After all, the human nature is beautiful in all times with its truly human qualities, compliance with its words, firm faith and pure conscience:

"When I speak like this, people listen and
from doing evil,
Realizing the guilt of those who did evil,
If he wears the dress of virtue for life..."

The poet's goal is goodness. " You're human, don't give up on the good work!" he writes. Shuhrat thought about the life of his quiet, wise, truthful poems, similar to his nature. Neither the terror of death nor the sound of a sword, nor the slander of a traitor, nor the sorrow of a sick person, nor a wild animal, nor an evil eye can put "an iota of fear" into the poet's heart. But what he is afraid of in this world: "What if my book is not read?!" This is worse than death to me! ". Such is the attitude of fame to his work, his assessment, his assessment of his life.

"Every poet is happy after himself.

If it finds its way to the hearts, the poem will be in the people!"

that the words and works of fame remain behind him and take place in the language of the people, they are guests in "how many houses, how many

apartments" and they serve to quench their spiritual thirst like a cup of water in the hands of a thirsty person. In the words of the People's Poet of Uzbekistan, Abdulla Oripov: "Shuhrat's figure always stands out in the mountains of our literature, like a peak covered with white snow." Oh, it's true. That is the glory of fame. (1 - 152:156)

"Bizning ko'cha", "Madolescence" (1957-1958), "Well" (1973) works were created. Adib's lyrical books "Your love" (1961), "Ishqingda yonyb" (1964), poetry collections such as "Caucasian notebook", "Girl's smile", "Great love", ballads of homeland and man, love and affection, value and expensive, work and diligence are glorified.

Life events on a large scale push the creator to the novel genre. On the basis of his great life experience gained on the fronts of the Second World War, he creates the work "Shinelly Years" (1947-1957), which tells about the fighting life of our people, heroism, patriotism, endurance of difficulties, and hope for the future.

In Shuhrat's "Golden Rustless" (1967) the honorable profession of a teacher is glorified, while in the novel "Paradise Seekers" (1968) patriotic tragedies found their artistic expression. "Lyrics" (1973), a collection of poems and quatrains expressing the poet's philosophical thoughts about life, the comedies "Five Day Bridegroom", "Kosha Karinglar" are the artist's worthy contribution to the development of Uzbek literature. It happened.

1940 - "Mehrol" fairy tale-epic;
 1940 - the epic "Dream and Revenge";
 1947 - poetry collection "Breath of Life";
 1950 - "Kardoshka" poetry collection;
 1947-1957 - the novel "The Overcoat Years".
 1958 was announced.
 1961 - poetry collection "Your love";
 1964 - poetry collection "Burning in love";
 1965 - the novel "Golden Rust";
 1968 - the novel "Paradise Seekers";
 1970 - Comedy "Five Day Groom";
 1971 - comedy "Twins";
 1973 - "Lyrics" poems and quatrains, etc.

In short, Shuhrat is a brilliant artist. The small lyrical form of our literature, starting from the fard, has been blessedly created in four, eight, poetic series, ballad, story, drama, comedy, short story, novel and other genres. Today, the 105th anniversaries of the writer's birth date are being studied at the national and international level, and attitudes towards the work of the writer are changing. All this is good news, of course.

On May 24, 2023, the scientific-theoretical conference held by the Institute of Uzbek Language,

Literature and Folklore of Uz. RFA on the topic "Spiritual and Educational Significance of the Creation of Fame" is a proof of our opinion. We think that these processes are just a prelude to attention to Shuhrat's work.

We think that the listeners of all educational institutions and everyone living in life will get spiritual pleasure from the author's work.

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