



The Place of Abdukayum Yuldoshev's Stories in Modern Uzbek Prose

Saodatjon Gulimmetova

Teacher at Urgench State University

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the development of modern Uzbek prose and explains the features of this genre based on the stories of the famous writer Abdukayum Yuldashev. The guiding principles of prose are also studied through the use of short stories.

Keywords:

Prose, Short Story, Image, Symbol, Theme, Skill, Epic Interpretation.

Modern Uzbek prose is full of short stories. The works of artists who have contributed to the development of short story writing play an important role in the development of modern Uzbek prose.

Abdukayum Yuldashev is one of the most active writers of prose among the works of prose. The poet's works "Love of the Poet" and "The First Saturday of Sumbula" can be called a unique example of works written about love. Reading these works, we are once again convinced of the truth of Hodi Tokhtash's words: "Love is old, but every heart renews it." Because the theme of love is expressed in a special way in the play. Love is a divine feeling, not everyone is fortunate enough to preserve and achieve it. The author's story "The Poet's Love" tells about the life of students. The plot depicts the life of a simple, hard-working, kind-hearted young man Nazim and a bully, a lowly man, Abdunabi. The work develops to a certain extent through the actions of these two protagonists, who have opposite characters. In the story, natural landscapes play an important role in reflecting the psyche of the protagonists.

The story begins with the setting of the sun and the setting of darkness. This aspect of the image of nature is not mentioned in vain.

The lives of the protagonists of the story, Nazim and Altinoy, shine like the setting sun. The main theme of this play is love, but there are also many other issues. Although the story revolves around the love of two young people, it also reflects other social issues. The way of life of the Uzbek people is well covered. As the reader gets acquainted with the protagonists of the work, he sees in Nazim the image of a brave Uzbek man, who has devotion and love in his heart and is ready to bear the brunt of any misfortune that befalls his beloved. Abdunabi, who has no notions of fidelity and devotion, who puts his own desires above everything else and who does not deserve the title of "man" in the world, does not understand the human qualities and pure love of Nazim and Altinoy at all. The image of the Altinoy is portrayed not only as an external but also as an inner beauty, a polite and obedient child who is ready to do anything for the honor of his parents and family and a captive of true love, as well as a simple, deceived girl.

The play also features Nazim's father, the pious and thoughtful Keldiyor brother and his wife, an Uzbek woman who is ready to do anything for her child's happiness. During the writing of the story, the passionate writer

makes the work more readable, including the feelings he felt and the events he experienced. But that doesn't affect the value of the work. Because the author himself has mentioned in some places that Nazim's life is connected with the life of the writer. The author says that he studied in the same class with a young man named Nazim and lived in the same room in the dormitory. It follows that both the images and events in the subject line of the work take place in a certain period and under certain conditions. The writer and Nazim supervisor share a room in the student dormitory. Both students went to school and after school they worked to take care of their parents.

Our heroine Nazim, unlike her roommate, was a tough guy and didn't pay much attention to girls. No matter how tired he was during the day, in the evenings he would create by the light of the table lamp, he would not show his poems to anyone, he would hide them. But when Nazim was away, his roommate would read all of his poems and find out his friend's mood from his poems. On one of these quiet days, Nazim goes to the village to see his parents. When he returned to the bedroom, he was in a coma. Her roommate quickly notices the change in her eyes and movements and begins to joke around to get her out of the sadness. From this conversation it is known that Nazim fell ill in the village, on his way back to Tashkent he went to the hospital in the center of their town and took injections, liked the nurse who worked there and his name was Altinoy. While reading the work, we learn that Altinoy is not indifferent to him, but because of Abdunabi's ignorance, he was forced to marry Abdunabi. After these events, Nazim gives up reading and has a heart attack due to the loss of his beloved.

He worked hard during the day to forget her, and in the evenings he spent time learning foreign languages, but he was dying day by day and the signs of life were disappearing. After dropping out of school, Nazim did not return to the village, but remained in the city and engaged in business. His parents try to marry him many times, but Nazim does not agree. A few months later, the writer meets his friend in the market and goes to his apartment. At the

same time, he admits that Nazim is still unmarried, well-off, and has found a poetry practice.

Qachon oramizga tushgandi firoq,
O'zga baxt istadim va ketdim yiroq,
Uzoq tentiradim olamda biroq,
Pushaymondan o'zga bir his topmadim,
Pushaymondan o'zga bir his topmadim.

O'ylagandim: behad keng erur dunyo,
Unda go'zallar mo'l sendan-da a'lo,
Izladim, izladim, izladim. Ammo,
Azizam seningdek bir qiz topmadim,
Pushaymondan o'zga bir his topmadim.

The above verses play an important role in illuminating the essence of the work, as well as adding charm to the language of the work. The author has a specific purpose in incorporating this poem into his work. In other words, the most painful feeling in a person's life is that he regrets and regrets through a poem written by the protagonist. Through the poet's beautiful verses, he shows that this feeling crushes the human psyche and invites him to the beautiful memories of the past. If a person cannot reach the crack he loves, he cannot forget it. This suffering has been eating away at his heart for years. When it is not possible to fight for love, it is so impossible to forget it that it hurts. He uses poetic lines to paint the mental image of a hero who has become a slave to his own destiny and has no choice but to change everything.

Abdukayum Yuldashev vividly recounts the events of his meeting with Nazim during the play: "I was in a hurry to go back to my bedroom when I had a cup of tea with friend and I complained that I couldn't find the money to pay for the next contract, as usual. Then Nazim took two hundred dollars from the drawer of the kitchen table and, despite my objections, put it in my pocket. . "It's a little help for you. "You read....."

Later, when he was in his thirties, Nazim's marriage to a girl named Munira at the insistence of his parents could not extinguish the fire of love in his heart, but his suffering was only self-evident. To illustrate this point, the author again refers to the poems:

Qovushmaydi suhbat. Bachkana

Ham zo'raki tuyular bari.
Qiz yuzida qiziqish, hayo,
Yigit esa telba singari...

Va nafasi bo'g'ilgan daraxt
Tinglab qolar iltijo, oh-u,
Qaynoq ko'z yosh orasida goh:
– Axir unga o'xshamaydi-ku...

Axir unga o'xshamaydi-ku...

Expressing Nazim's spiritual experiences, the author emphasizes that he sees Altinoy in every girl, seeks Altinoy in every breath, and lives with the memory of love from the past. At this point, the author's benevolence towards the protagonist is obvious.

On the day of the wedding, Nazim was sitting at the table, next to the bride, with his head bowed, as if he had committed a crime. He is suffering because he feels that his past love has betrayed both Altynai and his future wife. He does not want to torture his loved ones, no matter how much he suffers.

As they say, a life without love is a soup without salt, and Nazim's life seemed more meaningless than before. During one of his next meetings with his friend, Abdukayum Yuldashev said that he was afraid that his life would pass like this and recited a poem expressing his heartache:

Bizning oramizda hamma narsa bor,
Iltifot, e'tiqod, e'zoz, sadoqat,
Munis mehr, shavqat, izzat, e'tibor –
Faqat muhabbat yo'q, muhabbat faqat.

In the above verses, Nazim's life is drawn. In fact, Nazim and Munira live a good life. There is respect and trust between them. However, the heart of the protagonist does not feel the beauty that he once felt. He is not satisfied with anything, he is always depressed. This situation torments him every minute, the feeling of remorse eats away at him.

Shunday o'tamanmi? O'rtanar bag'ir,
Anglamoq chog'iri shunchalar taxir,
Sun, soqiy, men nechun no'sh etmay axir?
Faqat muhabbat yo'q, muhabbat faqat.

Poems from the Nazim language add charm to the art of the work. As he describes his grief, the reader involuntarily mourns with him, remembering his grief.

Nazim had a heart attack for the first time the day he heard that Altynai was getting married. After marrying Munira, her heart was pounding and she was taking regular medication and sometimes they had a baby girl, but this girl could not bring warmth to the hearts of the family members. One day, Nazim had a second heart attack. He meets Altinoy in the hospital yard. Altinoy's husband came in drunk and beat her and her liver and kidneys were crushed. Unable to receive treatment in the region, doctors sent him to the capital. After a week of treatment here, she met Nazim on her way home and told her that her husband was against working in the hospital, that he had quit his job there, and that there was now a shop in the market and they said goodbye.

When Nazim heard from a woman who was treated in the same ward with Altinoy that she was going to divorce her husband, she could not find a place to hide. He wants to divorce Munira and marry her. Altinoy disagrees. On his way back to Tashkent to meet Altinoy, Nazim again had severe pain in his chest and was taken to a nearby hospital. He is here for three days, fighting to the death. After three days, he regained consciousness and took a pen and paper and wrote something. He puts his notes in an envelope, gives them to one of the doctors, and explains to whom he should deliver them. The young man who treated Nazim, being honest, delivers the letter to Altinoy. The letter was titled "We'll Meet." In the poem, Nazim opens his heart to lifelong love:

Men yolg'on dunyoga silkidim etak,
Bildim, bu dunyoning doim biri kam,
Kuyinma, marvarid yoshlaringni art,
Bizlar uchrashamiz hali, azizam.

The verses quoted are Nazim's utterances to Altinoy, a glimmer of hope for the day of judgment. Although the work ends with Nazim's death, when we read it, we feel some kind of longing, not depression. It is as if Nazim, who did not give up his first love until the end of his life, moved into our hearts.

At the end of the play, no matter how much Abdunabi stands on his feet and beats mercilessly, Altinoy divorces him. She returns to her parents' home with her two children. He

is said to have visited a cemetery 30 miles from the district center every week. Months later, one morning, a marble tombstone appeared in Nazim's grave, which was covered with green grass. It contained only one sentence: "We will meet..."

There are many stories about love in Uzbek and world literature. It is clear that each of them has its own tone. Abdukayum Yuldashev's story "The Poet's Love" is one of the works that glorify love. This story differs from other works on this topic, first of all, in the originality of the author's descriptive style. The vivid portrayal of the protagonists of the work gave the story even more vitality. This work is valuable because it contains beautiful emotions!

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