

## Interpretation of Era and Personality in Gafur Ghulam's Short Stories

**Bo'riyeva Dilnoza Abdulhamid qizi**  
Student of Termiz State Pedagogical Institute

**Muminova Umida Qarshiyevna**  
Research advisor

### Article Information

**Received:** Aug 28, 2023

**Accepted:** Sep 20, 2023

**Published:** Oct 31, 2023

**Keywords:** shoemaker, dean, poverty, Muqumi, Furqat, Asiri, Khislat, literary activity, orphanage.

### ABSTRACT

*Gafur Gulom, one of the brightest figures of 20th century Uzbek children's literature, a famous poet, writer, skilled translator, major literary critic, scientist, Gafur Ghulam, was born on May 10, 1903 in the Korgontegi neighborhood of Tashkent city, in a peasant family. . Gafur Ghulam is a famous writer of Uzbekistan, the history of the Uzbek people lies in his poetry and prose. The author's work consists of colorful poems, epics, odes, songs, short stories, stories. Gafur Ghulam is the favorite artist of the Uzbek people.*

Gafur Ghulam lost his father at the age of nine and his mother at the age of fifteen. Although Gafur Ghulam's father was a farmer, he was one of the literate people of his time. Gafur Ghulam's father read classic Uzbek and Tajik literature, knew the rustic style, and wrote poems himself. Many poets visited his house: Muqimi, Furqat, Asiri, Khislat and others. It can be seen that Gafur Ghulam grew up among artists. In the fall of 1916, Gafur Ghulam entered the university. After the death of his parents, young Gulomjon had to work while he was still a student. The so-called spell of poverty and scarcity also took Gafur Ghulam into his arms. They took care of the cobbler, took care of his sisters during the day, and guarded the mill in the neighboring neighborhood in the evenings. He looked after the garden of a rich man named Soriboy. After Gafur Ghulam tried himself in many professions, he finally got a job as a typist at a printing press, and then studied at pedagogical courses. From 1919 to 1927, he worked as a teacher, school director, chairman of workers of the Spiritual Union, took an active part in the establishment of an orphanage. Gafur Ghulam's literary career began in 1923. In the poem "Felix's Children" written in 1923, the writer expresses his life while talking about orphans, and in the poem "Education and Teacher" he describes "Beauty The second poem "where" is published. Birin ketin's poetry collections are out of print. The saga "Morning Song" and others. Many poems, epics, essays, comic stories and short stories were published in newspapers and magazines in the first years of the artist's career. Gafur Ghulam's poems written in the early 1930s showed a shift to new forms, which was also influenced by his study of the classical Russian language. In addition, new vocabulary, new poetic colors, new tone and weight were

required to describe the amazing changes taking place in his native land, such as the growth of industry, the construction of the Turksib railway line. "Winter and Snow" (1929), "Bread" (1931), "Tashkent" (1933), "Elections at the Pole" (1937), "I'm a Jew" (1941), about the eternal life of the poet, the eternal blue tree. "Winter" (1941), "Wife" (1942), "Unfortunately, did not get used to regret" (1945), "Garden" (1934), "Grief" (1942), "Autumn Came" (1945) and "Autumn Seedlings" (1948) reflected the themes of universality and humanitarianism. Many of his poems contain the image of an oriental wise father: "You are not an orphan" (1942), "Grief" (1942), "One is a student, one is a master" (1950), "You are the youth" (1947), "Spring songs" (1948) and others. Gafur Ghulam wrote several stories to convey the injustice of the Soviet era to the next generation. They are real folk heroes in the stories "Netai" (1930), "Yodgor" (1936), "Shum Bola" (1936-1962) and "Sharia Tricks" (1930), "My Thieving Child" (1965). our nationality is described. Gafur Ghulam did not limit himself to creating poems, epics, stories, essays and other works, but translated the works of famous writers of the world. He skilfully translated the works of Pushkin, Lermantov, Griboyedov, Mayakovsky, Nazim Hikmat, Rustaveli, Nizami, Shakespeare, Dante, Beaumarchais and others into Uzbek. The works of Vladimir Mayakovsky had a great influence on the formation of Gafur Ghulam's world view and artistic religion. Gafur Ghulam writes in one of his articles:

"I... know and love Russian classical artists and I have translated many of their works into my native language. But "for me, he opened up the most exciting and unlimited possibilities in the fields of weight, vocabulary, symbols, and the melodic structure of the poem! I want to say that I am a student of Mayakovsky". In addition to the anger in Mayakovsky's satire, the tremendous power of feeling in his critical ironic lyrics, I tried to gather in myself... the bold eloquence of his methods, the courage of metaphors, the expressiveness of exaggerations. I even had to use methodical, melodic and meaningful poem construction in the Uzbek poetic system. on the roads", "Mother earth", "Long live peace!"

Gafur Ghulam's well-known and beloved short story "Shum bola" is now more of an adventure work, the serious situations in it give us reason to think so, but if you pay attention, the laugh of the writer is in the heart of the adventure story. we will be able to see that there are very serious thoughts and analytical opinions about his time. The work "Shum Bola" openly shows the injustices of the Soviet regime and the lifestyle of the people of that time. In these works, the writer takes the path of artistic analysis of the causes and consequences of orphanhood. This boy, the hero of the work, is actually a physical orphan, fatherless, and a cheerful boy who was taken care of by a widowed mother. It is known that Shum begins the story of the boy with the environment in which he grew up (let's accept one condition here: these are actually the most important points of life during adolescence that are restored in the writer's memory). This boy said that, like him, "one of the joyous pastimes for the Daidy children who hang out in the market was the bazaar, neighborhood, and street lunatics. There were so many lunatics in Tashkent in those years that you couldn't count them all." While narrating the funny situations in the behavior of the above-mentioned madmen, this boy also dwells on the details of their tragic fate. Although it is not mentioned in the work whether every child has a father or a mother, or both, or not, in any case, the child's names are Aman, Yoldosh, It Obid, Bit Obid, Turdiboy, Husni, Salih, Abdullah, Polathoja and Like Miraziz, his equals are in fact Shumqismat's children, who have been forced into spiritual orphanhood to some extent due to the stepfather's view of that inhuman system. It is natural that they are considered as orphans without rights due to the fact that such a cruel society, based on that system, oppression and inequality, exploitation of man by man, left such children to their fate. Gafur Ghulam's artistry is that he did not just show these children as mere derivatives of that society, otherwise these children are also the problems of that society" Mullajin, Karim madman, Mairamkhan, Kholparang jip-madman, Tajikhan, Juft katar, Olimjinn, Eshon ai, Avaz madman" are filled, and then the writer goes on to describe the reasons why these madmen became mad, It shows the injustice inherent in the system. Let's say

that Karim Jinni used to be a rioter and fell into this situation because his market was in trouble. Eshan Ai fell in love with her husband Mittikhon Tora's sister. Kholparang was mad when the fire broke out in his velvet shop. Mairam Khan's real name was Mamatraim, and he was engaged in blacksmithing. When iron and iron products started to leave the factory, his company also broke down and became mad. It's gone. So, while showing that the owners of various professions were driven to insanity in this way, the writer does not forget to mention, "There were many lunatics in Tashkent."

After all, that cruel regime could have crushed these children in its torture stake and sent them to this lake. This hope has taught them to live with determination to find their place in life, no matter what life throws at them. In the end, they overcame orphanhood, broke the stigma and, most importantly, began to feel a sense of self-awareness and self-worth. Such a lesson can be learned from the fate of orphans in the story "Shum Bola". In the story "Shum Bola", the difficult life of the Uzbek people in the past, especially the neglect of teenagers, their wandering around for a piece of bread is pitifully depicted, the actions of some characters is laughed at. Gafur Ghulam dedicated many of his works to children, and the story "Shum bola" is relatively lucky. The hero talks about his tragic life. When the boy was taking the products out of the house, because of his mother's punishment, he ran away to his aunt's house. However, the boy was not lucky here either. He accidentally kills his uncle's quail and leaves this house. Thus, he begins to be darbadar and trouble. The writer focuses on describing the worries and inner experiences of this child. Depicting external events, things and everything that surrounds the little hero serves to make people's feelings deeply invisible. Everything is subject to this - the point of view of the statement of the event, the landscape and the symbolic basis of the work. It is known that "Shum bola" is a short story written by the Uzbek writer and poet Gafur Ghulam. The author wrote the work in 1936. The short story has been published several times. The story describes the artist's childhood and life in Tashkent at the beginning of the 20th century. The short story is a sharp comic work based on real events and people's fate. Although the main focus of the work is many facts taken from the writer's life, it is not autobiographical. It has a strong artistic texture and fantasy compared to real historical facts. The story "Shum bola" has been translated into several languages. The story was translated into Russian by F. Shayhutdinova (1968) and A. Naumov (1970), V. Translated into Ukrainian by Grimych (1991). It should be mentioned that the film "Shum Bola" was shot in 1977. The film was praised by both Uzbek and foreign film critics. It's no exaggeration to say that we can't get enough of watching the movie "Shum Bola" over and over again, despite how many years have passed. Gafur Ghulam, a fiery herald of Uzbek poetry, a great word artist, is a writer who made a great contribution to the development of our national literature. Almost all of Gafur Ghulam's works express the interpretation of the era and personality. Gafur Ghulam's life is very difficult. The post-war period of Gafur Ghulam's work occupied an important place in the development of Uzbek literature. In the pre-war period, his poems describe the inner experiences and thoughts of people who wanted peace on earth, defending their creations with hand weapons. The post-war lyrics of the poet are the logical continuation and development of his lyrics of the war years.

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. Umida Muminova Qarshiyevna ISSN: 2776-0979, Volume 3, Issue 9, Sep., 2022 IMPORTANT PROBLEMS OF UZBEK ANONYMITY IN THE WORKS OF KASGHARI. Umida Muminova Teacher of the Department of Theory and Practical of Primary Education
2. Umida Muminova Qarshiyevna in recognition of the paper publication of the research paper on Central Asian Journal of Social Sciences and History Linguistic Views of Mahmud Kashgari. December, Vol. 3 No. 12 (2022): CAJSSH
3. Qarshiyevna U. M. Linguistic Views Of Mahmud Kashgari //Central asian journal of social sciences and history. – 2022. – T. 3.– №. 12. – C. 336-340.

4. Muminova Umida Qarshiyevna . Lexical-Grammatical Characteristics of the Noun in Ancient Turkish Language International Interdisciplinary Research journal Volume 2 Issue 1, Year 2023 ISSN: 2835-3013. P. 389-394 <https://univerpubl.com/index.php/synergy>
5. Umida Muminova Qarshiyevna. Mahmud Qoshg'ariyning "Devonu lug'otit turk" asarining pedagogika tarixida tutgan o'rni// Tadqiqotlar jahon ilmiy –metodik jurnal. 6-son 2-to'plam, yanvar 2023, 332-335 B
6. Umida Karshievna Muminova. Phytonyms in the work "Mahbub ul-qulub". International scientific and practical conference "Trends of modern science and practice" Ankara, Turkey 2023.P 46-50
7. Sharofova Nilufar Ilhom qizi, Muminova Umida Karshiyevna. Forming Concepts of Grammar and Word Formation in Primary Grades. Web of Semantic: Universal Journal on Innovative Education, 2(4), 164–168. Retrieved from <http://univerpubl.com/index.php/semantic/article/view/1033>
8. Chorshanbiyeva Ra'no, Muminova Umida Karshiyevna, Innovative Approach as a Condition for Improving the Educational Process in a Modern School , Web of Semantic: Universal Journal on Innovative Education: Vol. 2 No. 4 (2023): Web of Semantic: Universal Journal on Innovative Education
9. Davlatmamatovna, H. G. Qarshiyevna, M. U. . (2023). Popular Scientific Texts in Elementary School Textbooks and Methods of their Study. Web of Semantic: Universal Journal on Innovative Education, 2(4), 125–128. Retrieved from <http://univerpubl.com/index.php/semantic/article/view/1006>