

ARTISTIC AND SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS OF GHAFUR GHULAM'S CREATION

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ABSTRACT

This scientific article describes the life and work of Gafur Ghulam, the artistic interpretation of his stories

Introduction

Gafur Ghulam is one of the brightest figures of Uzbek poetry of the 20th century, a famous poet and writer, a skilled translator, and a great scholar of literature. We get to know Gafur Ghulam more closely through the work «Shum bola». Gafur Ghulam is a well-known writer of Uzbekistan and a creator in whose poetry and prose the history of the Uzbek people found its artistic embodiment. The writer's creativity is diverse – it consists of poems, songs, epics, odes, stories, short stories. Gafur Ghulam, the beloved creation of the Uzbek people, was born on May 10, 1903 in Tashkent, in a peasant family. Despite the fact that his father was a farmer, he was one of the literate people of his time. He read Uzbek and Tajik classical literature, knew the Russian language, and wrote poems himself. Muqimi, Furqat, Asiri, Khislat and other poets came to his house. It can be seen that Gafur Ghulam grew up among artists.

In the fall of 1916, Ghafur entered the university. He had to work during his student days after his

father and mother died. The so-called spell of poverty and lack has taken the great poet of the future – «the wanderer of the 10th years» - into its arms, along with thousands of children. They took care of the cobbler, during the day he took care of his sisters, and in the evening he worked as a guard at the mill in the neighboring neighborhood. He guarded the garden of a rich man named Sariboy. Many years later, Gafur Ghulam masterfully absorbed the services at this rich door in his story «Shum bola». Gafur Ghulam After trying himself in many professions, he finally got a job as a typist in a printing house, and then studied at pedagogical courses. From 1919 to 1927, he worked as a teacher, school director, chairman of workers of Spiritual Union. Since he was orphaned by his parents at an early age, he provided both moral and practical help in the construction of an orphanage.

Gafur Ghulam's literary career began in 1923. One of his first works, written in 1923, in the poem «Felix's children», he talks about orphans, in which the writer expresses his life, and in the journal «Education and teacher» his second poem «Where is the beauty» is to be published. One after another poetry collections are published: «Dynamo», «Photos of China», «We are alive with you», «Live songs», «Sizga», «Gift», «Morning Song», «Kokokan» epic and others. Many poems, epics, essays, comic stories and short stories were published in newspapers and magazines in the early years of the artist's work.

Gafur Ghulam's poems written in the early 1930s show a turn to new forms, which was significantly 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 and the construction of the Turksib railway.

The poet's poems about eternal life and the eternal blue tree, written between 1929 and 1948, such as «Winter and Snow», «Bread», «Tashkent», «Elections at the Pole», «I'm a Jew», «Winter», «Wife», «Unfortunately, I didn't add to my regrets», «Garden», «Grief», «Autumn has come», «Autumn seedlings» have themes of universality and humanitarianism. Found its reflection. Many of his poems contain the image of an oriental sage – a 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 did not limit himself to writing poems, but also wrote several stories to convey the injustice of the Soviet era to the next generation.

Among them, the stories «Netai» (1930), «Yodgor» (1936), «Shum Bola» (1936-1962), and «Sharia Tricks» (1930), «My Thieving Child» (1965) depict real folk heroes and our nationality. The artist's work «Shum bola» openly shows the injustices of the Soviet regime and the lifestyle of the people of that time.

Gafur Ghulam did not limit himself to creating only poems, short stories and other works, but also translated the works of famous writers of the world. For example, he was famous for his skillful translation into Uzbek of the works of Pushkin, Lermontov, Griboyedov, Mayakovsky, Nazim Hikmet, Rustaveli, Nizami, Shakespeare, Dante, Beaumarchais and others.

The works of Vladimir Mayakovsky had a great influence on the formation of Gafur Ghulam's world view and artistic taste. Gafur Ghulam writes in one of his articles: «I know and love Russian classical artists and have translated many of their works into my native language. But I want to say that I am a student of Mayakovsky, who «opened up the most exciting and unlimited possibilities for me in the fields of weight, vocabulary, symbols, and the melodic structure of poetry.» In addition to anger in Mayakovsky's satire, critical sarcasm, and the tremendous power of feeling in his lyrics, I tried to concentrate in myself... the bold eloquence of his methods, the courage of metaphors, the

expressiveness of exaggerations. I even had to use the methodical, melodic and meaningful construction of the poem in the structure of the Uzbek poem.» These are reflected in many poems of Gafur Ghulam, for example: «On the roads of Turksib», «Motherland», «Long live peace!».

Gafur Ghulam made a great contribution to the establishment of the Uzbek translation school. He skillfully translated masterpieces of world literature such as «Othello» and «King Lear» into the Uzbek language. Gafur Ghulam was a full member of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.

The story of «Netay» is a wonderful work full of broad social generalizations. The plot is based on a true story. The last emir of Bukhara stopped in Tashkent during his trip to Petersburg. The rich do everything to make Amir happy and satisfied. A girl named Netay is brought to him for fun.

The trope of ordinary workers is beautifully expressed – the clans and their women take care of a ten-year-old girl named Netai, who, despite the hardships of life, is rich in spirit and very impressionable. The short story shows Gafur Ghulam's flexibility and ability to skillfully use the technique of prose.

Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan Gafur Ghulam wrote the researches «Navoi and our time» (1948), «Let's learn from folklore» (1939), «About the drama of Jalaluddin» (1945), «Muqimiy» (1941).

The masterpiece of its time was the epic «Yoldosh», which talks about the powerful force in educating the young generation. In the civil war, his loved ones lost Yoldosh. Like other orphaned and neglected children, this boy is taken care of by the state – they create shelters and orphanages for them. As can be seen from the artist's works, he partially embodied his life in them.

Children of the orphanage are always ready to defend the independence of their homeland. In the epic, Yoldosh's meeting with his father is depicted with great skill and warmth, and the image of people faithful to their debt is revealed deeply and broadly. The theme of the defender of the homeland was further developed and deepened in Gafur Ghulam's subsequent works from 1941 to 1945. The poet glorifies the role of the Uzbek woman in the economic development of the country in the post-war period.

In the epic «Two Acts», he praises the resettlement of villages and expresses the Uzbek peasantry and their dreams for the future. The epic is strong in its commitment to real-life reality. A historically reliable picture of Uzbek agriculture is drawn here. This theme is also heard in the epic «Koqan».

In his time, he was popular among the people and served as a propagandist in the struggle to strengthen agriculture.

Gafur Ghulam is also known as a master of stories with a short, sharp plot, and instead of the narrative style, he uses the form of a lively friendly debate filled with the writer's questions and answers, the author's speech and a free address to the reader. Many prose works created by Gafur Ghulam in the 1930s are dedicated to new human relationships. The main problems and solutions that he covered in his works are the struggle for the moral education of a person, his spiritual and cultural development. The author creates vivid positive images in his prose works. Jora, a positive character with a big heart in the story «Yodgor», brings up a stranger's child. It is through the attitude of an ordinary person to a stranger that the author shows the high moral level of Jora.

Gafur Ghulam dedicated many of his works to children. The well-known story «Shum Bola» is relatively lucky. The hero talks about his tragic life. The boy ran away from his house to his aunt's house because of his mother's punishment while taking the products out of the house. However, the boy is 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, objects and everything surrounding the little hero serves to

deeply express human feelings. Everything is subject to it – the point of view of the story statement, the scenery and the symbolic basis of the work. This work of Ghafur Ghulam is a retro movie that has been filmed and is still loved.

During the war, Gafur Ghulam wrote such wonderful poems as «You are not an orphan», «I am waiting for you, my son!», «Time», «Kuzatish», «Ayol», «There will be a holiday on our street». «I'm waiting for you, my son!» in his poem, the poet praises the patience and strength of the fathers behind the front lines, who brought victory over the enemy closer through their heroic work.

In difficult times, people's love for children gained great meaning. This is evident in the wonderful poem «You are not an orphan», which talks about the sincere care of ordinary people after losing their parents. The poet's poems «Bahaybat», «Song of the Victors», «Time», «Khotin» written during the war years are examples of high civic poetry. They are included in the collection «From the East». Excerpt from Gafur Ghulam's poem «Time»:

Let's compare the time before the bud opens to the life of a butterfly.

Sometimes a respite—

Enough for a thousand stars to fade.

/-/-/-

The golden hand of the watch of life is a world of time.

The universe is in its infancy right now

A new world can be created.

What is the moment? An opportunity that passes in the blink of an eye. As if it is not worth paying attention to. For most people who think that their life is endless, the moment may not have a yellow childhood value. However, through this poem, the poet proves with extraordinary examples that the whole human life – its joys and worries, and even its fate – is based on these moments.

After the war, Gufur Ghulam published a number of poetry collections: «New Poems», «Uzbekistan Olovli», «Mothers», «Pride of the Uzbek People», «Morning Song», «Long Live Peace!», «This is your signature». In the poems from these collections, the poet tries to find answers to the important questions of the peacetime, to show the successes of the Uzbek people in their labor activities. The heroes of his works are ex-soldiers busy with world affairs and peaceful work.

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