

## PROBLEMS OF MAN AND NATURE IN THE STORIES OF SHUKUR KHOLMIRZAEV

**Yuldasheva Zohida**

QarDU Independent Researcher

**Annotation.** In this article it is expressed poetic features of the store by Shukur Xolmerzaev, sincerity in the poet's senses, his fanciest viewpoints about the world and man. Especially, contradiction between a word and spirit, feelings of soul in metaphorical interpretation is expressed and poetic meaning layers emerge as interpretations based on the plot.

**Key words:** image, plot, sense, conflict, artistic description, landscape, feelings, method, metaphor, realism, structuralism

Any genre undergoes a number of changes over time. The story genre is no exception. The story is a small epic genre in fiction, a prose work that concisely expresses life events. This genre has ancient traditions in world literature.

Although Uzbek storytelling has a long history, at the beginning of the 20th century, Russian storytelling had a great influence on Uzbek storytelling, and in this regard, the stories of the great writer Anton Chekhov were influential. This is reflected in the literary influences of our great grandfathers written at the beginning of our century. Stories such as Abdullah Qodiriy's "Uloqda", Chulpon's "Lola in the Snow", G. Ghulom's "My Only Thief Child", Abdulla Kahhor's "Bemor", "Anoar", Sayid Ahmad's "Koplon", and "Kora Kuz Majnun" are beautiful examples of Uzbek storytelling. It is also known that the writer Shukur Kholmiraev, who is the subject of our research, wrote novels and short stories, although they caused a great stir in his time, We know that Shukur Kholmiraev created a great school of storytelling. His stories "Almond Blossomed in Winter", "The Death of the Hunter of the Wild", "Once Upon a Time", "Green Khiva", "If a Heavy Stone Moves", "Ot Egasi", "Bandi Eagle", "Uzbek Character", "Freedom", "Crippled Crane", "Blue Sea" and other such stories were a great event in Uzbek storytelling. "National literatures develop and improve based on each other's literary experiences, studying each other's creative achievements. Also, any artist, in the process of artistic creation, seeking an appropriate poetic form for his ideological, philosophical, and social views, the idea he wants to convey to the reader, in most cases benefits from numerous world and national literary treasures, as a result of which he is helped by great opportunities for literary influence. This phenomenon becomes one of the main factors in the literary process that ensures the rise of a particular national literature to a high level of development."<sup>1</sup>.

Indeed, the researcher Sh. Davronova's comments are commendable, it is not a repetition of world experience with its assimilation, nor is it a similarity of images, but rather the priority direction in world storytelling is the expression of the experience that occurs in the subconscious of a person, in which the author is not a direct participant in the story. If the original writer can master this trend and incorporate it into his stories in a way that is in harmony with national literature, then there will be a great light upon light. Our great writer Shukur Kholmiraev, through the story "Blue Sea", shows the true abyss of nature, the sea, which is a universal problem.

<sup>1</sup> Ш.Давронова. Адабий таъсир ва ўзига хослик. Ўзбек тили ва адабиёт журнали. 2015 № 5 сон. 73 бет.



“I used to draw and paint at the Druzhba state farm in the N. region. It was a living, bro. There was a museum on the edge of the village: it showed the history of the farm, that is, its achievements. I was sleeping in one of its rooms. The view is good, but there is a dangerous hill next to us, one side of which was burned down - the fire would not go out. On the other side of the hill lies a terrible lake. In the old days it was called the Blue Lake, but now they call it the Black Lake. The sewage from the chemical plant at the foot of the mountain was discharged: the lake was not water, but melted black wax. If only you could walk on it like that. One year, when it rained a lot and the lake overflowed, a stream of water flowed out and flowed down the slope. There was no reason for that: It was gone! Then, no matter how much they dug up the soil, it didn't improve. Oh, and a lot of livestock was also lost at that time...”<sup>2</sup> Great writers raise big problems. Nature and society are interconnected. It is no secret that no one has been able to turn the problems of nature into a leading motif like the Kyrgyz writer Chingiz Aitmatov. The great Uzbek writer Shukur Kholmiraev also describes with bitter irony how the oppression of nature will one day lead humanity into its own whirlpool as a result of its negative consequences. For the writer, the topics for writing about the small concerns of social life were enough. However, one can also see from the fact that the writer is not indifferent to the events that touch his heart that he wants to say that man, helpless in the face of nature, can one day betray nature and slowly drag humanity into its own whirlpool. “The last decade of the 20th century was accompanied by a process of general re-understanding of literary norms, which had been forcibly imposed on Uzbek literature by the method of socialist realism for almost a century. The deepening of psychological and philosophical analysis, which found its reflection in the new ideas and content of the period of independence, took its place as the main aesthetic principles of national prose. The moral-philosophical problem began to be fundamentally re-understood under the prism of a two-level literary "mirror" - the psychology of the writer, which was being renewed under the influence of the era, and the psychology of independence, which renewed aesthetic traditions”<sup>3</sup>.

Social realism only served to artificially expand the scope of literature. The great talents who created this period also went against their conscience and created. They sang not about the pain of the era, but about the themes that the era gave them. The policy of collective farming, collectivization, and electrification became the leading themes of the work of art. We see the opposite in the stories of Shukur Kholmiraev, the writer brought the national flavor of Surkhandarya into literature. His heroes are simple, innocent, and a person This is a sign that the writer remained true to himself and his profession. In the story "Blue Sea", the writer chooses a completely different hero. That is, although the setting is our country, the choice of the hero chosen by the writer is not accidental. "He... was a teacher at the Altai Teachers' Training Institute - a teacher of folk oral literature. In the early sixties, in general, in the Altai Territory, lessons were transferred to Russian in local folk schools, and Umirzok aka (that's his name) began to write petitions to Moscow. When he did not receive an answer, he began to take out his pain with "vodka". One such day, he quarreled with a Russian young man and was imprisoned. When his case was brought to court, strange charges were brought against him:” “Nationalist... Incompetent... Hooligan" and so on. What do you say, the domla was sentenced

<sup>2</sup> Ш.Холмирзаев Танланган асарлар.Кўк денгиз. Шарқ нашриёти.Тошкент: 2020 й. 440.6

<sup>3</sup> С.Комолова.Ўзбек насрида ахлоқий-психологик изланишлар.Ўзбек тили ва адабиёт журнали.2008 № 6 сон.91 бет.



to ten years. When he gets out of prison, of course, they won't hire him. And, worst of all... he can't even "register" in his own house: they'll have banned that...

He says goodbye to his wife Tarlon and daughter Sirg(g)a and starts cleaning in a neighborhood (an apartment, or rather, a "house") on the outskirts of the city.

At this time, he will have left humanity: to spend his days with the goal of "making a living" and applying "vodka" to his wounds, or rather, to forget this world..."<sup>4</sup>. It is not without reason that this story is called "Blue Sea". Although the story shows the domination of nature over man, its hero's statelessness in his homeland, where its historical roots begin, the fact that in ancient times the Altai lands were the lands of our Turkic ancestors, the Russians took these lands as their own, and because of this, Umrzak was imprisoned as a nationalist, and his family's ruin and his transformation into an alcoholic are evidence of the bitter fate of thousands of people at that time. In the story "Blue Sea", the writer puts nature and society in parallel. As a result, the sea turns into a lake, and the unfortunate fate of Umrzak aka also ends like the sea. The writer shows the uniqueness of the similarity between nature and man through the story "Blue Sea".

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<sup>4</sup> Ш.Холмирзаев Танланган асарлар.Кўк денгиз. Шарқ нашриёти.Тошкент: 2020 й. 443.б