

REFLECTION OF DEMOCRATIC VIEWS IN UZBEK POETRY AND PROSE IN KHOMIL YAKUBOV'S RESEARCH

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Annotation: This article reveals the diversity of creative work in poetry and prose, how the coverage of personality and personality problems has been analyzed by literary critics of their time. These views are still remaining debated in Uzbek literature today.

Keywords: literary style, means of expression, satire, cotarsis, art, criticism, critique.

INTRODUCTION

Scientific thinking is one of the factors of understanding the truth, adhering to honest criteria and criteria in evaluation, and coming to the right and clear conclusion. Of course, the scientific research of literary critics will be devoted to the issues of language and style, historical interpretation, creative skills. It is no secret that many of their reviews published in the press, as well as the feeling of benevolence prevail in the articles about the works of some writers. But there is also the fact that all this is written from the perspective of time and politics.

But in all eras, the beauty of the vernacular, its spiritual charm, its stylistic impact, is so vividly reflected in fiction that a work written with real, that is, literally talented, enchants the reader. In a positive sense, the reader does not raise his head from reading the work as if enchanted. There are valuable opinions in the works of great sages, well-known creators and artists, philosophers and historians, intelligent scholars of language and literature that the Uzbek language is a treasure of meanings, a priceless treasure. They certainly achieve their true value with a view given by critic!

SCIENTIFIC NEWS AND METHODS

Literary criticism is known to have dealt with problematic articles and essays, creative portraits and essays, interpretations and reviews throughout his life. In criticism, each genre has its place, its possibilities, its style of expression, and its appeal of form. It is difficult for one of them to get to work with the other. One of the most up-to-date and responsible genres of literary criticism is review. There are different ways of writing a review and different ways of conveying it to the readers. However, no matter how the review is created, no matter what the purpose, it is important to remember that the main goal is to understand the work and to convey to the reader what they understand. The factor that promotes an author's or poet's first book, which is literally a business card, in modern language, and increases or decreases the demand for it, is the review written by the critic and the assessment given in it.

Creative growth is a process in which the creator is required to work on himself, to experience the process of emotional growth, to understand, know and feel the path of the critical artist. Denis Diderot, a mature writer of his time, said, "Knowing how things should be shows one's intelligence, one's experience of knowing what things really are, and one's genius of knowing how things change for the better."¹ Indeed, the genius of being able to discover the writer's rise and discover that he/she can be a favorite among readers and the genius of discovering a dwarf star should certainly be in critique.

MAIN PART

The genre, which is a constant field of criticism and reflects the literary process like a mirror, is problematic articles. From the years of the former Soviet Union to the present day, a number of such articles have been published in poetry and prose, where new talents have been discovered or, conversely, problems in the literary environment have been discussed. There is no doubt that a number of critics have contributed to the recognition and fame of such representatives of classical literature as, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Lutfi, Amir, Nodirabegim, Uvaysi, Zebunisobegim and the founders of Jadid literature Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Abdulla Kodiri, Abdurauf Fitrat, Hamza Hakimzoda Niyazi, Cholpon and Avloni, talented writers of the new era, such as Utkir Hoshimov, Shukur Kholmiraev, Abdulla Kahhor, Abdulla Aripov, Erkin Vahidov (it is difficult to count them if we continue the list). One such critics is Homil Yakubov.

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¹О.Тоғаев. "Закалка героя". Ф.Фулломномадаги адабиётвасанъатнашриёти, Тошкент. 1970-й.

There is a lot to be said about the demonstration of the researcher's skill, when the scholar's study of Babur's work in terms of elegantly revealing the multifaceted brilliance of artistic word magic, the richness of artistic decoration, came to the lips of many colleagues and literary lovers. A work of art, usually written with talent, is immortal, original, always revered, and therefore a classic example, regardless of its size, genre or author's writing. Examples of such significance can be found not only in the field of artistic expression, but also in the field of scientific discovery, as well as in the world of literature, where science and art are intertwined. One of such works is the study of Homil Yakubov, who grew up in the above-mentioned literary environment and grew up in the taft of their wonderful works and Homil Yakubov's study "Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur", which was originally published in a separate booklet, can be included in such works.

In this work, the critic examines the work of Babur, a king and rhetorician who lived in the late 15th and early 16th centuries, mainly in three aspects: the life of the poet, the analysis of the famous work "Boburnoma" and his lyrics. H. Yakubov relied heavily on the rules and teachings of literature in determining and evaluating the place of Babur's personality, his work in history, which is unique in our literature due to the complexity of his fate and the importance of his work. The study argues that "the practical work of an enlightened king who sought to end civil wars in the era of feudalism would also be a progressive movement from a historical point of view."² In covering the author's biography, Homil Yakubov first of all referred to the well-founded factual materials of Babur's works, as well as to the authoritative sources, including the famous historian Khandamir, world scientists G. Vamberi and V. Bertold and Yakubovskiy. As a result of the creative use of many works created so far, careful study of the sources and their skillful mastering, the researcher embodies all the complex aspects of Babur's life as a king and poet. According to the study, Homil Yakubov's work as a creator of Bobur is based on the rich and long-standing literary tradition of the great poet Lutfi's brilliant lyrics, Sakkoki's beautiful poems, Atoi's masterpieces, and on the literary heritage of the great Navoi, which has a very rich and centuries-old literary tradition, decorated with genius works. It should be noted that Bobur Homil Yakubov, a brilliant artist, was further refined and beautified by his deep critical thinking. It should be noted that Bobur, a brilliant poet, who wrote in two languages, was further refined and beautified by Homil Yakubov's deep critical thinking.

To be a true critic or literary critic, you need knowledge and research, talent, aesthetic taste, understanding, and the ability to select. It takes time to read a work of art, a comprehensive worldview, theoretical knowledge, life experience to evaluate. All these requirements are in the person of Homil Yakubov. The scope of his scientific and creative activity, the scope of research is very wide and diverse. There is no prominent figure in Uzbek literature, unless Homil Yakubov has written about them or their works! The works of Hamza, Abdulla Qodiri, Sadridin Ayni, Gafur Gulom, Hamid Olimjon, Abdulla Qahhor, Uygun, Nazir Safarov, Sharof Rashidov, Mamarasul Boboev, Askad Mukhtor and a number of other writers, dozens of articles, reviews and monographs on their specific works are theoretical. The validity of the power of reasoning and reasoning, the meticulousness and originality of observations, in short, is remarkable for its high scientific-theoretical level. Homil Yakubov's research work is very multifaceted, during his scientific and creative activity, not only in his works dedicated to the representatives of Uzbek literature, various genres, but it can also be seen from his articles about the representatives of Russian and European literature V. Shakespeare, M. Servantes, A. S. Pushkin, V. It can also be seen from his articles about G. Belinsky, N. V. Gogol and others.

In general, the profession of literary criticism has two important aspects: it is interested in contemporary literary issues, and as a literary critic, the main goal is to unravel the mysteries of the treasure trove of classical heritage gems. From the very beginning of his literary career, Homil Yakubov was interested in the problems of our classical literature, which has an ancient and long history. Deep knowledge, based on scientific methodology, has become a program for the scientist in the selection of gems of word art from the depths of our past literature and their delivery to the real owner - the people. He was especially interested in the works of artists of the period who had hardly studied our past literary heritage or who had not found their true scientific development. One of such periods of our literature was connected with the creative environment of the XVI-XVII centuries. As a result of long scientific observations and careful study of the sources of our past literature, in the 1940s, Homil Yakubov truly discovered the poet Turdi Farogi.

Turdi, who was critical of many ugly aspects of the feudal system, argued that he had vital motives, such as justice in the country, prosperity, productive work, and the call to unite, to eliminate sectarian strife, arbitrariness, conflicts, and proves in the examples.

Indeed, in his works, Turdi stood up boldly against oppression and injustice, and with all his voice called for unity and equality. The poet's famous muhammas (type of poem) "A comedy about Subhanqulikhon and his officials"³ is a clear example of this.

² Ҳомил Ёқубов. Адабий мақолалар. Ғафур Ғулум номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, Тошкент – 1970-йил, 273-йил.

³ Бу муҳаммаснинг тўла сарлавҳаси тожикча бўлиб, шундай аталади: “Дар асри Субҳонқулихон ва биъатжойин хон ва ғулумон ва умаройи он иноқ будани Бойлоқ қушбеги муҳаммаси туркий дар хажви онҳо тахрир намудо шуд”. Мазмуни: “Субҳонқулихон даврида хоннинг бидъатларини,

Critic scholar Homil Yakubov studied Turdi's work so carefully that he did not overlook any factors that influenced the poet's work. In particular, Turdi's review of Selected Works draws attention to the following points. During the reign of Subhankuli (1680-1702) the aspirations of feudal lords, beys and nobles to secede from the Bukhara khanate were especially strong. The country has experienced severe economic and political tensions. Huge sums of money were required to quell the popular uprising. That is why the Emirate of Bukhara became weaker. The role of some officials increased, and Subhankuli allegedly took a number of measures to "strengthen" the khanate: intensified the method of bribing people in order to appoint them to a position and move them from one action to another. In this regard, people who are completely unworthy of public office are ruling. Illegal taxes have risen sharply. The seven-year tax began to be levied on the population in advance.⁴ Corruption in the collection of taxes, abuse of office, further ruined the working people, and the country became increasingly depressed. The critic argued that these events were vividly expressed in the work of the poet Turdi.

He angrily curses the escalation of oppression and chaos in his muhammas, "A satire on Subhankulikhan and his officials":

Фукаро бўлди бу шоҳ асрида қўп зору наҳиф,
Зулмдин бўлди раият эликим хору, заиф...
Ёғдирур бошимиза санги жафо, гарди финок,
Йўқолиб расми вафо, бўлди ҳама бошу аёқ,
Мулкдин адлу карам кетди, келиб кийну нифок,
Яхшилик қилма тамаъ, зулм ила тўлди офоқ".⁵

While covering Turdi's work, Homil Yakubov looks at other writers and poets of his time. Turdi's contemporary, the seventeenth-century historian Muhammad Sharif Maliho Samarkandi, also emphasized in his book Muzakkirul Ash'ab (The collection of the Interviewers), also fully acknowledged the plight of Subhankuli's time and the rise of corruption. From this it is clear that Turdi, who created from time immemorial, and who cried out in grief, was not alone.

Unprecedented corruption was a scourge on the people. Homil Yakubov expresses Turdi's dissatisfaction with the incident as follows: "He accuses officials of "bribing a millstone and opening its mouth like a dragon." He reveals the ugly heresies of the khan and his emirs:

Барчаси пораву ришватга ўлуб бад омуз,
Халқ қўлига тамаъ бирла тикиб доим кўз...
Сўзламас эл ғамидин юзи қаролар бир сўз".⁶

According to Homil Yakubov, Turdi was also cruel to the representatives of various dynasties, feudal lords and aristocrats. He emphasizes that the beys and officials believe that the people have become rich in return for their poverty. Indeed, if we look at the examples of the poet's work, we will witness the correct interpretation of the critic. In the following verses, Turdi also addresses the officials:

Едингиз барчангиз итдек фуқаронинг этини,
Ғасб ила молин олиб, қўймадингизлар битини,
Қамчилар доғ солиб бўюнға, тилиб бетини...
Ёрдингиз захрасини (ичидан) олиб ўтини,
Бўлмади кам бу раият элидин ҳеч таёқ.

According to Turdi, "princes with dark faces, blind eyes, and deaf ears are considered the most dishonest of the bastards." Homil Yakubov illuminates the mood of the poet, who wrote that they "eat the food of orphans and live in the foundations of madrasas."

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

From the above, it is clear that one of the characteristics of Homil Yakubov as a skilled literary critic is the harmony of his views, the strength of the logic of reasoning and persuasion, interpretation, skillful use of language. In particular, if we add the fluency of his signature style, the use of figurative expressions in his language in its place, in moderation, in the context of scientific ethics, it is self-evident that his research is educated and follows the reader. Such features of most of the scientist's high-level research are reflected in his work on Turdi. As we have witnessed, the researcher has expressed his views on samples of all genres in an interesting, fluent and highly scientific manner. For this reason, when Homil Yakubov discusses lyrical works, his language becomes fluent and enthusiastic. And it seems to the reader who is reading, as if the whole body, the mind, the imagination, the

унинг қулларини, амирларини, Бойлоқ қушбегининг иноқ бўлишини ҳажв қилиб ёзилган ўзбекча муҳаммас".

⁴ Солиқларни олдиндан ундириб олиш ҳуқуқини берадиган хужжат "барот" деб аталган.

Субҳонқули замонида "барот" асосида 500 танга тўлайдиган қишлоқдан 3500 танга солиқ ундириб олинган.

⁵ Турди. "Танланган асарлар". ЎзССР Давлат бадиий адабиёт нашриёти. Т.: -1958-йил. 6-7-бетлар.

⁶ Турди. "Танланган асарлар". ЎзССР Давлат бадиий адабиёт нашриёти. Т.: -1958-йил. 7-бет.

musician, who is practicing with enthusiasm, skillfully presses the notes of poetry. Critical thinking, which has carefully studied and researched Turdi's work, which embodies a number of qualities such as the above, fascinates the reader.

The more similar Homil Yakubov's research is, the more different it is. In particular, Turdi, Babur, Navoi studied his work from another angle, and to this day, his work is studied from a completely different angle. This is Mukimi. Even in today's literature, Mukimi's work is relevant and controversial. Existing critics have different organized and unorganized assumptions about this poet. As a living proof of these movements, a new language, a new style, materials rich in sharp and sharp ideas began to appear in literary criticism. On the eve of the 50th anniversary of Mukimi's death, Homil Yakubov, Candidate of Philological Sciences, made a special appearance in the September 9, 1953 issue of the monthly literary, artistic and socio-political magazine "Sharq Yulduzi (Eastern Star)" entitled "Democratic Poet". The article comprehensively covered Muqimi's life and work, revealing the poet's unique hidden aspects.

However, Homil Yakubov looked at his work from a completely different angle, highlighting the poet's democratic views, notions of freedom, and nationalist traits. At the same time, based on the ideological requirements of the time, Homil Yakubov studied Muqimi's work in accordance with the requirements of Soviet literature. For example, acknowledging the importance of classical literary traditions in the development of satire, one of the types of fiction, Homil Yakubov assesses the work of the poet as follows: "Through satire, typical images of negative events in life are created, the essence of socialism is revealed, and readers are nurtured a sense of relentless struggle against backwardness, old things, the remnants of capitalism,"⁷

There are many factors that affect the creativity of every artist. Like social, political, domestic. If we take into account the principle of political governance in the country, it is natural that the requirement of a voluntary-compulsory period will be introduced. But there is another side to the issue, which, as the critic points out, is the satirical ridicule of the negative events of life by the creator, the painful laughter of a person who is incapable of defending his rights and interests laughs painfully at himself.

This means that Homil Yakubov did not deviate from the path of clarifying the essence of the issue. This indicates that the critic is a professional in his field.

CONCLUSION

The great legacy of H. Yakubov, who studied as much as possible the mature representatives of Uzbek poetry and prose, has not survived to this day. The study of the available data will also be a major research work. It is the literal duty of the scholars to study, search, and learn the commonality of his thinking, imagination, and desires, and to claim to be involved in literature and society.

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