Expression of National Thought in the Story

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Introduction. In the prose’s artistic development of modern Uzbek literature, especially prose, the well-known writer, poet, dramatist, artist of the Republic of Uzbekistan, winner of the State Prize Amon Mukhtar has a unique place and special services. The author has been engaged in literary activity for more than fifty years. During this time, he wrote hundreds of poems, poems, stories, several dramas, short stories, and about twenty novels. Most of his novels were created during the years of national independence.

The editor-in-chief of "Tafakkur" magazine, famous writer Azam O. Mukhtar’s devoted himself completely to literature,” he said in his speech at the solemn meeting held at the general assembly of Bukhara State University on the occasion of Mukhtar’s 70th anniversary. Indeed it is. During the complex conditions and tests of the market economy, a number of pen owners faced certain difficulties and almost or completely stopped their artistic creation. The reason for this phenomenon is simple: in the past, it was easier to get a lot of money (royalty), fame, status, and attention by publishing good and bad books. Now, it is possible to get a place in the field of speech art only by writing works that meet the high demands of art, skillfully express the dreams, hopes, and thoughts of many people.


Amon Mukhtar is the author who wrote the most novels in Uzbek literature during the next twenty years. During this period, he wrote "A Thousand Faces", "The Man in Front of the Mirror", "The Ruin on the Hill" (these three works were combined to form the "Four-sided Qibla" novel-trilogy), "The Country and the Kingdom of Women", "Plato", "Ffu", "Ishq ahlii" and "Buyuk farrosh" novel-dialogy consisting of novels "Navoi and the artist Abulkhayr" (for this book, the author was considered worthy of the State Prize of Uzbekistan), "Square", "The King's Wife", "People should laugh", wrote and published the novels "Love is stronger than death". Of course, it's not about the number of works. We know from the history of world literature, including national literature, that not all authors who wrote many books could not get a proper place in the area of speech art. However, O. We see a completely different situation in

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Mukhtar's novelistic experience and research. Adib's novels deserve special attention not only in terms of quantity, but also in terms of quality and artistic skill. They are read with interest and pleasure, they fascinate the reader with their charm and artistry.

O. Mukhtar is effectively developing the national novel in terms of its quality, renewal, and bringing it into line with modern thinking in terms of form and content.

Researching the works of this artist on the basis of the current problems of modern literary studies creates an opportunity to study and clarify the main principles, principles, laws specific to the current Uzbek art of words. This situation explains the relevance of our research.

**Literature review.** Literary studies and literary criticism during the next fifty years expressed certain opinions about Amon Mukhtar's poetic and prose creative activity and reacted to his literary activity to a certain extent.

The famous poet Mirtemir in his article on the poetry of the youth of the 60s and 70s of the last century, along with several other popular poets, O. Mukhtar also spoke about his lyrical work. Although this article contains some critical remarks about the poetic researches of the Bukhara poet, it is recognized that he has a unique talent and potential.

In due time M. Koshjanov, O. Sharafiddinov, U. Normatov, and later K. Yuldoshev, Ahmad Otaboy, Sh. Doniorov literary critics have published reviews and articles in the press about the author's poetic and prose works.

**Discussion.** In this work, we tried to research the short-story activity of the famous creator Amon Mukhtar based on some problems of literary studies and to come to appropriate generalizations and conclusions.

The short story has a special place in the prose works of Amon Mukhtar. In different years of his creative activity, Writer created medium epic works "Journey to Childhood", "The Sky is Long, the Earth is Hard", "Task", "Three Trains".

Studying the author's works shows that he used each genre in his stock of fiction for one or more specific purposes. He tried to use the opportunities of the novel genre to show the intensity of human feelings in poetry, the story to illuminate the unique aspects of the hero's personality, and the level of philosophical, social, spiritual and cultural thinking. The writer turned to the narrative form, mainly when there was a need to describe detective, adventure events.

In his works "Task", "The sky is far, the earth is hard", "Journey to childhood" features of the detective field take priority. To prove this point, we refer to the story "Task". The number of participants in the work is limited to the number of fingers. These are: Umar Kasimovich, Azizov, Zubayda, Umar Kasimovich's brother - Usman, sister - Sabohat, classmate - Marziya, son-in-law - Abdusamad, childhood friend - Rustam. Except for Azizov and Zubayda, most of the characters are Bukharans.

The main character in the story is Umar Kasimovich, originally from Bukhara. After graduating from the university, he was not lucky enough to stay in the capital, and for seventeen years of the past twenty years, he was an ordinary employee in culture houses, a recreation park, where he found a job, he was in the "shadow" and "shelter", that is, he was not promoted to a higher position. However, he is a hardworking, educated, honest person. A senior, prestigious organizational leader Azizov met him by chance on a business trip, took a "look" at him and appointed him as the head of the culture-enlightenment department.

Umar Kasimovich is grateful to be appreciated by the great leader, he tries to respect such a noble leader, he does his work responsibly. Employees of the organization know that Azizov and Umar Kasimovich have good relations.

One day, Azizov, returning from a trip to the region (as it turned out, Umar Kasimovich's birthplace - Bukhara), called Umar Kasimovich to his presence. He talks to him in an unpleasant mood and says that his brother "drinks and acts like a mullah."
Such news for the hero is very sad, unexpected news. He can't say a single word to the boss while protecting his heart and at the same time justifying himself. After all, he has been slyly estranged from his relatives and clans for a long time, and although he goes to Bukhara from time to time, he has not been interested in how his brother and sister live and make a living. On the part of the chief, serious accusations are being made against his brother (and therefore himself): drinking, mullahism. In Shuro's time, these two things - habit and work - were considered sins and mistakes. Drinking - walking around drunk and having a negative - wrong influence on people; Mullahism - reciting prayers and blessing at the rallies, receiving money and gifts in return.

According to the ideological and political beliefs of that time, the mullah (a person who knows the terms of Islam and has religious knowledge) was condemned. However, the people continued to respect the people of religious beliefs, despite all the propaganda and broadcasts. A person who drinks and acts like a mullah is a person without faith. His mullah is a lie. This accusation was enough to completely discredit the mullah.

Umar Kasimovich, deeply hurt by the words of the chief, packed up all his work and left for Bukhara. He wants to find out whether the accusation against his brother is true or not. The hero of the work is similar to detectives in detective literature with this goal and action. Unlike most works of fiction, in the short story "Task" psychological analysis (psychologism) has a priority position. First of all, this is reflected in Umar Kasimovich's flow of thoughts about Bukhara, his relatives, and his life in general.

From the hero's short-term "enjoyment" (in fact, coming to his parents' address and getting to know his close people in depth) it is clear that there is no fault in his brother (Usman). He was working well as the head of one of the district schools. Muavini slanders him and takes his place. His associates are not satisfied with this, they spread all kinds of rumors and incitements. When Azizov came to Bukhara, they showed him a vodka drinker and told him that this person, who drinks like a mullah, is the younger brother of Umar Kasimovich, who works under you. Naturally, the chief was very offended by this statement.

If "Task" was a pure detective story, the essence and purpose of the work would have ended with this solution. But the work, built on the basis of an interesting plot, covers more serious social, moral and spiritual problems in its artistic world. These are the following:

1) love is a consequence. Umar Kasimovich has become distant from his relatives and childhood friends due to certain reasons and factors. This leads to believing the lie about his brother's mountain. The result in his heart is clearly visible when he sees his grandmother, who is almost a hundred years old.

"He knew that Umar was not going to see him, so he crawled from the ground to see my daughter." They informed their grandmother about Umar Kasimovich out of courtesy, and they said that it would be better if he didn't come. Because many people are afraid that the old woman will break the circle by talking. This old woman is living history. But none of the people around them turned their backs. It is a book. But it is forgotten and covered with dust because there is no one to read it" (p. 164).

Therefore, kindness and forgetfulness of consequences is not only a shortcoming of Umar Kasimovich, but a vice of the entire society and social system (the Shura period). This is clearly shown by the attitude of the surrounding people to the enlightened old woman who is "living history";

1) reaction to social disasters such as favoritism and envy. A colleague trying to discredit Usman Kasimovich and achieving his goal. Azizov, even Umar Kasimovich, who is humble and thoughtful by nature, is afraid of being separated from the position held by him. This defines their relationship to the innocent director. Because in the former regime, the value of a person was determined according to his position and social status. For example, no matter how hardworking and talented Umar Kasimovich was, he remained in the "shelter" due to lack of a
better job, and most people did not pay him any attention. In the work, judging a person based on a dangerous vice (career - career) is strongly condemned;

2) attitude to the vice of alcoholism (superstition). Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf wrote in his pamphlet "Ask the People of Zikr": "The former Shura society was the most alcoholic society in the world." In "Task" the view of drunkenness is expressed during the dialogue between grandparents and relatives.

Auntgranny remembers the past she saw - the Emirate period and says: "The people did not drink. He knew it was a shame. The Sharia did not raise either. I will not tell others. No one in our generation drank until you grew up...

If someone hears that someone has been drinking hard, they will immediately become silent. The emirate caught the drinker and threw him in jail, man. He wouldn't let it... and I know a man who went out naked on the street and did it... I don't know how much women drank" (pages 165 - 166). There were many surprising events in the Soviet system. On the one hand, alcohol consumption has escalated, and on the other hand, some people have been labeled as "drinkers". The fate of Usman Kasimovich can prove this point.

1) love for the place where the navel blood was spilled (Bukhara). In general, In most of Mukhtar's works, passionate feelings of love for the ancient city and the regions on its hill wave and flicker. But the writer, as a rule, does not openly express his infinite respect for Bukhara, he tries to transfer it to tagmat. The image of Bukhara in the story begins with the Registan Square, the ancient gate, and the magnificent fortress walls. The author, who worked for a long time in the cinematography committee, skillfully used the cinematographic method to present city scenes. A picture of Shahrud, Labihovuz road, Gaukushan tower in the city after the arch is given. Then the big scenes are stopped and the attention is focused on the old courtyard and the terrace in front of it. Through the open gate, you can see the pale palm-like land and the dusty flowers. "Even a dry stick in the desert is dear to our hearts," wrote teacher Oybek about the Motherland. The hero of the story (Umar) also sees the earth white with salt, dusty flowers (dust is always falling from the sky of Bukhara) dear and precious.

O. Four of the single stories written by Mukhtar ("Task", "Journey to Childhood", "Three Trains", "Sherlock Holmes in Bukhara") served as a source of images of Bukhara and its people.

In the rest of the writer's stories, there are events, events, heroes and characters with their own image, worldview, beliefs that excite the heart of the reader and encourage them to think. These works were an important stage in the writer's creative development, and together with his stories, served as a foundation for him to enter the novel genre.

Result. The research and analysis of the famous Uzbek writer Amon Mukhtar's prose work, in particular, his short stories with significant artistic and aesthetic value, proves this. His epic creations closely support the work of a deeper understanding of the nation's beauty and appreciation of the sacred values unique to our people. We think that such works will be preserved in the reserve of our art as special examples of Uzbek verbal art.

Conclusions and suggestions.

1. Amon Mukhtar is one of the talented artists who works effectively in the fields of poetry, prose, and dramaturgy in modern Uzbek literature. He was awarded the title of Artist of the Republic of Uzbekistan for his services to the development of speech art and national culture. The novel-dialogue "Navoi and the artist Abulkhayr" was considered worthy of the State Prize of our country. He was awarded the honorary title of Artist of Uzbekistan for his great services in the field of literature.

2. It is known that since the 60s of the last century, A. Mukhtar, U. Umarbekov, Sh. Kholmirzaev, U. Hoshimov, U. Writers like Nazarov made a great contribution. Amon Mukhtar
has a special place in this line-up and a voice unlike any other. His mid-epic works, which we have considered, were created on the basis of high artistic standards.

3. In the stories of the writer's prose work, "Task", "The sky is far, the earth is hard", "Journey to childhood", "Three trains", the motives of adventure and curiosity are combined with a strong spiritual analysis, and he follows the path of impartial and neutral approach to the human being as much as possible.

4. In the last years of the writer's life, the multi-volume "Selection" began to be published. However, after the death of the writer, this good work stopped. In our opinion. We think that it is necessary to continue this publication, to publish in full the short stories and dramas that have a great place in the literary heritage.

References: