

The Creative Path of Turgenev

Khojamberdieva Guliruhzor Rustam qizi

Student of Termez branch of Tashkent
State University named after Nizami
Tel:+998937621696
gulixujamberdiyeva@gmail.com

Abstract: *The article provides detailed information on the life and work of Turgenev. And also written from childhood and student years to the end of life. And talked about every piece of art.*

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Ivan Sergeevich Turgenev is a prominent representative of critical realism, one of the greatest masters of the Russian novel. His work is imbued with the ideas of humanism, it occupies an outstanding place in the history of Russian and world literature. Turgenev's life took place in an era rife with contradictions, marked by the uprising of the Decembrists and the reforms of 1861. Turgenev was born in 1818 into a wealthy noble family. Even in childhood and adolescence, in the estate of his mother, he was an unwitting witness to all the "horrors of the serfdom." "I grew up in an atmosphere of pinches, mallets, slaps, and more," he wrote. - Hatred of serfdom lived in me even then. Turgenev studied at the St. Petersburg University at the verbal department. Then he attended lectures on philology and philosophy at the University of Berlin. He was fond of literature from an early age. The beginning of his creative activity is connected with his student years. The beginning writer was greatly influenced by his acquaintance with Belinsky, who always highly appreciated Turgenev's talent and played an important role in the formation and development of this talent. It is no accident that Turgenev himself, who treated the great critic with deep respect and love, called him "father and commander" and dedicated his best novel, Fathers and Sons, to him. In connection with the circumstances of his personal life, Turgenev lived abroad for a long time, but he did not lose touch with his homeland, he often came to Russia, conducted a huge correspondence, closely followed the literary and social life and posed in his works important problems of contemporary reality. The first poetic and dramatic experiments of Turgenev were of a romantic nature, but already in the prose works written in the 40s (the stories "Andrei Kolosov", "Breter", "Petushkov", "Three Portraits", etc.), he is affirmed on the path of realism ... The main creative path of the writer began with the first story "Notes of a Hunter" - "Khor and Kalinich" - published in the "Sovremennik" magazine in 1847. Following the first, other works of this cycle appear: "Burmistr", "Biryuk", "Bezhin Meadow", "Singers", "Death", "Hamlet of Shchigrovsky Uyezd" and others. A separate edition of the "Notes" was published in 1852 and received wide public recognition not only in Russia, but also abroad. Georges Sand, Flaubert, Maupassant, Galsworthy gave high marks to the Notes. Simultaneously with the work on "Notes" Turgenev wrote a

number of plays: "Lack of money", "Freeloader", "Conversation on the high road", "Breakfast at the leader", "A month in the country." A significant role in the preparation and approval of large prose forms in Turgenev's work was played by the stories "Diary of a Superfluous Person" (1850), "Mumu" (1854), "Inn" (1855), "Correspondence" (1856), created after the "Notes". Turgenev was highly regarded in both liberal and democratic circles. Towards the end of the 1950s, with the intensification of the political struggle on the eve of the peasant reform of 1861, the differences between Turgenev and the democratic camp began to deepen. The aggravation of these contradictions in the 1860s led to the breakup of the liberal Turgenev with the *Sovremennik* magazine, around which the revolutionary democrats, headed by Chernyshevsky and Dobrolyubov, were grouped. However, despite his liberal convictions, the writer reacted vividly to the burning issues of Russian life. The period of the greatest flowering of the writer's creativity was the 50-60s, when he created his famous novels: "Rudin" (1855), "The Noble Nest" (1859), "On the Eve" (1860), "Fathers and Sons" (1862) ...

Turgenev spent the last twenty years of his life abroad - in Baden-Baden and Paris. In the late 60s and 70s, he wrote the novels "Smoke", "Nov", created the stories "Spring Waters", "King Lear of the Steppe", "Clock" and much more. The last book of the great writer was "Poems in Prose". I.S. Turgenev died in Paris, was buried in St. Petersburg. "Notes of a Hunter" The subjects of "Notes" are varied, but in the center of the book there is an image of the spiritual image of a serf. It consists of a series of stories, the main idea of which is the denunciation of serfdom.

With great sympathy and deep understanding of characters, the writer draws images of ordinary peasants. With the publication of Korya and Kalinych, Turgenev made a "Copernican revolution" in the artistic solution of the theme of the people. In two peasant characters, he presented the fundamental forces of the nation, determining its viability, the prospects for its further growth and formation. In the face of practical Khor and poetic Kalinich, the image of their landowner Polutykin faded. It was in the peasantry that Turgenev found "the soil that stores the vital forces of all development" (Belinsky), and the importance of the personality of the "statesman" was directly dependent on the

depth of its ties with this "soil". Inspired by the success of the first essay, Turgenev began to write others, feeling inwardly a single plan for an anti-serf book, the poetic core of which was the essay Khor and Kalinich.

The writer shows the spiritual beauty of the common people and at the same time reveals their suffering under the yoke of serfdom. In the story "Kasian with the Beautiful Swords" terrible pictures are given: hunger, the ruin of the peasants, unbearable taxes, complete lack of rights. The peasants are flogged for the slightest offense, and there is no one to complain to. That is why the truth-seeker Kasyan comes to the bitter conclusion: "there is no justice in man." The whole life of a simple serf peasant Kuzma, nicknamed the Mote, is a complete mockery of a man ("Lgov"). At the whim of his masters, he was a gardener, and a shoemaker, and a cook, and an actor, and a fisherman. His name is Kuzma, but the lady "deigned to order" to be called Anton. He could not marry, could not start a family, again because the lady considered marriage to be pampering. The fates of many other heroes of The Hunter's Notes are formed in a similar way: Shumikhinsky Stepushka, the cowgirls Aksinya with the gardener Mitrofan from "Raspberry Water", the hunter Yermila from "Bezhin Meadows". Turgenev describes the singing of the talented singer Yakov Turk (The Singers) with breathtaking drama. "Russian, true, ardent soul sounded and lived" in his wonderful song. And there was in his voice "and genuine deep passion, and youth, and strength, and sweetness, and some kind of captivating careless, sad sorrow." Only nobody cares about Yashka Turk's talent. So, in all likelihood, both the talent of man and the man himself will perish, crushed by heavy serf bondage. The story "Burmistr" depicts the so-called cultural landowner Penochkin. He dresses beautifully, loves music, subscribes French books and newspapers. But this "cultured" landowner orders his lackey to be whipped only for the fact that he did not warm up the wine, and gives his peasants to the full disposal of the swindler steward.

Images of peasant women are given with special sympathy in the Notes. So, in the story "Living Power" Turgenev admires the patience of a simple serf girl Lukerya. The beauty Lukeryu, who was once the first dancer and singer, was paralyzed. From a beauty, she turned into "living relics". But the unfortunate girl remains amazingly resilient. She does not moan, does not complain, she knows how to sincerely enjoy the beauty of nature. Turgenev's nature is a universal image, uniting the "private" figurative worlds facing him, bringing together individual sketches and stories of the "Hunter's Notes" into a living unity. According to the laws of natural life, numerous conflicts arise and are resolved in this book, including the main conflict, between the two Russia - "living" and "dead". Simple serfs live mainly in harmony and peace with nature, they understand and love it, therefore even evil and untruth in their midst are relative, like stuffiness, heat or drought. Belinsky, giving a high assessment to the "Notes", noted that, admiring the efficiency or poetic talent of the Russian man, Turgenev leads the reader

to the conclusion that the whole "living" Russia, and not only peasant, but also noble.

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