

Analysis of Oybek's novel "Kutlug 'kan"

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Abstract— *Life and work of Musa Tashmuhammad oglu Oybek, analysis of the novel "Blessed Blood", the characteristics of the characters of the work and their views in the work.*

Keywords— Musa Tashmuhammad oglu Oybek, Zarifa Saidnosirova, "Kutlug kan", Homil Yakubov, Petrov.

1. INTRODUCTION

Musa Tashmuhammad oglu Oybek was born on January 10, 1905 in Gavkush mahalla of Tashkent in a family of artisan weavers. Her parents sent her to an old school when she was very young. Oybek's love for beautiful words came from his mother Shahodatbonu, who loved literature. When Moses was fourteen, he continued his education at Namuna Primary School. At the age of sixteen, he entered the Navoi College of Education. Studying at the technical school not only deepened his love for classical literature, but also brought the curious teenager closer to Russian literature.

2. MAIN PART

Oybek recalls: "I had a wide river of imagination. From time to time, I practiced on my own and wrote a poem or two. I remember that my first poem was published in the poster of the college "Dawn Star". Then I became the editor-in-chief of this newspaper. Gradually, my poems began to be published in national newspapers. "Thus, Oybek entered the world of literature. Zarifa Saidnosirova, Oybek's future wife, a student at the same college, wrote in her memoirs: His big black eyes were deeply meaningful and imaginative when he was a student ... Oybek was the editor of our poster "Dawn Star". She is sometimes he would stop me and ask me to write something for the newspaper or draw a picture. One day he handed me a notebook with a thick yellow cover, full of poems, and asked me to draw small pictures at the beginning and end of the poems. I couldn't say no, and I painted with the finest brushes and watercolors ... "

After graduating from college in 1925, Oybek entered Central Asian State University. In 1927 he transferred to the Plekhanov Institute of National Economy in St. Petersburg. Namkhush and Zakh spent two years studying in St. Petersburg, which affected the poet's health, and in 1930 he returned to the university where he studied.

Influenced by Cholpon and Russian symbolists, Oybek, who entered literature as a poet, soon showed that he was a creator with a unique voice. In the 1930s, she wrote about a dozen epics, including "Dilbar Davr qizi", "Och", "Bakhtigul va Sogindik", and "Navoi". He also tried his hand at storytelling. The repressive winds of 1937 did not pass Oybek either.

Oybek was a mature prose writer. A number of his novels and short stories have had a significant impact on the development of Uzbek prose. The author's prose works have a special place in terms of reflecting the psyche of the nation. Among Oybek's prose works, the novel "Kutlug Kan" has a special artistic value. The author began writing this work in 1937, when repression was rampant. Zarifahanim recalls: "Every morning we hear that he and his acquaintance are still imprisoned. The days are extremely hectic. All intellectuals

Declared an "enemy of the people" and imprisoned. There is no pleasure during the day, nor sleep at night. Anxiety every minute, heart trembling every minute. We left the children with my in-laws in the castle and moved the two iron beds to the edge of the garden. (As if they can't find us in the garden) ...

Oybek ... worked all summer without leaving the garden. Oybek had a great will. That is why he created such a beautiful and immortal work as "Blessed Blood" in the most dangerous and tragic days, in the life of a foreigner. "

Despite the dangerous situation, the novel was written with great inspiration. Homil Yakubov, a classmate of the writer and a literary scholar, later wrote: he remembers. Probably, the writer turned his attention to the novel in order not to see the injustice and oppression in life, to distract himself from it. So far, the author has written only a few short stories. But life Oybek, who had a keen eye, was well acquainted with the world's literary experiences, and was deeply moved by what was happening around him, was spiritually ready to write a great work of prose. The author worked hard on the manuscript and in 1939 the work was discussed at the Writers' Union. During the discussion, some people accused the author of not including revolutionary forces and representatives of the Russian proletariat in the work. The author then goes on to emphasize this point in the novel, he was forced to include the image of the revolutionary Petrov.

It should be noted that for Oybek, the main purpose was not to show the uprising and its causes. He could have written an article about the uprising in any scientific-historical field. The author wanted to reflect the psyche of the people of this period, their attitude to good and evil in their hearts, the harmony and contradiction between the renewed period and the nature of the people

who should live in it. Therefore, the center of the work is not a revolt, but Yulchi, Gulnor, Shokir ota, Mirzakarimboy, Yormat, Tantiboyvachcha the fate of such people stands.

3. CONCLUSION

The protagonist of the novel is a traveler - a brave, honest, kind, noble young man. It is well-known that a person thinks of others as he thinks of himself. That's why the Traveler expects kindness from his relatives in the city. He can pay for his good deeds with honest work. You can see this in the places in the novel where the young man is not afraid of work, he knows how to work. During the day, the traveler does not have to worry about hard work, such as digging, harvesting alfalfa, or serving guests.

4. REFERENCES

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