

## **EXPRESSION OF SOCIAL ISSUES IN THE STORIES OF SHUKUR**

**KHOLMIRZAEV**

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**Abstract:** This article is considered the worldview of the heroes in the stories of Shukur Kholmirezayev the skillful depiction of the way of life of people in the sense of their character the specific socio-political appearance of a particular historical period. The primary aim of the writer was to describe social problems in fiction and to give them a solution. We will try to point out the skill of the writer in the analysis of the story of “Bukri tol” and “Is there anyone who is not eighteen?”.

**Key words:** Story, social problems, skill of creator, worldview, heart feelings, fiction appearance, character, philosophy, ethics and etc.

Fiction and art live in the form of a work of art, so a work of art is a living form of literature and art. The aim of all art types is to demonstrate a particular side of a human being. However, none of the types of art can show the whole spirit of an individual. Because identifying a person's spirit and absorbing it in one type of art are so tiring.

A human who stands in the center of all problems of the world is the main theme of fictional literature. A person is the descriptive subject of literature. If there is not the description of a person, that means it is not fictional literature. Here, the image of a person is the image of his feelings and his spirit. One of the most well-known writers Chingiz Aytmatov says: “A work of art is a man's story about a man”.

Persuading to understand a person requires the philosophy of comprehending a human. By expressing a person, the philosophy of life will be created.

An Uzbek prosaic writer Shukur Kholmirezayev who perfectly described the emotions, feeling and thoughts of people says: “The strength of literature is powerful! Its endless function is writing about people, discovering an individual and opening unknown sides, in this way it achieves to help goodness and the fullness”.

While a famous Russian specialist in literature A. Potebnia starts the describing literature with following words: “The most common conception is a human”.

A literary character has always been one the most essential problems of literature. Because the “image” of literature, the portrayal of people and world's views are firstly shown by characters. In the outlook of a literary character one can see his personality, social and political view of the particular historical period in his feelings and the lifestyle of people.

Different events that are described and mentioned various problems of the people in a certain time in the literary work are shown by the models of literary characters. Also, an author's horizon, goal, social life events and philosophical conceptions about a person's world are expressed by characters.

In the work of art, the realities of life, people's lives are reflected through the behavior of literary heroes, the expression of their thoughts. The creator's worldview, purpose, social life events and philosophical observations about the human world are also expressed in the image of literary heroes.

Writers have always been impressed by the spirit of time and a human's moral world. A scientist in literature Z.G. Osmonova accomplished a number of deeds which are problematic in literature. They contain learning the conceptions of time and a person, and generalize them scientifically. She states that, "There is always a need for a theoretical generalization of the spiritual world of man in the process of formation as a person. Science has a duty to understand and explain the complexities, contradictions, integrity and, most importantly, the incomprehensible aspects of each social reality in the stages of historical development. The study, generalization, and coverage of the problem of time and man in all literary genres and genres, the socio-philosophical and artistic interpretation of the works of great artists, the deep layers of meaning, has received the most attention, but has not yet been fully resolved".

Through objective observation and inspection of life events and the human psyche, writers are able to shed light on the essence of the important processes of our time, or the tragedies of the past - the dictatorship, its ideology, linking it to the crisis of human consciousness and spiritual crisis. So, our prose is continuing a new era of its development. Telling the truth about a person in an enlightened society, describing the full facets of the image of our time, the spirit of encouragement to respect high national and universal values are important aesthetic features of Uzbek stories of the independence period.

These lines in the biography did not go unnoticed. In all the works of the author we can see the image of his calmness and philosophical observation, sharp truthfulness and a sharp critical attitude to life and people, as well as an objective, sincere attitude to them, which is manifested in his style. From year to year, from work to work, the skill of the writer was refined.

An in-depth and comprehensive study of the present, the past, the need to reflect the people's sorrows and dreams, and the experience gained in the genre of storytelling led the writer to write short stories on various topics. Shukur Kholmiraev's short stories "Curved willow" (1976), "Is there anyone who is not eighteen?" (1964), "Roads are comrades" (1973), "Let's go to the mountains" (1976) introduced him as an inquisitive storyteller. Not all of them are on the same level, of course. In his stories, the writer remained faithful to his creative direction and style. The leading feature of Shukur Kholmiraev's stories is to reflect the life of our

people, important processes in the fate of our compatriots, the qualities that make Uzbek as Uzbek, in short, the spirit of the nation.

His confession, "The writer must come from the spirit of the nation," connects all his works, his nature as a person. "The depiction of a person's psyche can be considered an important feature of the work of Shukur Kholmirzaev," - writes the scientist K. Yuldashev, reflecting on the work of the writer. In order to show the spirit of the protagonists in the story, his gestures must be expressed in a way that corresponds to the reality of the character, from his words to his every action he takes.

Shukur Kholmirzaev is respected by the literary community as a courageous, honest, artistic thinker, a truthful, talented writer, a master of unique skills, a great prose writer. In the stories of the writer, you almost do not come across silly characters, dry exhortations, stereotypes. He was always striving to create new images. The work tries to find one that does not repeat each other in the compositional construction. He was not afraid to experiment in this regard, and often succeeded. He often writes about the unexplained aspects of the hidden sufferings of dreams of the Uzbek man, the changes in his psyche. These heroes are not like the heroes of other writers: sometimes a ball, sometimes a rough and tumble, sometimes a representative of a small environment. But the inner world of all of them is unique, spiritually deep, humane, irreversible, living in a way that reflects on them, living and vital.

The heroes put their identity, their nation, their land, their customs, their religion and devotion above everything else. They fight for justice and for truth, but a hero never rises high for this purpose, never regrets.

Shukur Kholmirzaev's stories focus on the artistic analysis of social issues and unresolved problems in life. The protagonists of the writer do not chew the idea of the work into the mouth of the reader of the artistic findings. He does not finish, not improve ungrateful characters or people who have not found the right path in life, ugly and vile heroes at the end of the work. He leaves them to the judgment of the reader, leaving them as alive as his artistic intention has been realized.

The writer, who has been constantly searching and reading throughout his life, is determined to understand the social issues of life, the mysteries of a person's complicated spiritual experiences and feelings, and to fully reflect this in his work. That is why, although his works depict vivid images of the people who live in our neighborhood and see them every day, the writer does not simply copy them from life. Focuses on hidden points from the point of view of others.

"Shukur looks at the sometimes invisible relationship between his contemporaries and seeks meaning from this seemingly insignificant relationship at first sight. Kholmirzaev tries to portray life directly. He expresses his thoughts through a direct depiction of life materials. Feeling the norm well, describes the event throughout. Does not give much space to the ones

that are on the second level. That's why the events are short and reach the reader. Sometimes the event chosen by the writer is when he fails to substantiate an opinion, refers to the past of the moving individuals, and tries to logically substantiate the activities of the individuals. In short, he avoids the shortcomings of many of our young prose writers", said the scientist M. Kushjanov.

The worldview of the creator of a work of art will determine the value of the work in the future. That is why the powerful politician, statesman I.A Karimov said: "The most important first issue is how the creator understands his social duty. After all, the words of the writer, the importance of his social product for the development of society, all of us, first of all, the writers who are entering and working in this field, should be well aware of it," he said.

When creating a work of art, the artist first of all writes about the events he saw, experienced and felt. This is due to the social pain in him.

Based on the above considerations, it can be said that the coverage of a social issue in fiction is relevant. There are a number of scientific papers devoted to his research. However, the issue has not yet been fully resolved. Because in each period there are different social environments and issues, and fiction seeks to reveal them to the reader as much as possible, which in itself has a certain impact on this development.

"Fiction emerges as a reflection of a social being, a product of a particular stage in historical development, and at the same time, it itself has a certain influence on that development."

Life is full of events, sometimes serious, sometimes tragic, sometimes funny. In his work, the author depicts this life, human existence, pain, joys and worries, dreams, hopes, aspirations, attitude to life through various images. "A person living in a society (including a creator) is a member of a certain social group. Each person has his own views, dream aspirations, formed in a particular social environment, which in many respects correspond to the aspirations of this group. However, the creator is first and foremost a person, so the content of the work reflects a personalized sociality, a combination of individuality and sociality".

In his stories, Shukur Kholmiraev, along with the interpretation of current social problems, in many places artistically expressed the most delicate processes in the psyche of the characters.

The author's "Is there anyone who is not eighteen?" describes the social issues that surround us. The image of the mother in this story, If we pay attention to the conversation between Zaynabkhan and her mother:

"Oh, that meeting again," she said. You know your child's behavior, can't you ask a permission?

"Slow down," whispered Zaynabkhan. "I was mentioned at the meeting, Mother." I was appointed a party committee member of the Galaba collective farm.

The old woman was silent while looking at her daughter...

There is no collective farm around here, is there?

In the steppe it is, - Zaynabkhan impatiently.

The old woman looked at her daughter in pain.

Are you leaving again?

The young woman's face suddenly felt a warm affection and a sad smile.

I will go. I have to go. Then she glanced out the window and hurried. "Mother, the chairman of that collective farm was also present at the meeting." We have known each other for a long time. From comrades. I brought it as there was no room in the hotel. He will stay in the living room and leave early. Maybe I'm with him too ... . She looked at his son, didn't say more, asked for the key.

When you say comrades ... - muttered the old woman, - this is a house without a man, even if it takes a thousand years ..." it is natural for the reader to think that this passage is a conversation between an ordinary mother and daughter.

The passage above contains a simple fact of everyday life. However, the author skillfully reveals the social problem of the period in which the work was created, that is, how the policy of "collectivization" affected people's lives. At the end of the dialogue, Muslima's grandmother's sentence: ' this is a house without a man, even if it takes a thousand years ... ' includes a very large social issue that absorbed the idea of honor.

From time immemorial, the Uzbek people have been recognized as a hardworking people, but in any case, the issue of honor has prevailed. When she said, "... a house without a man" Muslima did not disregard Zaynab Khan's widowhood, but did not justify her staying in a stranger's house for the sake of her honor.

Sacred feelings such as honor, dignity, loyalty, fidelity, love are the adornment of Uzbek women. There are very few beautiful, graceful, hard-working, chaste, imaginative women who can reach an Uzbek woman.

"Honor is always sad" When you read this idea of the great Goethe, when you say honor, the first thing that comes to mind is a mother, a daughter, a sister. The very idea itself gives the first internal interpretation of this feeling. So it is a feeling more precious than life, more precious than the soul. The courageous attitude of an Uzbek woman to honor is revealed in the actions of her Muslima grandmother. For a Muslima grandmother, the issue of honor is something that cannot be restored with gold in this world.

"When Zaynabkhan came alone from the steppe, Muslima grandmother's lips would not stop laughing, and when she came with Jalolov, the old woman would walk to the ground as if she had lost something, would not talk to her daughter, but would look at her sadly."

It is known that our country has been astonishing the world for centuries with its charming nature and generous land. Do you think that the desire to conquer this country, to own its innumerable riches, did not subdue the rulers and invaders?

Most of Shukur Kholmirzaev's heroes are laborers of the land where he was born and raised. In the example of the heroes of this oasis, the writer embodies the peculiarities of the Uzbek people, the Uzbek land.

"Is there anyone who is not eighteen?" in his story he also tried to reveal the idea of patriotism through the psyche of the heroes.

"You just say steppe, steppe, what good is this steppe ?!

Who knows. But, brother, lovely place of someone must be one, only one". In the conversation between the protagonists of the story, Jamshid and Tilov, we can see that Tilov has a high patriotic spirit by repeating the sacredness of the steppe where he was born and grew up.

During the events, Tilov happily describes his beloved steppe to his lover Umida. "Umida, you haven't seen the steppe, you don't know. I want to cry when I remember sometimes. Can you imagine, Umida, the steppe is wide, very wide, and the sky is wide. And the clouds are huge. We have such a village in the steppe, but it is not surrounded by mountains like here".

Our famous writer Odil Yakubov remembers Shukur Kholmirzaev in his memoirs "Travel to Boysun": "One day our talented writer Shukur Kholmirzaev:

"Come on, Odil aka, let's go to our Boysun." I will take you to the Boysun Mountains, the people on our sides are different: straightforward, brave, adroit. You will see Boysun, you will get to know it ... " Now, if we compare the above passages, we will see the same image of the homeland when the writer's protagonist Tilov described the overgrown steppe and Shukur Kholmirzaev himself told Odil Yakubov about Boysun's homeland.

Another social issue that has risen to the level of state policy in our country in recent years is the increase in literacy, the development of a culture of reading. The work carried out under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to further develop reading is aimed at increasing the love of our youth for books. "Books are a source of knowledge. He who does not enjoy this great source will face illiteracy. He can touch any humiliation, sell humanity, his conscience for something worthless. The more popular reading is in a society, the more educated it will be, and in turn, universal values will become a sustainable way of life".

Scholars and intellectuals have likened the book to the wings of human thought. After all, people with a wide range of thinking, enlightenment are the real wealth of society. On the contrary, the root of some of the ills that occur in life is ignorance, the bitter fruit of illiteracy. The great commander, our ancestor Amir Temur, said: "The book (inscription) is the basis of all creativity and intellect, knowledge is a teacher who teaches life".

It is known that a cultured, educated family, following the traditional education of our people, accustoms the child from an early age to love the book, to love it and to consider the book sacred. Shukur Kholmirzaev, who is faithful to this tradition, describes the issue of reading, which is considered a social issue in our society, in his stories in the image of the heroes' love of books.

The difference between the story "Is there anyone who is not eighteen?" and other works glorifying love is that the character of the protagonists in it, their worldview, spirituality, depends on the books they read. The names of the books and their protagonists are mentioned several times in the play. Jamshid's first book he bought was the fairy tale «Two chests» (Zumrad and Qimmat). "One day, during a break, Jamshid saw Mansur flipping through a booklet," he said. The cover of the book had a picture of a dragon chasing an old woman with the words "Two chests" under it.

- "Let me see," said Jamshid.
- "Go to Umida, your friend," said Mansur
- "There is this kind of book in the store," said one of the girls. "Two soums".

As Jamshid's interest in books grew, he hurried home from school, searched for his mother in order to get money from her to buy the book, and cried when he could not find her. - "What happened, son?"

- I wanted to buy a book, I needed two soums, "Jamshid whispered.
- "Look at you!" - Jalolov took the khalifa pants he had left on the bed, took money out of his pocket and gave it to Jamshid. "Go, son, take it." Why didn't you ask me, son? Or do you hate me? Jamshid shuddered. "No, father," he said, muttering from below" it is no coincidence that he first called Jalolov a "father." The author tried to show why Jamshid referred to Jalolov as a "father" after receiving money for the book, and said that by reading the book, people's attitudes towards each other would change for the better. That is the purpose of the writer. The author describes Jamshid as happy to have found his long-awaited father, who had been in love for years, along with the purchase of a book.

"Mum. I bought a book ... my father gave me money", he said happily as he showed his mother the book he had bought, and that he was a happy man, and that he was overjoyed to find his father, not a book.

Russian writer M. Gorky said: "Love the book, it will make your life easier, it will help you to know your hot and complete thoughts, feelings and events, it will teach you to respect man and yourself, it will enrich your mind and heart with love for the world, man The book proves that it is a source of nourishment for human spirituality".

Man's first covered rebellion against ignorance is a book. "Who's under eighteen?" the main protagonists of the story are all book-loving readers. Although Tilov, who has a steppe nature, is very rude and stubborn, Jamshid's "- Brother. This book is interesting, do you read it? "After Jamshid fell asleep, he unwrapped the cover, took the book, turned off the light, read the story of" Two Boxes "without noticing, and when he finished reading, he put his face on the pillow and sobbed. our writer describes how he, too, made a radical turn in his spiritual life.

Shukur Kholmirzaev does not openly say that all citizens of this country must be readers, but like him, he describes the heroes of his works as acquainted with the book. If we look at the process of depicting Umida's room: "... a shelf in one corner of the room. Books on the shelf. "Most of the books are 'Thunder,' 'The Servant with the Rich,' 'The White Seagull. Umida has long dreamed of playing the characters of Katerina, Jamila and Nina, and was fascinated by her strengths, stormy experiences and fiery monologues".

A house without knowledge, without a heart, without books is always dark. Such a society, a spiritual environment, cannot be imagined without a good and useful book. Knowledge, pleasure and enjoyment of the book purify a person's heart and soul. This social issue, which is becoming a state policy today, has reached the level of a global issue of society. At the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in recent years, the issues of increasing reading and publishing books have been effectively addressed. "Today's children will become a nation tomorrow ... Particular attention should be paid to strengthening the interest of young people in reading, their friendship with books, to further increase the level of reading. It is necessary to return young people to books, to reading!" There is no future without books!"

This slogan has awakened our people, the general public, intellectuals, poets and writers, as well as our youth. Realizing that the role of each nation in the overall scale of development is determined by the number of books read by that nation, Shukur Kholmirzaev encourages people to read by holding books in the hands of heroes.

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The story "Soil Streets" is dedicated to the lives of children, and also describes a number of issues in social life. In this story, along with social problems and issues, the issue of reading is included. Shukur Kholmirzaev in his story "Soil Streets" depicts a simple, immaculate and complex social life as a child. "Nagan and I rode our bicycles on the streets of Yurchi until dark. "Nagan and I rode our bicycles on the streets of Yurchi until dark. We both slept together tonight. The bike is good, but it doesn't fit in the book, "Nagan said. - What books did you read? I hadn't put a book in since I joined the special. "I read a lot, I don't remember the name of the horse," says the author of the story. We feel that there is a distance between heaven and earth in the worldview of a child who has read a book and who has not. Because the book promotes goodness and kindness, raising in a person a love for the Motherland, respect for national and universal values. "Nagan has arrived. He brought me a book called The Teacher. I felt like I missed reading a book. We both went to the cherry orchard at the foot of our garden and started reading. I read, he listens, he reads, I listen". The spirituality of a person familiar with the book will be high. Well-known scientist and translator Ozod Sharafiddinov, who is



considered to be a man of spiritual courage, described the seven wonders of the world: Nevertheless, there is another miracle in the universe whose greatness and holiness is not inferior to the total splendor and beauty of the seven miracles. This is a miracle - a book. Many great people have noted that the book is a miracle". The heroes of most of Shukur Kholmirzaev's works are young people. As far as they are concerned, the particle is depicted without artificiality, without particle embossing.

Sanam, the protagonist of the story "Bukri Tol", was widowed early with her young child. the writer's goal lies. Well, why didn't Sanam get a job at the store or her mother's office. Did we care about him? It wasn't fun to work anywhere, it was just to forget his pain a little bit, to catch himself for his child. Shukur Kholmirzaev skillfully described the fact that Sanam was employed in the library as a companion in loneliness, a grateful colleague, an ointment for pain.

Despite the fact that Shukur Kholmirzaev's stories are different in content, they all glorify true human qualities, ideas of respect for values, and a special attitude to people. The story of "Bukri Tol" is about religion, faith, social justice, social issues in society, spiritual problems, and its main aesthetic principle is to tell the truth, to show life with complexity. The image of Mamurjon embodies one of the manifestations of corruption, which for centuries has been a vicious evil, poisoning the people, a socio-economic problem. "... in the lobby there were a few words: - That's it. now, grandpa, will you bring it to the office or will I go out on the street myself? "My ear is heavier, baby." Did you say bring something, what? - Well, you get a hundred rubles, that's .... - Hey, nechuk? "Don't you know that?" There are people here who have corrected your work: the chairman's sister, the accountant, I ... Mamurjon was silently watching the old man".

M.Lermontov, I.Tergenov are the best examples in the world literature of revealing the spiritual and moral problems of the political and social environment in Uzbek literature through human inner experiences. If in the works of Russian literary figures of the XIX century, such as L. Tolstoy, F. Dostoevsky, A. Chekhov, in the XX century Shukur Kholmirzaev was the leading principle in this direction.

Shukur Kholmirzaev was not a writer who was indifferent to the events around him. The main motto of his work was to tell what he saw and what he knew. The protagonist of the author's stories, in addition to the leading characters themselves, pays special attention to certain lines and details to show the environment and conditions around them. That is his success. "... personally, I was able to draw the reader aside, not for the sake of his taste - not to please him in any way. I love writers who work hard to raise that taste", he said.

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