

INTERPRETATION OF THE SPIRIT OF THE ERA IN THE
STORIES OF ABDUQAYUM YULDASHEV

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the stories of the famous writer Abduqayum Yuldoshev. In particular, the role of symbolism in the stories of the writer is of particular importance. In particular, comments are made on the issues of the spirit of the era and social mood in the writer's stories. The landscape of the era is reflected through the spirit and psychology of the characters in the stories..

Introduction. In Uzbek literary prose, the narrative genre is considered a work of high artistic level. In the story, the issue of the era and the hero, the interpretation of the characters form the main link of the work. This genre has had a didactic meaning from time immemorial. The story is intended to briefly express a concise event that occurred in a person's life. It does not necessarily provide information about what happened in the character's life up to this event, how it happened, with whom. However, the environment in which the character lives and its influence are certainly described in the work. The fact that the problem of the era and the person has been occupying an important place in literary criticism, the commonality of the human character and the creative world of the creator, necessitates the study of the still undeveloped aspects and undiscovered facets of the creative world. The process of perceiving real-historical time, space and man, manifested in fiction, is slow and complex. The specific features of space and time, and in this context, the directions of the genre and the realistic aspects of artistic expression are studied in connection with the stages of historical development achieved by humanity.

Observing the works of Abdukayum Yuldoshev, we encounter the spiritual transformations taking place in the life of the main character. We can say that such stories as "Tushov", "In places where we were not", "Bezori" are works that define the concept of the writer's creative personality. Today, a number of excellent short stories and stories by the writer have been published. Each work of the writer, seeing the face of the press, was able to win the hearts of the reader with his own style. The reader can embody the works of the writer in his imagination and before his eyes. For this reason, the author mainly reflects the plot based on the events he witnessed in his own life. We can see this in just one example of the story "Bezori".

The uniqueness of the storyteller Abdukayum Yuldoshev is that his stories truthfully reflect the problems encountered in society - hypocrisy, violence, indifference, carelessness,

indifference, selfishness, ambition, arrogance, conceit, coldness, intolerance to criticism, in a word, often gaps in the spirituality of the individual and society. Such vices are found in the lives of people today, as in all eras. In his stories, the writer begins to deeply analyze such situations that occur in our daily lives. In the literary and artistic chronotope, it is possible to perceive the signs of space and time as a whole and clearly. Here, time thickens, becomes dense, turns into an artistic gaze; and space accelerates and expands within the framework of the movement of time, plot and history. If the signs of time are manifested in space, then space is measured and understood in time. The nature of the artistic chronotope is manifested in such a mixed flow of signs. In all the stories of Abdukayum Yuldoshev, we can observe the harmony of time and space - the chronotope.

In the stories, he expresses the real-life scenes, the sorrow of the nation, the people, the country, the expression of dreams and aspirations with artistic color. In particular, in a number of stories of the writer, such as "Honorary", "Hardships to those stars", "Boy", "Mix", "Farewell to beauty", "The thought of others", "Is there a problem?", "Hissa", "Bandi", "Yetim soz", the problems encountered in society, some conflicts between people are written down. The writer, who tried to artistically substantiate the spiritual, moral and social essence of such problems, aims to educate the reader through instructive and life examples.

A person living in a society has his own views, dreams and aspirations formed in a certain social environment, and they correspond to the worldview of the representatives of the group to which he belongs. It is an undeniable fact that a person cannot live without society. Any person adapts to the space and time in which he lives, to the rules he creates, so to speak, to the "patterns". Otherwise, he will be cut off from society. Habibulla Qodiriy in his book "About My Father" recalls some of Abdulla Qodiriy's thoughts about the work "Robinson Crusoe". According to the author, Daniel Defoe thinks that "a person can live without society, since he exists as an individual, he does not need anyone," and in order to prove this, he uses the work mentioned above. Abdulla Qodiriy says that Daniel Defoe could not defend his views. Because the weapon that served the survival of the hero, he created was also an invention of representatives of society, and the image of Jumavoy was also a member of society. Therefore, society and the era are the main factors that influence and shape the human personality. Indeed, the concept that gives life to works of art - the concept of a real person - is always in the main place. After all, the reader is always looking for truth. If the hero is not "watered" with the spirit of the era, he is a "false hero". Of course, such heroes, cut off from time and space, cannot be formed as positive images.

Abdukayum Yuldashev creates such characters in his short stories that skillfully show their complexity, willpower and lack of willpower, strength and weakness, patience and impatience, happiness and unhappiness, long-range or impossible levels. Because a person is not perfect. That is why the reader reads it in one breath. The heroes of the author's story "Horror" Nozim and Zuhra also suffered from the "disease" that is spreading today. They became prisoners of vices such as wedding expenses, the temptation to gain false prestige, and the pursuit of fleeting desires rather than health. The painful points of today's society are depicted with great skill through the lives of these two heroes.

The work is characterized by a lack of dialogues, based more on the expression of thoughts and ideas. This also clearly shows the reader to what extent the mental state of Nazim and Zuhra has reached the state of a "wall ready to collapse." The fact that they

repeatedly turn to "folk medicine" shows that they do not want to be profitable for their health. The Nazims, who want to cure the sick with "folk medicine" that is waterless, untested, and harmful to human health, such as "dates growing in the Surkhandarya, taking medicine from the pharmacy and drinking it little by little, adding garlic to vodka and keeping it in the refrigerator for 12 hours," and thus saving money for health and having a lavish wedding so that people do not talk too much, and the Zuhra, who are dying every hour, saying that they "dreamed of" what they had collected, are increasing in society, and this is also evident in literature, so that the lives of the characters can serve as an example.

Abduqayum Yuldoshev is a very skilled writer in transforming people who are subject to the "temptation of prestige" of society into the heroes of his stories and creating a complex and perfect image.

The 20th century is a period when the realistic principle began to dominate in Uzbek literature. According to G. Prospelov, in a work based on the realistic principle of artistic reflection of life, "... the writer forces his heroes to act (want, think, feel, speak) in accordance with the characteristics of their social character, formed on the basis of the social relations of the era and environment in which they lived, in accordance with their internal logic". From this it can be concluded that the works that cover the problems of the era and people are examples of realism, and their heroes are people who are in step with the times, who obey the rules of the era, but who sacrifice some things from their lives in exchange for this obedience ("Even if the mouth is crooked...", the hero of the story "Horror"). Some are images of people who are unable to adapt to the "system" of society and are being fried in their own fat (the characters in the stories "Hissa" and "Bezori").

Conclusion. Like any artistic image, a human image - a character - operates in a specific era, region and social environment. He is engaged in a specific profession. And all of this is reflected in the hero's speech. In Abduqayum Yuldoshev's stories, the character's speech also reflects his psychological state and environment. The hero's conflict with the environment is revealed through his clashes with other characters, through the depiction of contradictions in his psyche.

It is worth noting that the heroes of the two stories of the creator - "Dahshat" and "Hissa" - and the process described in them are the true image of today. The creator imagines wedding feasts as a "competition" and can appropriately and correctly describe it.

In this chapter, we have tried to dwell on the problem of man and the era, which is covered in the stories "Hissa" and "Dahshat". Literature is always in step with the times, so the influence of the times is always reflected in the human personality.

In this chapter of the graduation qualification work, the depiction of everyday life in the creative stories, sociality, and the uniqueness of the author's spiritual and psychological creative style were studied on the basis of the following stories: "Farewell party", "Hardships to distant stars", "If only a fairy...", "Bezori", "Even if the mouth is crooked...", "Muhtalo", "Karamat", "Farewell, beauty", "Poincare". The creative stories "Hardships to distant stars", "Hardships to distant stars", "Even if the mouth is crooked...", "Farewell, beauty", "Poincare" reflect the process of spiritual and physical adaptation of a person in everyday life, more precisely, social relations in the lives of the heroes, and the personal worldviews of people in today's globalization process. Parents who want to achieve fame by teaching their children books are depicted in the story "Hardships to the distant stars...", while humanity's

enslavement to the "laws and rules" it has created is reflected in the stories "Even if the mouth is crooked..." and "Poincaré." In the story "Poincaré", he perfectly describes the social relationships of creative people.

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