

Theme And Idea In Isajon Sultan's Story "Wooden Shoes" ("Yog`och Kovush")

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Annotation: The article examines the main and auxiliary themes of Isajon Sultan's story "Wooden shoes" ("Yog`och Kovush"), the main idea of the work. The importance of the work in modern storytelling is noted.

Key words: Isajon Sultan, story, Wooden shoes, theme and idea, 20th century.

Introduction

Isajon Sultan's story "Wooden shoes" [1] was published for the first time in 2016 and was included in the author's collection of works published in 2017. This historical work describes the lifestyle of people living in one of the ancient Chinese villages. The work tells about the period of the Tang Empire (Chinese: 新品, Tangchao), which was founded by Li Yuan in the 7th century and ruled China until the 10th century. In the sources, it is said that the Tang Empire took control of the peoples of Central Asia for a certain period of time. In the inscription of our ancient monument Kultegin, it is said that Emperor Tan served as the Khagan of the Tabgach people for the Turks at the same time, and Kultegin called himself and his people "slaves" of the Tabgach Khagan and the Tabgach people [2, 3]. The story of Isajon Sultan takes place at the end of the dynasty. Against the background of the historical theme, the author raises the problem of fathers and children, which is always relevant for both Uzbek and world literature.

Review of literature on the subject. It should be noted that in Uzbek literary studies, it is a tradition to research the theme and idea in prose works within the framework of large prose works. Small-scale works, in particular, studies related to the research of the subject and the thoughts and ideas raised in the story are rare. However, there are many stories in Turkish literature that reflect high thoughts and ideas that can be analyzed from the point of view of theme and ideology. By our scientists, ideological-artistic features in folklore [4], theme and idea in classical works of art [5], ideological issues in literary criticism [6], and mainly theme and ideological aspects in the work of representatives of foreign literature [7, 8]] studied.

Result and discussion.

In recent years, the Uzbek writer Isajon Sultan, who has been prolific in prose, has been receiving special attention of readers with his works on historical topics. One of his first works in historical prose, "Wooden shoes", despite being a simple story, reveals important spiritual issues from an ideological and thematic point of view.

It is known that the theme and the idea that the creator wants to express through it is the main element that unites the components of the work of art, which is considered as a whole system. The subject is an idea that originates from the author's experience, collected in the bosom of impressions offered to him by life, but not yet formed, demanding to be embodied in images, and arousing in him the desire to work according to his own design [M.Gorkiy]. It is known that the theme of an artistic work is multi-layered and is mainly analyzed as the main theme and secondary, auxiliary themes. But there is another type of subject in the composition of the artistic work, which is relevant for all times and all human societies and is considered permanent subject. We will try to express the topic of the analyzed story based on theoretical concepts through the following table.

Subject		
Main theme	Secondary theme	Eternal theme
Historicity	Village life	Father and daughter relationship

The work has a historical theme and tells the story of village life. In it, the father-daughter relationship is presented as a problem.

So, the main theme of the story "Wooden shoes" is historicity, and it expresses the life and lifestyle of people living in a small Chinese village in the last period of the Tang Dynasty. Huan-Shi, a peasant farmer living in the village of Ronjian in the Chin country, grows rice and dreams about his daughter. The father loves his daughter very much and wants her to live a better life than him. In this case, she sees the only way to marry her child to a rich rice farmer. The main condition for reaching the goal is to put thin legs. In the imagination of the father, dwarfs determine the happiness of his daughter.

The eternal theme of the work - the relationship between father and daughter is one of the oldest themes in fiction. Naturally, oriental culture does not allow this topic to be covered in fiction. For this reason, the father-daughter relationship is one of the least written topics in our national literature. According to tradition, in the literature of eastern countries, fathers are considered to be the person who has the right to judge for their daughters. Because of this, there is only one-sided relationship between them - the father gives judgment, and the daughter obeys unconditionally. In Uzbek literature, the relationship between father and daughter began to be reflected in works of art only by the end of the 20th century. Abdulla Qadiri Kumushi's father's consent to the second marriage is seen as one of the first examples of this topic.

In Western literature, the relationship between fathers and daughters is very controversial. From King Lear's story of his daughters fighting over his fortune to George Eliot's life-changing adoption of an abandoned girl in Silas Marner, father-daughter relationships have always been a source of deep inspiration for writers. In Shakespeare we see bad fathers like no other: Juliet's father forces her to marry a man she doesn't want, Prospero is a mega-manipulator, and King Lear is perhaps the best example of a father deceiving his daughters. The king's first mistake was that he preferred one of his children, Cordelia, and his second mistake was that he demanded love from his daughters.

Isajon Sultan's father demands only one thing from his daughter - to live better than himself and endure difficulties on this way. The artist's father rules over his daughter like the fathers of the East and is ready to sacrifice many things for her happiness. The reason why the father, whose daughter is rejected, leaves everything and goes to an unknown fate is that the father cannot look his daughter in the eyes, he cannot tell her that his dreams about her have turned into a mirage. The only happiness written in the fate of the unhappy father of this sad story was his daughter's love stories about him. The mistakes made by fathers, fathers who loved and could be loved by their children are forgiven.

The idea that the creator wants to express through the theme of the work is the idea of the work of art. It is as if Isajon Sultan is exclaiming how much fathers love their daughters through fiction. Fathers love their daughters very much. Even if sometimes they have to hurt their souls and hearts for this, in reality they love their daughters very much.

"Daddy, this thing is squeezing my leg, it hurts," the little girl pleaded. Then he sat on the ground and began to try to pull out the kavush with his tiny fingers.

"Hey little girl," said Huan-shi, pointing to the axe. "If you take it off, I'll chop off your leg with this ax!"

The girl was afraid of this place. A snarling expression appeared in his black eyes, where pain was felt.

"Okay, dad, I won't take it off," he said quickly and obediently.

The pain in the girl's leg seemed to be relieved by her father's anger. Here, the artist gives his father's experiences and tries to justify him:

"Although Huan-Shi's heart was broken, he was comforted by the thought that he was doing this thinking about the future of his son. He is very tired today. His legs were stung by scorpions and leeches, his wrists ached, his body wanted rest. Let the child know what life is? "When the time comes, he will be grateful to his father for helping him out of this poverty".

Conclusion.

Isajon Sultan's works on historical topics have a special feature, the author not only talks about the history of our nation, but also writes the history of peoples whose fates crossed in the past. It should be noted that historical stories based on the life of Chinese tribes and Arab peoples were created as a result of the author's research in the field of history.

Although the theme of the life and lifestyle of a foreign people was taken for the story "Wooden shoes", the idea of the work was built on the basis of oriental chastity, obedience and an elegant relationship between father and daughter. Despite the fact that the heroic father has set demands that are difficult for his daughter's self-esteem, he feels a sense of responsibility for his daughter, responsibility for her fate. This responsibility destroys the father's life.

The oriental example of respect for the father - the limitation of the father to the girl - the wooden box becomes the most valuable value of the girl at the end of the story. Such a solution shows the value of the father who worked hard for his child, and his selflessness.

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