

Expression Of National And Human Relations In The Stories Of Isajon Sultan

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Annotation. The article studies the issue of the expression of nationality and the interpretation of human relations in the stories of the famous Uzbek writer Isajon Sultan. Based on the analysis of the author's stories such as "Men, onam va O'rta Yer dengizi" ("Me, My Mother and the Sea of Middle Earth"), "Mega-intellekt" ("Mega-Intellect"), "Ota raqsi" ("Dance of the Father") the writer's ideological views and artistic skill are expressed.

Keywords. Story, Isajon Sultan's stories, nationality, universality, artistic skill, image, artistic expression

In the Uzbek prose of the independence period, the issue of national expression and attention to spiritual values occupies a special place. Isajon Sultan, a contemporary Uzbek writer, stands out in this respect for his narrative in particular. In his creative works, great attention is paid to reflecting the national spirit, the character of the heroes, their spirituality, their mutual relations in social issues, their worldview, and the mentality peculiar to the Uzbek people. The expression of the national spirit served as one of the important means of ensuring the persuasive power of the reality described in the writer's stories and the foundations of vitality.

Nationalism in fiction is manifested not only in the interpretation of the customs, traditions, and values of the nation, as dictated by the subject matter, but also in the spirituality, appearance, speech, behaviour, life attitudes, conclusions, and decisions of the hero whose character is revealed in the work. As a result, along with the perfection and believability of the artistic character, it is also possible to ensure the validity of the interpreted reality.

Through the prose of the writer Isajon Sultan, in particular, his stories, it can be concluded that the views expressed in his works indicate the writer's immense love for his homeland and fellow countrymen. He glorifies the sincerity, simplicity, trustworthiness, determination, and faith in his native people. He begins to express his respect for his fellow countrymen in his works in an artistic way. In each of his stories, the image of his beloved homeland and fellow countrymen is revealed with a new facet. The writer discovers a new quality in each of their stories.

In his creative works, the national spirit is manifested, first of all, in stories on the theme of the homeland. In this regard, such stories as "Men, onam va O'rta Yer dengizi" ("Me, my mother and the Middle Earth Sea"), "Bayroq" ("Flag"), "Ona yurt sog'inchi" ("Homeland longing"), "Bibi Salima" ("Bibi Salima"), and "Otamga nimadir bo'ldi" ("Something happened to my father") are especially noteworthy. These stories talk about the value, longing, and uniqueness of the homeland where he was born and raised. Through the stories, the reader deeply understands that even the wonders and beautiful places in the world cannot give a person the happiness he or she deserves in the corner of his or her life "Men, onam va O'rta Yer dengizi" ("Me, My Mother, and the Mediterranean Sea"), that self-sacrifice for the freedom and prosperity of the Motherland is considered a sacred duty "Bayroq" ("Flag"), and how pure the feelings of a person who feels a sense of longing for his or her homeland are "Ona yurt sog'inchi" ("Homeland Longing").

The hero of the story "Men, onam va O'rta Yer dengizi" ("Me, My Mother and the Sea") of the Middle Earth" takes his son on a trip to the Sea of the Middle Earth. Naturally, the mother is very happy about this. But even in those places, the mother misses the wonderful, unique freshness of her homeland among the wonders of the world. The characteristics of harmony and solidarity inherent in the mentality of the Uzbek people are clearly manifest. Indeed, the Uzbek nation cannot truly feel its joy and happiness separately from the majority; they share each other's sorrows, labours, and hardships. The hero of the story asks her son to bring his villagers with him on his next visit. "Mana, shuncha kun yurdig-u yeganim ichimga tushmadi. Xudo yaratib qo'rgan shu mo'jizalarni bir o'zim ko'rayotganimdan iymandim. Singillaring, amma-xolalarining, tog'a-yu

amakilarining, tumonat xalq turibdi u yoqda. Qo'shni to'y boshlab qo'yuvdi, tog'ang qiz chiqarmoqchiydi..."¹. Its translation is: "Look, I have been walking for so many days and I have not eaten. I became convinced that I was the only one who saw these miracles that God created. Your sisters, aunts, uncles, and a whole bunch of people are there. The neighbor started a wedding, your cousin wants to get married..." (Translated by D. Sh.). The son also thinks about this situation and begins to understand more deeply the essence of the concepts of parents, relatives, and country.

Several other stories by the writer discuss the issues of today's changing times, globalization processes, and attention to national values. The stories "Mega intellekt" ("Mega-Intellect"), "XXI asrning sakkiz Yashar bolasi" ("Eight-Year-Old Child of the 21st Century"), and "Atomlar muzeyida" ("In the Museum of Atoms") are among them. According to the writer, progress, social changes, and innovations can affect a person, but the past, the country of birth, and values always illuminate a person's life, serving to strengthen the spirit of faith in goodness in his heart. The ideas put forward in the writer's story "Mega intellekt" ("Mega-Intellect") in particular are aimed at drawing such conclusions. The hero of the work is a symbol of modern man. Through the means of communication in his hands, he can communicate with different corners of the world and receive the information he wants. "Yer yuzining istalgan joyidagi havo haroratining emas, o'sha yerda sodir bo'layotgan voqealarni ham bila olaman. Bepoyon ma'lumot kengliklaridan men istagan narsani topishi uchun bor-yo'g'i bir necha soniya kifoya. Katta shaharlardagi yo'llarning tiqilinchligidan tortib uchoqlarning uchish-qo'nish vaqtigacha aytib beradi"². Its translation is: "I can know not only the temperature of any place on Earth, but also the events taking place there. It only takes a few seconds to find what I want from the vast expanses of information. It tells me everything from traffic jams in big cities to flight departure and arrival times", he says (Translated by D. Sh.). That is why he named this technical tool "Wiki". As this person returns from a trip and enters into a free dialogue with "Wiki", he involuntarily feels a sense of longing in his heart. He remembers the stew his mother cooked. He remembers that in addition to the spices added to it, a little love is also mixed in, which is why the dish is so delicious. Addressing "Wiki", he begins the dialogue in this way:

"– Bolalarimning rizqi deb pishirardi, o'shan-chun ozgina mehrini ham qo'shvorardi.

"Viki" jim qoladi. Mastavaga qo'shiladigan narsalar haqidagi ma'lumotlar orasidan mehr degan masalliqni topolmagan bo'lishi mumkin"³.

" - She used to cook for my children, and did also add a little kindness.

"Wiki" remains silent. It is possible that he could not find the ingredient of "kindness" among the recipes about the things added to the mastava".

Also, during the conversation with "Wiki," the user ponders the essence of concepts such as "result," "tribulation," "sandal," "wedding soup," and "barakot" and says, "Men unga aytayotgan gap-so'zlar hech qaysi qomusda yo'qligini o'zim ham yaxshi bilaman"⁴. Its translation is: "I myself know very well that the words I am telling him are not in any dictionary." (Translated by D.Sh.). He also remembers the smell of basil, which reminds him of the unique freshness of his homeland; the smell of burnt gooseberries; the smell of burnt wheat; as well as the time when the gates were open, water was sprinkled, and the smell of onions was clear. Through the description of such natural landscapes, a special imagination and warm memories can also be awakened in the reader.

In the stories of Isajon Sultan, we witness that a large place is devoted to the depiction of family members, parents, siblings, relatives, neighbors, and in general, feelings such as love, devotion, and consequences for loved ones. The following opinion in this regard also confirms our views: "Isajon Sultan likes to write more about fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, and their love for each other. According to him, it is the sacred duty of every writer to instill in the minds of the younger generation "how great a father is and

¹ Султон И. Ҳазрати Хизр изидан. – Тошкент: Фафур Фулом номидаги нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи, 2018. – Б 13.

² Султон И. Ҳазрати Хизр изидан. – Тошкент: Фафур Фулом номидаги нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи, 2018. – Б 41.

³ Султон И. Ҳазрати Хизр изидан. – Тошкент: Фафур Фулом номидаги нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи, 2018. – Б 43.

⁴ Султон И. Ҳазрати Хизр изидан. – Тошкент: Фафур Фулом номидаги нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи, 2018. – Б 43.

how sacred a mother is". They can be found in all of the writer's works. In particular, the stories "Ota qasidasi" ("Ode to Father"), "Otamga nimadir boldi" ("Something Happened to My Father"), "Shamolli kecha" ("Windy Night"), "Men, onam va O'rta Yer dengizi" ("Me, My Mother, and the Sea of the Middle Earth"), as well as stories such as "Munojot" ("Prayer"), "Onaizorim" ("My mother") are characteristic in this respect⁵. For example, in the image of the father in the story "Ota raqsi" ("Dance of the Father"), we can see an example of love and selflessness. In this, the writer tried to artistically reflect the role of the father in the family, his responsibilities, using the example of an ordinary, modest Uzbek family. The father, who won the lottery, rejoices at the restoration of the family's economic situation and begins to dance in front of his wife and children.

"Shu manzara yodimga o'yilib qolgan. Otam o'ynayapti-yu onam ko'zidan yoshi duv oqib qarab turibdi. Bir yoqda ota raqsi, bir yoqda ona ko'z yoshlari, dasturxon boshida esa to'qqiz jujuq..."⁶. Its translation is: "This scene is etched in my memory. My father is dancing, and my mother is watching with tears streaming down her face. On one side is the father's dance, on the other side are the mother's tears, and at the table are nine jujuqs..." (Translated by D. Sh.). In this work, told in the form of the memoirs of a grown-up son, the situation of a father who considers the family sacred, truly understands his responsibility in it, and fulfils his duty affects the reader and invites him to reflect on human duty, responsibility in the family, and, in general, sincere human relationships.

In general, the expression of the national spirit and universal values in the stories of Isajon Sultan is clearly felt in the characters he created, artistic depiction and expression, and serves to strengthen the vitality and artistic basis of the writer's stories.

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3. Султон И. Генетик. – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2018. – 384 б.

⁵ Солижонов Й. Нияти кутлуғ адиб. / Исажон Султон насри бадиияти. – Тошкент: Turon zamin ziyo, 2017. – Б. 56.

⁶ Султон И. Генетик. – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2018. – 360 б.

