

The Work of a Skilly Criticist and Scientist Oybek

Guli Tursunpulatova

2nd year master's degree from QarSU

Annotation: This article provides information about the life and work of the great scientist, writer, Oybek. There is also detailed information about the analysis of Oybek's work.

Keywords: Fiction, poetry, prose, creativity, analysis.

Oybek is a great scholar in poetry, prose, literature and translation! Oybek's literary activity and scientific heritage have not yet been fully explored in literature. This field is a huge treasure. The point is that Oybek's talent is multifaceted, not only because he has written in various literary genres, but also because he has been able to rise to great heights in every field, literary genre and genre. He has also written a number of textbooks and anthologies of literature for high schools and universities. First of all, Oybek is a prose writer and novelist who has taken Uzbek literature one step further. So, according to Abdullah Qahhor, Oybek's forty years of creative activity are equivalent to four hundred years. Oybek has not wasted a single moment of his 400-year career. In this sense, he is a master of the present and the future of literature. " We used to be content with his works of art, but now he is a literary scholar and a sharp critic. According to Naim Karimov, Oybek is the most prolific and effective poet, writer and translator in the history of Uzbek literature after Alisher Navoi.

From the point of view of that period, it is expedient to study Oybek first as a scientist and then as a writer. Some sources say that the main part of Oybek's work is literary research and scientific articles, and if we do not change this interpretation, Oybek would appear first as a scientist and then as a writer. As a literary scholar, Oybek published a number of literary-critical articles. He or she will state his or her point of view, explain the shortcomings, and make recommendations on how to address them. He criticizes the talents not for alienating them from literature, but for the development of further creative work and the perfection of the works to be created. In the minds of many of us, criticism is based only on the shortcomings of the work and the mistakes made in it, but in Oybek's critical work, not to criticize the work, but to analyze it, if necessary, to see its achievements. we are directly convinced of the status of delivery.

Oybek, as a great scholar of the history of the Uzbek people and Uzbek classical literature, in his literary-critical work is a large part of the articles devoted to the formation and development of Uzbek literature from the earliest times to the 60s of the last century. The period of Alisher Navoi's life is dedicated to the study of the life and work of the poet, which later became a collection of articles by Oybek called "Navoi Gulshani". These articles have made a significant contribution to the formation and development of Navoi studies as an important branch of Uzbek literature. Oybek also published a series of articles on Navoi in Russian with A. Deich. These articles were published in 1968 by Alisher Navai. Literaturno-kriticheskiy ocherk ”.

Oybek enriched Uzbek literature with works of art and scientific articles. In 1935, the monograph "Creative Way of Abdullah Qadiri" was published. He studied the problems of the development of Russian literature at a high scientific and theoretical level, the influence of Russian literature on Uzbek writers, such as A. Pushkin, L. Tolstoy and M. Gorky. Oybek's articles in Russian play a special role in introducing the achievements of classical and modern Uzbek literature to the fraternal peoples.

In his articles, the critic was able to express his strong opinion and his attitude to any literary process and event, both negative and positive. In some of his articles, our opinion is confirmed. Creative research in the field of literature can be considered as a problem in the introductory part of the research on the historical development of literature. In particular, Oybek's article "On the historical development of Uzbek poetry" tells about the artists who lived and worked in the period from the earliest roots of Uzbek literature to his time, their lives, activities and dwells on his writings. Gives them a critical assessment, puts them in a truly unique system.

In his critical views, Oybek argues that the Uzbek people have a very rich literary heritage, and that the roots of this literature go back to antiquity. , explains that their work did not go beyond a superficial acquaintance with some literary monuments. Uzbek literature, in the process of its development, has been nourished by the culture of ancient peoples. Later, he was influenced by Arabic, Persian and Indian literature, and Uzbek literature was influenced by them. They didn't affect each other by chance, of course. It is known that the Great Silk Road crosses the territory of our country today. This road was the first to be used for communication. From the time of Alexander the Great, there were a number of major cultural centers, such as Marakand (now Samarkand), Varakhsh, Bactria (Balkh), Termez. At the beginning of the new era, the Sogdian state and the Turkic khanate were formed in Central Asia and ruled until the 7th and 8th centuries. The spread of Islam also has a profound effect on the customs and culture of the people. At that time, Arabic was the official state and religious language. Gradually, Arabic also entered science and literature.

The heroes of folk epics express the people's ideas about truth and justice. Here, Oybek describes the epic "Alpomish" as a LEGENDARY BATTLE and a long journey, alternating with scenes and lyrical scenes. The epic has strong folk humor and sharp folk satires, and the poems vary depending on the mood of the protagonists. Some scholars say that Alpomish originated in the 16th century, while others believe that it originated much earlier, in the 10th or 11th century, and Oybek says that the roots of this epic go back to very ancient times. He said that the poem contains pre-Arab traditions and ideas, and that it is as ancient as the Turkmen "Doda Korkut". The critic also emphasizes the popularity of Uzbek epics such as "Sweet and Sugar", "Kuntugmush", "Orzigul". The peak of the epics consists of 40 epics, the most popular in the East is the series "Gorogly". The peoples of Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan and Armenia know him very well. As we read the story, we realize that the hero is a brave, noble, just, caring and free ruler of a happy country.

Oybek first describes Mahmud Kashgari, who lived and worked in the second half of the 11th century. otitis Turk ". It contains examples of the first folk poetry. In the 10th century, the Samanid state disintegrated and was replaced by the Ghaznavid and Karakhanid dynasties, which saw the spread of Turkish as well as Arabic and Persian in written literature. It was during this time that Qutb al-Bilig was written. The author dedicated it to the Karakhanid ruler Bugro Karakhan. The author was an educated minister at the time of writing. His views on social, moral, and issues show that he was acquainted with the philosophical views of the famous Ibn Sina. The influence of the Persian-Tajik poet Firdavsi is also reflected in this epic. Next, Oybek Ahmad ibn Mahmud Yugnaki's Hibbatu-l-haqaiyiq. And this suggests that the work was written to promote Islamic morality. But the peculiarity of the work is that we do not see the simplicity and playfulness of the language inherent in folk poetry, nor the richness of the images.

Oybek criticized the literature of the 16th century. Because during this period, Central Asia was divided into several feudal khanates. Civil wars impoverished the masses and the economy, and pessimism prevailed in literature, and many poets did not go beyond imitating old examples. In the seventeenth century, literature flourished, and Mashrab, Turdi, and Majlisis wrote lyrical poems. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, literature developed mainly in the palaces of khans and feudal lords. Oybek pays special attention to the works of Munis and Ogahi, the sharp pen owners of this period: Munis boldly declares his struggle against the ugliness of life at that time. Ogahi is a follower of the classical poetry tradition. In the world of literature, men and women, regardless of gender, are united by a thirst for divine love and a love of God. In this article, the scholar notes that the poems of Nodira, Uvaysi, and Mahzuna have a strong motivation to imagine rape, thirst for happiness, and fidelity between lovers. They violated the rigid rules of poetry in their work and tried to express their feelings freely. In the torment of the path to the truth, they are divided, and the only goal is to attain the presence of Allah.

Here Oybek also speaks about the improvement of the rules and regulations in the field of literature in terms of time.

In the literary-critical article "Rules of Literature" Abdurauf Fitrat's pamphlet "Rules of Literature" is taken as an object, and in it the author's achievements and shortcomings are clearly analyzed. For example, as an achievement of the work, the materials are systematized, the rules of literature are given, the examples are not limited to excerpts from the poems of new poets, and examples of our old poets such as Fitrat Navoi, Bobir, who have a beautiful style. (referring to classical literature when referring to the old poet) and correctly analyzed. The shortcomings of the book are as follows: Although the cover of the book says "A

guide for literary teachers and amateurs", in the play the guide can not go beyond rhyme and weight, the beautiful art in the book, literature, current terms in literature The limits are very fluid. The author does not give a definite opinion, sometimes leaving a wrong opinion about the theory of art. In addition, the authors of the literature should have been provided with a wide range of theoretical information, but this need was not partially met in the manual. Oybek says that Fitrat was satisfied with "istiora" and "laffu edition". The only way to unravel the mystery of events is through social analysis. Munaqqid says: "It is true that every work of art should touch the heart, but the social aspect of art is more important - the description of literature does not deviate from Muhitdinbek's description in "New Literature". The place of such descriptions is in the archives. Fitrat's idea is that literature should not only impress others, but also reflect and influence life, like other ideologies, and carry a social idea¹.

In writing the articles, Oybek paid attention to the relevance of the topics. Among them was the subject of the entry and placement of terms into our language. The article "A Few Words on Philosophical Terms" is a collection of in-depth thoughts. From that point of view, the critic began to talk about the fact that the terms have recently become popular.

References:

1. Mahmudov N.M. Oybek she'riyatidagi o'xshatishlarning lingvopoetikasi // O'zbek tili va adabiyoti, 1985.- №6. 48-51 betlar.
2. Samadov Q. Oybekning til mahorati. – T.: Fan, 1981.-104 b.
3. Samadov Q. O'zbek tili uslubiyati (badiiy uslub). –T.: O'qituvchi, 1991.
4. Khasanov Nurmukhammad. Organizing and carrying out military-patriotic education in educational institutions of the republic of Uzbekistan. INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT. Vol. 5 No. Conference (2020): ICDSIIL-20
5. KHASANOV NURMUKHAMMAD. USING OF INTERACTIVE METHODS IN MOTHERLAND LESSONS. СТУДЕНЧЕСКИЙ. Учредители: Общество с ограниченной ответственностью "Сибирская академическая книга" eISSN: 2541-9412
6. Khasanov Nurmukhammad Khaydarali Ugli. FACTORS OF EDUCATING YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ON HUMAN COMPUTING STUDIES. Volume: 03 Issue: 4 |Jun 2021.
7. Khasanov Nurmukhammad Khaydarali Ugli. THE IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY WILL IN THE PROCESS OF TRAINING OF RESERVE OFFICERS. Academia Globe: Inderscience Research. Vol. 2 No. 04 (2021): academiascience.
8. Nurmukhammad, Khasanov. "Patriotism is a sign of spiritual maturity." ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal 10.7 (2020): 585-588.
9. KHASANOV NURMUKHAMMAD KHAYDARALI UGLI. "The Role of Family, Community and Education in the Development of Patriotic Spirit in Youth." JournalNX 7.1: 311-314.
10. KHASANOV NURMUKHAMMAD KHAYDARALI. "Patriotism is a Holy Duty of the Uzbekistan Youth." JournalNX 6.07: 281-283.
11. KHASANOV NURMUKHAMMAD KHAYDARALI UGLI. PATRIOTISM IS A HOLY DUTY OF THE UZBEKISTAN YOUTH. JournalNX- A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal ISSN No: 2581 - 4230 VOLUME 6, ISSUE 7, July -2020

¹ Oybek. Tanlangan asarlar. XIV qism.40-bet