

A LOOK AT SHUKUR KHOLMIRZAYEV'S LIFE AND WORK

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Annotation: In this article, the life and work of Shukur Kholmirzayev will be looked at from a journalistic point of view, and the ways of his life will be applied from the scientific side, therefore, at the same time, the unique creative products that he left for the Uzbek people will be summarized.

Keywords: Shukur Kholmirzayev, Surkhan Eli, Boysun mountains, love of literature, nature.

Shukur Kholmirzayev has a special place in Uzbek literature. The works of the artist, whose endless love for his nation is blowing in every line, are the original treasures of the nation. Shukur Kholmirzaev was born on March 24, 1940 in Boysun district of Surkhondarya region. Kholmirzaev's first stories and essays were published in 1958. In the early period of his work, Kholmirzayev wrote the short stories "Aq otli" (1962), "Tolqinlar" (1963), "Who is not eighteen?" (1965). These works are among the best examples of Uzbek short stories of the 60s. The stories written by the writer during this period were later "Under the Distant Stars" (1971), "Life is Eternal" (1974), "If a Heavy Stone Moves..." (1980), "Roads, Companions" (1984), "Almond Blooms in Winter" (1986). , "It Snowed in the Mountains" (1987) took place in his collections. In Kholmirzayev's stories and stories, on the one hand, the unique romance of his youth and student years is expressed, on the other hand, the life of the ordinary people living in Boysun district, where the writer was born and raised, the struggle and changes in society and their spiritual world found its artistic interpretation. Later, the life of Boysun and the people of Boysun became the main theme of Kholmirzayev's work, and became an important factor in the fact that the realistic image became the priority in the writer's work. As Kholmirzayev discovered the complex life processes in reality and the spiritual world of people with conflicts, the romantic pathos in his early stories gave way to realism and created an opportunity for the writer to bring elements of "brutal realism" into Uzbek literature. In his works created in the 80s and 90s, X. gave a deep artistic analysis of the society and people's life of that period.

Kholmirzayev wrote novels such as "Last Stop" (1976), "Kil Bridge" (1984), "Passenger" (1987), "Olaboji" (1992), "Dinosaur" (1 book, 1996). In Shukur Kholmirzayev's novels "Last Station", "Passenger" and "Olaboji" the shura society began to decay from the inside in the 70s and 80s through bright artistic images. The social issue raised in these novels found its new artistic interpretation in the writer's

novel "Dinosaur". The story of the struggle of conflicts in the life and spiritual world of a person who strongly believes that the Shoro state is a people-loving state and that the internal and external policies he has conducted are policies that serve the interests of the people and the country.

Kholmirzayev was one of the first writers to study the period of the history of the Uzbek people, which was called the "printing movement". This theme was expressed in the writer's novel "Kil Kuprik" and the play "Black Belt" (1987). The tragedy of lost people is vividly embodied in their images. Based on Shukur Kholmirzayev's play, the play "Black Belt" staged at the Youth Theater named after Abror Hidoyatov played an important role in the emergence of a new approach to the historical past in the younger generation. Kholmirzayev's play "Banquet" dedicated to the tragic fate of Uzbek women during the Soviet era was also staged at the Youth Theater (1990).

Kholmirzayev in recent years Sh. Burkhanov, B. Zakirov, R. Choriyev, Shuhrat, O. Yakubov, O'. He wrote essays and literary criticism articles about such well-known figures of literature and art as Umarbekov, A. Oripov, M. Koshjanov.

Although Kholmirzayev wrote a number of works in the novel genre and these works have a special place in the history of Uzbek novelists of this period, he is primarily a story writer. In his stories, he continued the best traditions of Uzbek writers such as A. Qadiri, A. Qahhor, and enriched Uzbek storytelling with the artistic experiences of Russian and European writers. Shukur Kholmirzayev's best stories are distinguished by the freshness and brightness of the character, the originality of the composition, and the colorful language of the characters. Sh. Kholmirzayev's latest novel is "Dinosaur". The author says: "The theory that the strong will win and the weak will be defeated is wrong!" If the strong had the ability to conquer, the dinosaur would have conquered first. No, he will die. The reason? It has been formed. Then: many brave men enter the field. They know their death. But there is no turning back for them. What about cowards? Even then, they got into their holes..."

No matter how controversial this view is, it is noticeable that the author took a unique way of reflecting the tragedy and suffering of the intellectuals in accepting the present day - the new era.

People's writer of Uzbekistan Shukur Kholmirzayev was awarded the State Prize of the Republic for his services in the field of literature. The writer died on September 29, 2005 in Tashkent.

He was awarded the Republican State Award named after Hamza (1989) and the Order of "Labour Fame" (1999).

Conclusion: To sum up, Shukur Kholmirzayev was a real person who had his place and world views not only in literature but also in life. His thoughts about literary creation and life make people think today. He was a true creator. He was a person who put literature above his own life. Yes, such will was characteristic of Shukur

Kholmirezayev, a child of the Uzbek nation. For him, literature was not a means of living, but a unique form of living. In his works, the interpretation of heroes who cannot imagine life without literature is clearly visible. Reading his works, one can understand how much literature has been absorbed into his heart. A person who reads his works travels to the mountains of Surkhan Eli, Boysun, where he was born and grew up, and sees the strange melodies, endless scenery, and colors there. All this means that the love for literature in Shukur Kholmirezayev's heart was taken from the "warm" bosom of "beating" nature.

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