

Nursing Skills of Shukur Kolmirzaev

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Abstract: Shukur Kholmirzaev, as the owner of a unique personal artistic style, avoids criticism, one-sidedness, narrative. Although he is stingy with words, he only achieves full and bright delivery to the reader. However, sometimes his works give the impression that they are not finished. The reader waits for the continuation of the work. He does not draw portraits of heroes. seems to focus on character creation, makes the reader think, think deeply. The judgment passed on the heroes of the work is brought to the reader's attention. This article discusses writer Shukur Kholmirzaev's unique artistic style in his novel "Last Station".

Keywords: artistic image, artistic intention, creative process, language of the work, work, national traditions, real person, artistic texture, writer's fantasy, hero's inner world, artistry, artistic skill, individual style, artistic visual tools, character, hero's spiritual world.

People's writer of Uzbekistan Shukur Kholmirzaev left a huge literary legacy to the treasury of Uzbek literature. Adib created a rich work of Uzbek prose in the genres of novels, short stories, stories, essays, fiction, literary conversations, open letters, philosophical essays, and literary articles. Shukur Kholmirzaev thoroughly researched the issues of national color, hero's uniqueness, national character, artistic image, stylistic aspects, artistic intention and artistic form, elements of "brutal realism", the role of words in artistic image.

It is no exaggeration to say that the novel "Last Stop" by Adib is one of such works.

In his first novel "Last Stop", Shukur Kholmirzayev was able to express his longings through images with great courage. In 1976, the novel was published in 3-5 issues of "Eastern Star" magazine, and soon after that it was published as a book. It has been more than fifty years since the novel reached the hands of readers and became their spiritual property. A chance for a young man to become middle-aged.

Has the work withstood the winds of the past? Was the writer, who reached the status of a relatively young novelist, ready to write a novel? How much have today's views changed with the demand for a large work in the period when the writer started the novel?

Shukur Kholmirzaev writes in the preface: "The story of the novel takes place in the village of Bekat. Then, in the lives of the heroes of the work, there are destinations that have either been reached or not, which I would also like to call "stations".

Besides, this is my stop in creativity and research.

So, the name "station" is symbolic.¹

¹ Kholmirzaev Sh. Last stop: Roman.- Tashkent: Young Guard, 1976.- B. 5.

In the novel "Last Station" Shukur Kholmiraev set the main goal of an artistic analysis of our life in the last stages of the Shura regime, the reasons for its decline and even decline instead of development. The author realizes this goal by showing the life of the "Bekat" collective farm, the pains, worries, struggles, and dreams of the people who work and live there. It is known that the style of Shukur Kholmiraev's novels is characterized by a more critical spirit. This spirit also leads in *The Last Station*. The conclusion drawn from the work is that the existing society (in the example of the collective economy) cannot prevail or continue in this form. Because he has almost gone out of his orbit: the person whose job it is to protect the rules of society is himself an ardent, violent lawbreaker; a great scientist, the owner of the sacred profession of protecting human health, is a slave to his ego due to impossibility and helplessness; People who can lighten the country's burden are not in their place - somsapazu, a cobbler, somsapazu - the head of the household.²

In the novel, special attention is paid to one direction in particular: it is the problem of spiritual decline.

The basis of literature, the factor that brings it into the world is life. Since it is capable of inexhaustible creative power, renewal, growth and development, literature also embodies this ability, it also does not stop progressing towards perfection, discovering new things that give life. Of course, literature fulfills this task by studying and researching the interaction of the human spirit with spirituality and social existence. Because it is impossible to imagine social existence without spirituality, humanity without social existence.

Spirituality (it also has the meaning of a person's inner spiritual life) is a barometer of the human heart and psyche in a broad sense; He is a leader who gathers and summarizes knowledge, skills and experiences in moral, economic, political, social, cultural, ideological, legal, religious, technical, educational, philosophical and similar fields and leads to purity. Spirituality is when a person achieves the purity of his heart through his activities and knows his identity. Where the root of spirituality - faith, belief, trust and conscience - is not clean - spirituality prevails.³

After Shukur Kholmiraev's novel "The Last Station" was published in the magazine "Eastern Star", the discussion about it will continue for seven years. Such a protracted debate was a rare occurrence in Shura literature. It is no exaggeration to say that the different opinions of literary scholars Achil Togaev, Matyakub Koshjanov, Ozod Sharafiddinov, Umarali Normatov, Hamidullo Boltabo about the novel aroused the interest of readers. For some reason, literary experts who entered into the debate did not dwell on the idea of the work, poetics, and the writer's purpose in writing the novel. Perhaps, based on the demand of the time, they measure the novel first with the yardstick of ideology, and at the same place they begin to move away from the work. However, it was possible to study the work from an ideological-artistic point of view while understanding the author's intention. But the reader comes to the opinion that the politics of the time when the work was written did not allow this.

"I think that two things destroyed the realization of the truth of the novel. The first reason is the theme of the novel, and the second reason is that the writer's style does not fall into ready-made patterns. Perhaps there were rules written in literary studies during the Shura period, but we do not know about it. But there is one truth: just as the bride is called the bride with her dowry, so is the work with the artistry. "No writer can pick up a pen without a surfeit or idleness"⁴, says literary scholar O. Toshboev.

²Karimov N., Mamajonov S., Nazarov B. and others. History of Uzbek literature of the 20th century: Textbook for bachelor's degree students. - Tashkent: Teacher, 1999.- B.508.

³ Umurov H. Theory of Literary Studies: Textbook for Higher Education Institutions.- Tashkent: Publishing House of People's Heritage named after A. Qadiri, 2004.-B. 23.

⁴Toshboev O. Eternal contemporary. Clips from the life and creative work of Shukur Kholmiraev. - Tashkent: Publishing house named after Gafur Ghulam, 2018.- B. 193.

After the publication of the novel "Last Station", the literary scholar Umarali Normatov in the 11th issue of "Guliston" magazine in 1976, in his review entitled "Meeting at the station", "The novel "Last Station" by the young writer Shukur Kholmirzaev brought news to our prose with many qualities. In terms of its ideological and artistic concept, poetics, the work is not similar to any of our novels," wrote the reviewer. Emphasizing that the novel consists of scenes, dialogues and actions from beginning to end, there are hardly any redundant comments, lyrical digressions, references to the heroes' past, and says: "The last bekat" is a work that urges a person to care about everyone before other people, society, and nature, to value honesty, justice, purity, high faith and human dignity."⁵

Literary scholar U. Normatov said in his review that "Shukur Kholmirzaev's style, based on showing head to toe, dense detailing, devoid of lyrical, journalistic digressions, and ornamentation, in my opinion, even if it is useful in small genres, has somewhat limited the author's possibilities in large genres, and has led to monotony." concludes. Hamidulla Boltaboev, a literary scholar, expresses the same opinion in his article "Birth of Style" included in the collection of literary-critical articles "The Responsibility of the Word": "In the works of Sh. Kholmirzaev, the hero participates only with his speech and action, just like in a drama ("In the Moonlight", "Heavy Stone" if it moves...). His characters avoid verbosity, strive to be as sharp and concise as possible in speech. The writer has a good sense of the power of words, he can influence the readers and hold their attention no matter what he describes. He can find what he needs by paying attention to the meaning and effectiveness of the word when giving the situation of the hero. However, the tone of his image is monotonous. The speech of the author and the hero are very close to each other in terms of grammatical construction. Almost all the characters compose short sentences typical of the author's language, their words are sharp and violent. Although this situation is not so negative in small works, but in the novel "Last Station" all the events and characters are told in the same monotonous voice, it bores the readers."⁶

In general, the opinions expressed by both critics are the same.

The work begins with the following image: "Even though the Afghan wind died down yesterday, it was still not cool, the "express" bus was rustling on the asphalt in the middle of the sand. Perhaps because most of the people on the bus were people of the desert, it seems that they were not very familiar with the heat, but the heat made the two people very restless.

They are a couple. Munira with Sadiq. They are sitting behind. In the morning, they entered the bus later, and got this place.

Sadiq is a chubby guy with thick hair that looks like it's smeared with black oil. He's sitting there sulking, even looking uncomfortable. Munira is three years younger than her husband, at twenty-eight. He is also full, but the almond is young. A person who looks closely at ⁷his face feels something strange and thinks that he must be a person from another country.

In many places, character creation is considered one of the main issues of art. It is natural. Because the creation of characters avoids describing the realities of life in a general way, it allows to fully cover the existence. Shukur Kholmirzaev spent his whole life searching for the main issue of artistry, which is an important condition of professional writing - character creation. This is evident in his novel "The Last Stop".

Vivid scenes of life in "Last Station" will fascinate the reader, - says the literary scholar M. Koshjanov in the book "Selection". - "The characters created by Shukur Kholmirzaev in the novel are not people who are satisfied only by gaining personal freedom. At the same time, they think about the interests of the whole society, they understand very well that in order to ensure

⁵Toshboev O. Eternal contemporary. Clips from the life and creative work of Shukur Kholmirzaev. - Tashkent: Publishing house named after Gafur Ghulam, 2018.- B. 195.

⁶The indicated source.- B. 195.

⁷Kholmirzaev Sh. Last stop

the development of the society, it is necessary to preserve the cultural heritage that has come down to us from the past.⁸

According to the literary scholar, each of the heroes of the novel has its own characteristics, and with these characteristics, this fate, these fates, we do not notice the writer's attitude to the real characters and their behavior. Thus, some of their characteristics, in some places, the fate of entire situations, even characters, becomes uncertain," says the critic. The scientist believes that the source of flaws in the novel lies in the impartiality of the writer's style. The critic emphasizes that there are many characters, episodes, and situations in the novel that are poorly explained and given little meaning, and that these situations cannot be forgiven.

"The Last Station" made a radical change not only in literary works, but also in our prose. With his experimental work, the writer broke the rigid literary and stylistic patterns, significantly influenced the development of national thought. The importance of the work in the growth of the literary and artistic taste of the readers was great. Novel art was read with interest and debated because it is close to human and people's soul and spirit. In general, the novel does not praise the honor of the collective farm activist, collectivization advocate, farmer, which the lovers of literature of that time were forced to get used to.

The name "Last Station" is symbolic, as noted by the writer. As a person is condemned to various trials and difficulties, happiness and unhappiness, happy and sad days during his life, as his life consists of various stages and stations, while he is growing and developing in the process of moving from this station to this station, literature, a real writer follows these same processes. must be described with great care and skill. Adib acted according to these. That is, it reflected only one stop in the life of the heroes of the novel. If we take into account that life goes on, it will have new demands and wishes, we understand that the writer did not intervene in the fate of the heroes in vain, did not make a subjective judgment about them, and did not leave the final conclusion to the reader in vain.

The novel contains the image of people searching for their identity. The spiritual and social life of the society is truthfully reflected in the work. With the novel "Last Stop", the writer rejects the literary demands and measurements, standards and standards of his time. He wants to prove that the literary work is different from publicism and journalistic research, that the writer should research the human heart. The reason is that the period when the novel was written and published was the reigning period of socialist realism. This path could not be doubted.

The heroes of the novel are mostly young people. At the time when the novel was written, the writer himself was not yet thirty-five. He consciously chose the life of his peers for the work. Therefore, it is evident that the novel was written in an enthusiastic mood, with passion, and it evokes such a mood. The novel is written in a very simple and simple way. The language is smooth and juicy.

The events of the novel take place in Bekat - a space that combines old and new without false pathos and artificial noises. The writer impartially describes this life and the events in it. The images and characters in the work are clearly drawn. Everyone has their own image, world.

Even if we read the novel with the eyes of today, we will feel satisfaction and satisfaction. Because the idea is eternal and immortal. The light and shine that gives beauty to the work is also in its essence. If some places in the novel - scenes related to farm life and words and concepts representing the politics of the time are edited - a wonderful national-psychological work will appear. In the novel, there is no hero who surprises the reader and performs miracles. The characters and characters created are ordinary people. But they have other "problems" other than everyday worries and problems of household life, and that's why their rank is high. For this reason, their fate makes the reader think, leads to different thoughts and imaginations. Great

⁸Toshboev O. Eternal contemporary. Clips from the life and creative work of Shukur Kholmiraev. - Tashkent: Publishing house named after Gafur Gulam, 2018.- B. 199.

social and spiritual tragedies are shown in the novel, but there is no explanation for it either in the language of the hero or in the language of the writer. The family of Sadiq and Munira, the heroes of the play, is a deposit. For old man Barot, the family is not worth a dime. Old man Isaac is half a man. After killing the old woman, she leaned on her daughter-in-law. The family, built by his son Mamarajab and his daughter-in-law Nasiba, shines without a building. Shktam, the head of the household, does not consider himself guilty of the fact that this young family is falling apart. Ahadova, a teacher, lives alone in Termez because her husband is a soldier. Three sons in three cities. Her feminine dream is to have a whole family. As we mentioned above, at first glance, the family crisis and disorganization, which are the backbone of the society, are not obvious. But in the socialist system, it is possible to see that families have come to the edge of the cliff in an unknown way. This episode and the situation of characters in the novel will not leave the reader indifferent. The reader sympathizes with one of them, and does not hide his hatred for the other. Because the novel confronts us with a living, real person: we don't see a made-up image, put into the same molds and templates, polished.

In general, each character in the work has its own role.

"The reason why we consider character creation to be the core issue of art is that character includes many elements of artistic creation (plot, composition, language, etc.), or rather forces it to "work". That is, if the character is the form in relation to the content of the work, then the plot, composition, language (all the tricks of the style) are the form in relation to the character. As Izzat Sultan, a literary scholar, noted, "The content of the work acquires life clarity due to the image of the character, and at the same time, it has the ability to affect our feelings."⁹

As we mentioned above, each character in the novel "Last Station" is treated in a unique way. When creating an image, imagination and a conscious attitude to the material are always necessary.

Where imagination is the only focus, one aspect of creativity becomes especially expensive and generally does not satisfy the taste of generations. Only when both sides have equal principles - the right path will be found. That's why Schiller says, "Imagination, when combined with reason, produces a poet-artist." Yes, the imagination acquires truth only with the participation of the mind.

Every writer is also a critic for himself, - writes People's Writer of Uzbekistan Pirimkul Kadyrov in the book "Thoughts". he accepts with the stone of his intentions." ¹⁰So, one of the laws of artistic creation correctly shows the fact that the author should objectify not only his created work, but also himself. We can observe the phenomenon of creation and control at the same time in the novel "The Last Station".

At first glance, it seems that the heroes of the work have two different faces. At first, the reader gets such an impression after seeing some of the deeds and vices of people who love their country, who dream of returning to their originality, and who live with big ideas. This situation does not correspond to the conclusions drawn in traditional works that this is a negative character, this is a positive character, this is white, this is black. The writer who expertly uses every detail and assigns a universal meaning to it uses this contradiction and thickens the symbolism characteristic of the general spirit of the work.

This work can be called a national-psychological work. Because in the image of the people who cherish and promote Uzbek clans, history, traditions and rituals of Uzbekistan, the writer intended to embody the image of the entire Uzbek people and achieved this. This idea, infused into the spirit of the work, was pursued in its time. The writer, who aimed to achieve national

⁹Koshjanov M. Oybek skill.- Tashkent, 1965.- B. 5-6.

¹⁰Umurov H. Theory of Literary Studies: Textbook for Higher Education Institutions.- Tashkent: Publishing House of People's Heritage named after A. Qadiri, 2004.- B. 38.

awakening in the hearts of the people during the Mustabid regime, committed himself to this good work long ago and was able to achieve it.

In general, "The Last Station" is a story about the National Awakening of the people. Good works live forever. That is, each generation turns to the work with its own concepts and truths and finds the answer it deserves.

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