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ABOUT THE INTERPRETATION OF THE ESSENCE OF THE PERIOD OF INDEPENDENCE

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ABSTRACT

In this article the stages of formation and development of the essay genre, qualitative changes over the years of independence, its terms as a genre based on the historical and biographical approach of literary criticism, as well as theoretical conclusions about the image of a creative figure in the essay, the meaning of the personality image and worldview of the writer (paragraph 1 in the editorial office are analyzed. The role of the genre in the development of the modern literary process, the attitude of research scientists to the important role of creative biography in the creation of a work was also studied.

KEYWORDS

Essay, literary criticism, scientific creativity, fiction, tazkirism, art, essay novel, creative figure, principle, folklore annotations, historical fact, artistic truth.

INTRODUCTION

The socio-historical and spiritual foundations of inter-genre relations in the field of literary criticism, changes in the system of literary types and genres, the emergence of new genres not only update theoretical laws and norms in this area, but also create the basis for the development of fiction and scientific creativity. This process is valuable in that it glorifies the rich

spiritual heritage of the people, increases the artistic and aesthetic level of the reader. As the President of our country Sh.Mirziyoyev noted: "The study and popularization of Uzbek classical and modern literature at the international level, the analysis of this multifaceted topic in an inextricable connection with the most important processes taking place today in the

world literary space, summing up the necessary scientific and practical conclusions, adoption I think that this is of great importance”.

After all, the future should not be indifferent to the lessons of the past. Therefore, the principles of development occurring in the modern literary process are also formed on the basis of the above criteria.

As noted in the study, in the second half of the 20th century, the genre of essays, which began to appear in Uzbek literature, has certain stages of formation and development, makes a certain contribution to the development of the modern literary process. A prose work, a literary genre that sets out the author's personal considerations on a particular issue, event, life situation” the genre of essays belonging to the epic type originated in Uzbek literature in the 60s of the twentieth century.

The issues of the formation of essays as a genre, genesis, plot and composition were analyzed in the thesis of literary critic Ph.D. M. Ko'karova on the topic "Genre of essays in modern Uzbek literature," in which, in addition to genesis, the essays put forward views on symbolic and spiritual-intellectual issues in the following edition: However, based on the tasks of the study, it does not pay attention to the issue of artistic interpretation of the image of the artist. The study also analyzes the genre of essays in Eastern and Western classics, the emergence and development of essay schools in European literature, the combination of works of Russian and Turkish literature with works of Uzbek literature.

In addition, the scientist notes that in classical literature there is tazkirism, the emergence of memoir literature, the ideal basis for works of art is essays, as

well as statements from the book "A Brief Dictionary for Navoi's Works" and "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language." Comments on this word are compared with descriptions in the "World Encyclopedic Dictionary" and "Great Turkic Dictionary"), and in the West it is an essay genre”. Her opinion about this is complemented by the opinions of the writer P. Kadirov and the literary critic N. Rakhimzhanov about essays and art, and also emphasize that in literary criticism there is a big difference between periods, space and theoretical views.

The historical and educational work "Samarkand Dream," written by Khurshid Davron in the early years of independence, should be considered as a work that fully meets the principles of essayism. Previous, historical pearls mention the activities of those whose ancestors were glorified forever. In the section "Homeland of Ancestors" and "Border of the Motherland," Shirok, expressing the pride of the nation in the history of our people, from Tumaris to Al-Khorazmiy, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Mirzo Ulug bey; Jalaluddin Manguberdi, Amir Temur, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur talk about the "exemplary life" of great people. Their personal development, human character, from life question to customs. This aspect of the essay exactly corresponds to the description given in the dictionary as a literary expression: "Neither the compositional nor the thematic side of the essay is limited, it allows the author to freely express his thoughts and experiences.”.

In the chapter of the study "Esseda Kahramon" M. Ko noted that although the question of the hero in other genres of prose has been sufficiently analyzed and theoretical foundations have been determined, the question of the hero in the essay has not been

specifically studied, based on the interpretation of the essay by Sh. Kholmiraev of the Republic of Uzbekistan. a) essays on people of art b) essays on public figures c) historical and social essays d) journalistic essays.

In the works of poets and writers A. Oripov, U. Nazarov, O. Umarbekova, F. Musozhonov, O. Khashimov, noted as heroes of essays and works dedicated to the memory of O. In addition, Sh. Kholmiraev focuses on various aspects of the creative style, such as the living expression of the heroic movement, attention to the relevance of the idea put forward, attention to the details of the coverage of the main issue.

In Ph.D. B. Poluanov's thesis "The genre of essays in Karakalpak literature" for the first time in Karakalpak literary criticism, the origin, patterns of development and principles of the formation of the genre of essays in national literature were studied. Theoretically, the genre features of the essay are analyzed, the national features of the Karakalpak essay are determined. There was no such genre in Karakalpak literature that would be called "essay" in Karakalpak borrowing. about its role in oral and written monuments, until it was formed as a literary and creative phenomenon. But some elements of the genre can be found in folk tales, legends and legends, epics rich in wisdom", - it is noted that on the basis of this trend in the 80s of the twentieth century, the first essay by T. Kaipbergenov under the names "Karakalpaknoma," "Turkiynoma," "Letters to Bobom," "Kalbim kumusi" will be published in Karakalpak literature. The work contains differences between "works created in Uzbek literature and works created by Karakalpak writers." It was noted that in the Karakalpak essays, folklore occupies an important

place, and Essenavists begin their works with an epigraph about folk art.

Literary critic Shoir Akhmedov "History of Uzbek literary criticism" reflecting in his monograph on the features of the essay in this dissertation, he counters that the essay genre is not fully illuminated, that the beginning of a work with an epigraph is characteristic of other genres, so this criterion cannot reveal the features of the essay. We believe this scientist is right. According to the artist, the epigraph can be placed in any work. At the same time, essay is a form of free creativity, and essenavis has the right to cover it "as they see fit." Therefore, it is quite appropriate to judge that "the young researcher would like to note the epigraph not as a property of essence, but as something similar in Karakalpak essays." If you pay attention to the works created by Karakalpak creative figures, then this is especially true. Only if researcher B. Poluanov called this not a property of essays, but ananavism in Karakalpak essays, the question would be even more clarified. People's writer of Uzbekistan O. Yakubov to the essay novel "Korakalpaknoma" created in Karakalpak literature: "The first essay novel in ancient Turkestan literature, the first novel in Turkic literature of the twentieth century..." the above description indicates that an essay or work in accordance with its direction is widespread in Karakalpak literature.

T. Kaipbergenov's essay "Letters to Grandfather" is a work reflecting the artist's life observations from childhood to the age of the prophet, historical events he experienced, artistic experiences experienced in his heart. It was therefore appropriate to explore the essay as a product of a biographical approach. This approach would allow the essay to illuminate the creative personality, make the real picture of life

experiences more perfect, and also evaluate it as a work aimed at creating a creative figure.

In the work of T. Kaipbergenov, the main issue is considered the question of artistic skill: "In the work of T. Kaipbergenov, the essay genre gradually improved and rose to a high level of artistic skill. Some of the shortcomings in the first works of this genre have decreased from work to work. They improved in compositional terms, received the status of artistic". Based on these considerations of the researcher, in the analyzed study of changes in the artistry and composition of the essay, there is no interpretation of the image of the artist as a new page in the development of the essay.

A new approach to the linguistic features of T. Kaipbergenov's essay, ensuring the individuality of the speech of the heroes of the essay is recognized as the scientific novelty of B. Poluanov's work, while attention is paid to the issue of embodying the image of the people in the essay by creating images of this Code. Among historical figures, such characters as Amir Temur, Aidosbi, Mamanbi, Ernazar olako, Allayar Do'stnazarov are persecuted, and the author talks about people who fought for the honor and happiness of the Karakalpak people. As noted above, the analysis of historical truth and nationality is determined by one of the main goals of the study.

B. Poluanov considers an important factor in the transformation of historical events into the artistic reality of the oral creativity of the people and the writer's imagination, noting that the novel-essay "Karakalpaknoma" was created on this basis. In "Karakalpaknoma" the basis of historical truth is made up of narratives, legends and facts, folklore is turned to more often". The study, entitled "Writing and Oral Folk

Art," examines the principles of the use of legends and traditions in essays, as well as the role of these values in work. An important artistic task is assigned to the oral creativity of each people.

In Uzbek literature, the essay genre is an important source of scientific, artistic and journalistic reflection of historical topics created to date. In these types of works, analyzing historical sources, one of the important aspects of the essay is a combination of free thinking, knowledge and artistry in research, the study of the activities of historical heroes and a clear expression of a historical event.

The textbook "History of Criticism of Uzbek Literature" provides a classification of essays: "In Uzbek literature there are various forms of essays a) literary essays b) essay-novel e) essay-story e) memory and truth". We believe that, summarizing all the above theoretical information 1 2), it would be possible to more broadly describe the classification of essays, including the names of literary works. Since the essay is "a type of free creativity under its own name, the widespread disclosure of the topic, scientific, artistic, historical, critical, philosophical, pictorial method for the author of the essay, the title of works of both literary and artistic works causes less doubt in the book. Because in literature, as in works of art, the qualities characteristic of essays are manifested. Based on the above theoretical information, if in the essay:

a) an essay, if priority is given to historical and educational significance (essay "Mustakillik Memori" from the book "Davonda" by O. Sharafiddinov, "Samarkand Dream," "Bibikhanym's story or unfinished epic" by H. Darron);

b) the artist's literary essays reflecting his views on literature, life, the general reality of being, deeply reflecting his beauty and expressing thought on the basis of a certain concept ("Literary Thoughts," "Expression of Thirty Years" by I.G. Afurov; "To my young friends" A. Mukhtar, "Yoylar" P. Kadirov, "Shoiru sher shuur" E. Vakhidov. "Happiness of creativity," "State of sister Kibriyo" O. Sharafiddinova);

c) a story about a free form of creativity, complex in relation to the story in terms of event, plot and composition, simple in relation to the novel, having the principle of free thinking based on an independent plot direction, internal structures ("Purple Smell, Uncle" Sh. Kholmiraev);

d) Awake From Scientific and Artistic Observations has a literary-critical genre that can be called an essay novel." . ("Cholpon," "Maksud Shaikhzoda" N. Karimov);

e) Memories of writers and creators are close in a number of ways. Therefore, one of the forms of essays for him is an essay ("About Father" by H. Kadiri, "About What I Lost and Found" by S. Ahmad, "Abdullah Kakhhor" by O. Sharafiddinov, "My Aibegim" by Zarif Saif Idnosirov)

f) interviews of two or more persons (scientists, scientists, writers) on literature, art, criticism ("Essay - free creativity" by M. Ko'chkarov//Interview with Shukur Kholmiraev);

g) essay-article on the free form of creativity of a political, scientific, journalistic, social nature, published in newspapers, magazines, collections ("The First Miracle" by O. Sharafiddinov, "The First Spring" by Ibrahim G. Ofurov, "The Power of Man" by Sabir O'nar, "Artistic Journalism" by Saidi Umirov)

In addition, it should be noted that in connection with the ongoing study of essays, the study of this genre in world literary criticism, as well as the opinions expressed on the phenomenon of inter-genre syncretism in Uzbek classical literature, various approaches to classification as a genre are observed. For example, in the textbook by Yu. Salizhonov, "The Modern Literary Process," the essay is considered as a small epic genre and is described as follows: "It is better to call the essay a research essay. It reveals what I know, what I don't know. By structure "1. Feature Essays 2. It can be divided into scientific essays. The essay genre is characterized by free composition". In our opinion, to call an essay a "study" is to limit its possibilities. Given the role of essays as a genre in the development of the modern literary process, its figurative possibilities in the image of the human psyche, it is advisable to recognize it as a genre of literary criticism. In this context, the description of the textbook "History of Uzbek literary criticism" is more perfect than the aforementioned.

Indeed, despite the fact that in Uzbek criticism the meeting of works in the form of literary works, essay novels and memoirs was carefully analyzed in scientific literature, research work, scientific conclusions on the analysis of works of literary criticism and the artistic embodiment of the image of creative figures are final "did not find expression. The fourth part of the textbook "History of Uzbek literary criticism" belongs to Sh. Akhmedova, and the author's essay is analyzed as a literary and critical genre. In Eastern literature, the history of the essay artist sheds light on the unknown, logic, memories, vocabulary, nature and features of the genre, types of essays, and the nature of the genre. In Uzbek literature, this genre originated in the 60s of the XX century, in works created during the years of

independence, the aspirations for an artistic reflection of the image of creators are reflected. In his memoirs about S. Aini, Oybek, A. Kakhkhor, G.G. Ulom, S. Zunnunova notes various experiences of writers, their colorful world. "Memories with a number of features are close to essays. It can therefore be seen as a form of essay. However, the recognition of the facts set forth in the memoirs and their introduction into scientific circulation do not always give the expected result. It should not be overlooked that some authors sometimes express their subjective views". The information provided in the essay should not be scientifically based, but is an important factor from the point of view of the creator.

The second chapter of the dissertation of researcher O'Abdunazarov for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) "The Spirit of Time and the Interpretation of Personality in the Work of Nasir Fozilov" - "Literary Images in Essays and Motives of Friendship and Brotherhood," the third - "Poetic These chapters talk about the changes that have occurred in the" direction "of memory. The writer reflects on the artistic and aesthetic world of his essays as follows: "Essentialism rose to a new level during the years of independence. If in the writings written in the era of Robert, more attention was paid to the life and work of writers, then in the works written in subsequent years, they began to be covered in harmony with the motives of their outstanding qualities. In addition, a new genre of essayism quickly developed, in which we began to get acquainted with previously unheard interpretations". The above notes state that scientific and theoretical innovations carried out in the direction of "essay-memory" are of great importance.

Essay as a genre of literary criticism is a collection of discussions on the history of literature and topical

issues of the modern literary process. In these works, the main place is occupied by scientific and figurative examples of thinking, the main idea of which is devoted to the problems of the literary process, the analysis and discussion of works created by poets and artists. Unlike the personal development of creators, unlike true human qualities, scientific views do not give the main emphasis on the scientific evidence of many areas. It contains scientific conclusions from the experience of life and creativity, artistic generalizations, life observations. In literary and critical works, these requirements, of course, are provided. Creativity of M. Kozhonov, O. Sharafiddinov, N. Karimov, I. Khakkulov is an example in the creation of literary and critical works.

The works created in the field of literary criticism reflect the following features aimed at covering creative activity:

- 1) analysis of the creative activity of a writer, poet, literary critic;
- 2) an indication of the factors prompting the emergence of the main idea in the works;
- 3) applying an image of a creative laboratory;
- 4) human character, expression of personal experiences and reflection of this in works of originality;
- 5) description of the appearance and spiritual world of a writer, poet, literary critic

His works devoted to the creativity and analysis of the works of artists began to develop as a separate direction and paved the way for the creation of new works during the years of independence. This activity

is a solution to topical issues facing literary criticism and in the current literary process, is not an exaggeration, since it protects the work of artists from well-known forms, and also preserves the artistic value of works created in the field of literary criticism. From this point of view, this update, in which the theme and content of any essay widely illuminate the personality of a creative person, creates an image of a poet from human feelings.

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