

OYBEK A UNIQUE REPRESENTATIVE OF UZBEK PROSE

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Oybek is one of the most famous writers in Uzbek literature, who has enriched the treasury of Uzbek literature with his novels and short stories, scientific-theoretical, political, artistic and publicist works, translations, wonderful poems, epics and stories. His poems and stories, short stories and epics have a profound effect on children's spirituality and play an important role in shaping the aesthetic taste of the younger generation. "The Young Traveler" (1925), "Gunafsha" (1926), "Remembering Childhood" (1926), "To the Children of the Town" (1934), "The Poet's Childhood" (1937), "Old and New Childhood" (1937), "Odobli Tursun" "Ahmadjon bogbon"(1971), "Zafar va Zahro"(1953), "Haqgoylar"(1976), "Bobom"(1957), "Alisherning yoshligi "(1975), "Globus" (1981) and Childhood are particularly noteworthy.

The childhood of the writer Oybek is like all the children of the working people. From an early age, he worked as a housekeeper, fetching things from the guzar, fetching water, chopping wood, and fighting snow. Like all children, in the spring they fly, in the winter they fall in love, in cockfights, egg and dog fights, in the summer they visit their relatives' gardens on their mother's lap, on holidays, festivals and other national holidays. At other times, he would be able to enjoy the games, the interests of the people, and the entertainment. Later, these scenes were reflected in the poems "To the children of the town", "Childhood of the poet".

Oybek's poems for children and adolescents reflect today's hot life, love of science, profession and labor, patriotism, community, and understanding of social duty. These qualities became the main theme of Oybek's works at that time.

In addition to strong ideological and artistic poems, the poet also wrote stories about the lives of children and adolescents. In 1981, the author's collection "Globus" was published. Oybek's unpublished stories "Gulnora opa" (1930), "Fanorchi ota" (1930), "Singan umid" (1930), and "Tillatopar" (1930) were also published.

Oybek wrote the story "Alisher's youth" (1967), which tells about the childhood of the great Uzbek poet Alisher Navoi.

The great Navoi was one of Oybek's favorite figures. In one of his articles, the author says: "Navoi's poetry and Navoi's image have always fascinated me like a strong sun. I had a great desire and desire to create the image of Navoi in my works. From my youth I loved to read Navoi's immortal, literary poems, his captivating poems became more and more absorbed in my heart, their form and content intoxicated and charmed my heart... He was in my heart, in my memory, occupied my whole being. As I walked, I always thought of Navoi. I could feel his meaningful, intelligent eyes, his always kind, compassionate, noble appearance, his pure, great heart, and I could see it in my eyes."

From 1928, Oybek began to study the works of Alisher Navoi. Initially, he read many scientific articles on Navoi's work. Later he published the epics "Navoi", "Guli and Navoi". The state-award-winning novel Navoi describes the maturity of the life of the great poet and thinker. Zarifa Saidnosirova, the wife of the great poet, explains the history of the great poet's childhood: Although the story is close to the novel in terms of language and style, it was completed in 1967, but the writer, who was very demanding of himself, did not rush to publish it because he wanted to rework it.

The story of Alisher's youth includes the historical events in Herat (c. 1447–1452), the princes' struggle for the throne after Shah Rukh's death, and the period that followed.

It tells the story of Alisher's childhood (from the age of four). In the story, the development of Alisher's image is described in close connection with the events and contradictions of the external environment of that time. The sincerity of Giyosiddin and Gulbegim Beka, who had a high position in the ruling circle, and the fact that they behaved wisely and wisely are true to the fact that their son Alisher was important both physically and mentally.

Oybek skillfully used the hospitality table in Giyosiddin Kichkina's house to introduce students to the characters in the story and to describe the development of Alisher's qualities. The story begins with a

wonderful speech and a sincere conversation with guests, relatives and close friends in the spacious hotel. Oybek describes Alisher's father, Giyosiddin Kichkina, as humble, gentle, intelligent, short-bearded, small-bodied, and well-respected. Many called him Giyosiddin Kichkina, and his close friends often called him Kichik Bahodir. Adib Malika describes Gulbegim, Alisher's mother, as one of the guests at Gavharshod's palace. She said: Dressed with great pleasure and taste, this twenty-five-year-old woman was immediately noticeable at meetings, and her face was warm and pleasant. ” Thus, from the very beginning of the work, Oybek draws the readers' attention to the wonderful and pleasant qualities of Alisher's parents.

Oybek vividly describes the horrific battles for the social and political environment and the throne of the time, as well as the fact that he was the uncle of Qabuli Alisher, famous for his Turkish poems:

“Hazrat Ulugbek is an honored scientist who discovered eternity in the world of science. This person, whose heart is the embodiment of all sciences, is the brightest star in the book of our history. ”

During the hospitality, the young Alisher learned that Sultan Ulugbek was an incomparable scholar and sage, an entrepreneurial representative of the kingdom. Alisher looks at these qualities with deep love.

Oybek describes the socio-political and literary life of the period, as well as the character of historical figures, in an interesting way, in accordance with the age and level of children and adolescents. In the formation and development of Alisher's consciousness, the writer skillfully described the stories of his studies with his parents, Hussein Boykaro, his uncle, and others, especially the discoveries of Ulugbek, as a creative school.

In short, Oybek made a significant contribution to the formation and development of Uzbek children's literature with his works. With these works, he became a favorite of children's literature.

References:

1. Oybek. "Childhood" and "Child Alisher" stories. <https://kh-davron.uz/kutubxona/alisher-navoiy/oybek-bolalik-va-bola-alisher-qissalari.html>
2. From the textbook "Children's Literature" (Teacher, Publishing House, Tashkent, 2013)