

PECULIARITIES OF GAFUR GULYAM'S LIFE AND WORK

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ANNOTATION

Gafur Gulyam is a famous writer of Uzbekistan. The history of the Uzbek people found its artistic embodiment in the poetry and prose of Gafur Gulyam. The writer's work is diverse - poems, songs, poems, odes, stories, novels. The work of Gafur Gulyam of the post-war period played a significant role in the development of Uzbek literature.

Keywords: literature, poetry, poem, essay, story.

INTRODUCTION

Gafur Gulyam is known for his talented translations into Uzbek of the works of Pushkin, Lermontov, Griboedov, Mayakovsky, Nazim Hikmet, Rustaveli, Nizami, Shakespeare, Dante, Beaumarchais and others.

Gafur Gulyam was born on May 10, 1903 in the family of a farmer in Tashkent. His father was a literate man. He read works of Uzbek and Tajik classical literature, spoke Russian, and wrote poetry himself. The poets Mukimi, Furkat, Asiri, Hislal and others visited his house.

In the fall of 1916, Gafur was assigned to the school. After the death of his mother (his father died earlier), he was forced to go to work. Having tried many professions, he finally entered the printing house as a typesetter, and then began to study at pedagogical courses. From 1919 to 1927 he was a teacher, director of the school, chairman of the Union of Education Workers, actively participated in the organization of orphanages.

G. Gulyam's literary activity began in 1923. Poems, poems, essays, humorous stories, stories appear in newspapers and magazines. In 1923, Gafur Ghulam wrote a poem "Children of Felix", reflecting in it his life - the life of an orphan, talking about orphans, and the second poem "What is beauty?" was published in the magazine "Maorif va ukituvchi?" One after another, collections of his poems are published: "Dynamo", "Chinese paintings", "We are living people", "Live songs", "To you", "Gift", "Songs of the dawn", the poem "Kukan" and others.

In the poems of Gafur Gulyam, written in the early 30s, there is a turn to new forms, which was largely facilitated by the study of Russian classical poetry. In addition, to describe such amazing changes that took place in his native land: the rapid growth of industry, the construction of the Turksib railway, etc., new vocabulary, new poetic colors, new intonations and rhythms were required.

Dynamo (1931), Live Songs (1932) are the first poetry collections in which the style of the young poet is clearly expressed.

Universal, humanistic motives are reflected in such poems as "Winter and Snow" (1929), "Bread" (1931), "Tashkent" (1933), "Elections at the North Pole" (1937), "I am a Jew" (1941), "Winter" (1941), "Woman" (1942), "Unfortunately, regrets were not buried" (1945), "Garden" (1934), "Longing" (1942), "Autumn has come" (1945), "Autumn seedlings" (1948) and other poems about the eternity of life, about the evergreen tree.

In many poems there is an image of an oriental sage - ota (father): "Sen etim emassan" ("You are not an orphan") (1942), "Tosca" (1942), "Who studies, who teaches" (1950), "You - young" (1947), "Melodies of spring" (1948) and others.

In the stories "Netai" (1930), "Yadgar" (1936), "Mischievous" (1936-1962) and the stories "Tricks in Sharia" (1930), "My son is a thief" (1965), truly folk characters are depicted, national coloring.

The story "Netai" is a wonderful work, full of broad social generalizations. The plot is based on a real event. The last Emir of Bukhara, on his way to St. Petersburg, stops in Tashkent. The rich do everything to make the emir happy and cheerful. For his amusement, they bring the girl Netai to him.

With sympathy, the images of ordinary workers are written out - Semyon and his wife, who sheltered an orphaned ten-year-old girl Netai, who, despite the difficulties of life, is spiritually rich and feels everything subtly. The story reflects the extraordinary versatility and flexibility of Gafur Ghulyam's talent and virtuoso mastery of the technique of prose.

Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (1943), Gafur Gulyam created the research "Navoi and our era" (1948), "Folklore - an inexhaustible source" (1939), articles "Drama about Jalaliddin" (1945), "Mukimi" (1941).

The poem "Yuldash", which tells about the mighty power of educating the younger generation, was a work that was relevant for its time. During the civil war, the relatives lost Yuldash. The state showed concern for the boy, as well as for other orphaned teenagers who became homeless children - they created boarding schools and orphanages for them, where the children found shelter.

Pupils of the orphanage, growing up, are always ready to stand up for the independence of their homeland. The poem depicts the meeting of Yuldash with his father with great skill and warmth, deeply and fully reveals the appearance of people faithful to their duty. The theme of the defender of the country is further developed and deepened in the work of Gafur Gulyam during the war of 1941-1945. He appeals to people with an appeal to invest their creative work, "All their patience, all their talent" "in construction projects, in glorious deeds", in the victory over fascism. The poet glorifies the role of the Uzbek woman in the economic development of the country in the post-war period.

Gafur Gulyam is also known as a master of a short, action-packed story, where the author's speech and free appeal to the reader are introduced as a narrative device in the form of a lively friendly conversation-argument, overflowing with questions and answers of the writer himself. Most of the prose works created by Gafur Gulyam in the 1930s are devoted to new human relationships. The main problems that he poses and resolves in his works are the struggle for the moral education of a person, for his moral and cultural development. The author creates bright positive images in his prose works. Djura is depicted as a positive hero, a man with a great soul in the story "Yadgar". He is raising someone else's child. It was in relation to an ordinary person to someone else's child that the author showed the high moral level of Jura.

Gafur Gulyam also dedicated excellent poems to children and youth: "Two childhoods", "I know", "The Motherland is waiting for you".

During the war years, Gafur Ghulam created such wonderful poems that became widely known as "You are not an orphan", "I am waiting for you, my son!", "Time", "Seeing off", "Woman",

"There will be a holiday on our street" . In the poem "Waiting for you, my son!" the poet glorifies the steadfastness and strength of the fathers, who, with their heroic work in the rear, brought victory over the enemy closer.

The love of a person for children in those difficult years acquired great meaning. You feel this vividly when reading the wonderful poem "You are not an orphan", which deals with children who have lost their parents, and the heartfelt care of ordinary people for them. The poet's poems "Giant", "Feast of the Victors", "Time", "Woman", written during the war years, are examples of high civil poetry. They were included in the collection "I'm Coming from the East".

The work of Gafur Gulyam of the post-war period played a significant role in the development of Uzbek literature. If during the war years in his poems we find deep feelings and thoughts of people defending what they created before the war with weapons in their hands, then in his post-war lyrics, with poetic spontaneity and emotional excitement, the experiences of the same people defending peace on earth sound. The post-war lyrics of the poet, therefore, are a logical continuation and development of his lyrics of the war years, and the poem "Remember, the Motherland is waiting for you!" and "The Feast of the Winners" - as it were, a connecting link between these two periods of the writer's work.

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