

SHUKUR XOLMIRZAYEV

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Anotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Shukur Xolmirzayev hayoti va ijodiga oid ma'lumotlar, bizga meros bo'lib qolgan asarlar va hikoyalari o'rganildi hamda yoritilib o'tildi.

XX asr o'zbek adabiyotida sezilarli ijod qilgan shuningdek o'ziga xos uslubga ega bo'gan ijodkorlardan biri Shukur Xolmirzayev hisoblanadi. 1960-yildan boshlab o'zining istedodligi va adabiyotga muhabbati tufayli o'zbek adabiyotiga kirib keldi. U yaratgan hikoyalari Abdulla Qahhorning e'tiboriga tushdi. Shukur Xolmirzayevning hikoyalari juda ham samimiy hamda tabiiy voqealar, obrazlar ochib berilgan. U yaratgan hikoyalar ayniqsa bola obrazi alohida kasb etdi.

Kalit so'zlar: Shukur Xolmirzayev, Boysun, Surxon eli, o'zbek, tabiat va inson, hikoya, shavqatsizlik, ijodiy prinsip, janr.

Abstract. In this article, information about the life and work of Shukur Xolmirzayev, the works and stories inherited by us, was studied and highlighted. Shukur Xolmirzayev is considered one of the creators who created significant work in 20th century Uzbek literature, as well as having a unique style. From 1960, he entered Uzbek literature due to his talent and love for literature.

The stories he created caught the attention of Abdulla Qahhor. Shukur Xolmirzayev's stories are very sincere and natural events and images are revealed. The stories he created, especially the image of the child, acquired a special profession.

Keywords: Shukur Xolmirzayev, Boysun, Surkhon eli, Uzbek, nature and man, story, ruthlessness, creative principle, genre.

O'zbekiston xalq yozuvchisi, Hamza nomidagi Respublika Davlat mukofoti sovrindori, Mehnat shuhrati" orderi sohibi Shukur Xolmirzayevni rang-barang va sarmazmun hamda samimiy ijodi bilan hozirgacha o'zbek adabiyoti rivojlanishi va gullab-yashnashiga zamin yaratgan shuningdek, istedodli talaba yoshlarni rivojlanishi uchun hissa qo'shgan zabardast adibdir. Shukur Xolmirzayev 1940-yilda Surxondaryo viloyati Boysun tumanida tug'ulgan.

O'zbekiston xalq yozuvchisi maqomiga erishgan 1991-yilda. Toshkent universitetining jurnalistika fakultetini 1963-yilda tamomlagan. 1963-1967-yillarda "Milliy gvardiya" nashriyotining muharriri bo'lib faoliyat olib borgan. Muqumiy nomidagi musiqali drama teatrida adabiy emakdosh hamda "Guliston" va "Sharq yulduzi" jurnallarida adabiy xodim, bo'lim mudiri bo'lib uzoq muddat faoliyat olib borgan. Mashhur yozuvchining dastlabki hikoyava ocherklari 1958-yildan boshlab nashr qilina boshlagan. Mashhur adib o'zini boshidan kechirgan hayolarini samimiy va betakror yoritib hikoyalar yozgan. Shu bilan birgalikda, u surxon vohasini, vohadagi tinchlik, adir qirlar, qishloq hayotidagi o'sib ulg'aygan voqealarini ham chetda qoldirmaganlar.

Adib ijodining, xususan, hikoyalarini o'ziga xosligi, betakrorligi bilan ham ajralib turgan. Shukur Xolmirzayevni ilk hikoyalari tabiat va insonlarga bag'ishlangan. Bundan ko'rishimiz mumkin, u bolaligini surxon vohasida tabiat qo'ynida o'tkazganligini. Ilk hikoyasi 60-yillarda yozib boshlangan hikoyalarida adib inson va tabiat hamda o'simliklar olami bir-biri bilan uzviy bog'liqligi, ular bir-birisiz yashay olmasligi, qaysidir jihati bilan bir-birini to'ldirishi va birining

ikkinchisiga ta'sirini ko'rsatadi va bu asarlar bilan adib ham o'zini tanitadi, hamda o'zining bolaligi bilan ham tanishtiradi.

«Oq otli» (1962), «To'lqinlar» (1963), «O'n sakkizga kirmagan kim bor?» (1965) qissalari, shuningdek, yozuvchining shu davrda yozgan hikoyalari «Olis yulduzlar ostida» (1971), «Hayot abadiy» (1974), «Og'ir tosh ko'chsa...» (1980), «Yo'llar, yo'ldoshlar» (1984), «Bodom qishda gulladi» (1986), «Tog'larga qor tushdi» (1987) singari to'plamlaridan o'rin olgan. «So'nggi bekat» (1976), «Qil ko'prik» (1984), «Yo'lovchi» (1987), «Olabo'ji» (1992), «Dinozavr» (1-kitob, 1996) kabi romanlar muallifi. «Qorakamar» (1987), «Ziyofat» 1990-yili sahnalashtirilgan dramalari ham bor. Bu hikoya va dramalari orqali dunyoda sezilarli iz qoldirdi. Yozuvchi 2005-yil 29-sentyabrda Toshkent shahrida vafot etgan. Shukur Xolmirzayev romanlarida inson psixologiyasi mrakkab va realistik tasvirlangan bo'lib, voqeadagi qahramonlarning ichki kechilmalari, ijtimoiy-ruhiy holati bilan bog'liqligini yoritadi. Yozuvchi inson qalbidagi ziddiyatlarni, ma'naviy izlanishlar va davr taqazosi bilan bog'liq ruhiy o'zgarishlarni badiiy hamda psixologik asoslar orqali ochib beradi. Bundan tashqari, "Shukur Xolmirzayev zamondoshlari xotirasida" (2010) kitobida Shukur Xolmirzayevga zamondosh ko'plab adabiyotshunoslar tomonidan adib mahoratining, yetuklik darajasining o'ziga xos tomonlari haqidagi noyob xotiralari jamlangan. Olim Toshboevning "Abadiy zamondosh" (2018) kitobida yozuvchi asarlarining yozilish tarixi, sababi, yozuvchi shaxsiyati haqida fikr yuritiladi. O'zbek adabiyotida tabiat va inson mavzui alohida yoritilgan asarlar kam uchraydi, ayniqsa, yozuvchi ijodining salmoqli qismi bu mavzuga bag'ishlangan jihat Shukur Xolmirzayevgagina xosdir. Shu jihatdan yozuvchi ijodida tabiat va inson tasvirining badiiy tadqiq etilishi uning ijodining o'ziga xos qirralari haqida ham ilmiy xulosalar berishga imkon beradi.

Shukur Xolmirzayev barcha adiblar va shoirlardan oldin, o'zbek tarixini "bosmachilik harakatini" o'rganishni boshlagan adibdir. Hamda, bu yozuvchi bosmachilik harakati davrini o'rganishi davomida "Qil ko'prik" romani va "Qora kamar" pyesasini ham shu davrga bag'ishlab gavdalantirgan. Bu hikoyalar orqali adib aldanib qolayotgan xalqni tushkunliklari va qiyint vaziyatga tushganligini yorqin ifodalab berganlar. Xolmirzayev bu pyesasi orqali hozirda jadal rivojlanib borayotgan bosmachilik, va yoshlarni to'g'ri yo'ldan adashtirayotganligi haqida ma'lum qiladilar. Bu pyesa Abror Hidoyatov nomidagi yoshlar teatrida sahnalashtirildi shuningdek, yosh avlodlar tarixni zamonaviy o'rganishlari hamda xulosa chiqarishlari uchun foydali bo'ldi. Avvalo o'sha o'tgan tariximizga nazar tashlasak, o'zbek xotin—qizlarini sho'rolar tuzimidagi achinarli, fojiali taqdirini ham nazardan qochirmadi. Darhaqiqat, Xolmirzayev bu mavzuni ham yoritib berish uchun "Ziyofat" pyesasini ham yozganlar. Nihoyat, bu pyesani 1990-yilda yoshlar teatrida sahnalashtirildi va bu pyesa orqali yoshlarni yuragida chuqur iz qoldirdi.

Sh. Xolmirzayev so'nggi yillarda Sh. Burxonov, B.Zokirov, R.Choriyev, Shuhrat, O.Yoqubov, O'.Umarbekov, A.Oripov, M.Qo'shjonov singari taniqli adabiyot va san'at namoyandalari haqida esselar va adabiy-tanqidiy maqolalar yozdi.

Shukur Xolmirzayev avval hikoyalari bilan keyinchalik o'zining boqealikka boy janrlardagi romanlari hamda asarlari bilan shu davrda o'zbek romanavisligida muhim o'rin tutdi. U o'z hikoyalarida A.Qodiriy, A.Qahhor kabi o'zbek yozuvchilarining eng yaxshi an'analarini davom ettirish bilan birga o'zbek hikoyanavisligini rus va Yevropa yozuvchilarining badiiy tajribalari bilan ham boyitdi. Sh. Xolmirzayevning eng yaxshi hikoyalari qahramon obrazining yangi va yorqinligi, kompozitsiyasining o'ziga xosligi, qahramonlar, fikrlarining rangbarangligi bilan ajralib turadi.

People's Writer of Uzbekistan, laureate of the State Prize of the Republic named after Hamza, holder of the Order of "Mehnat Shuhrati" Shukur Kholmirzayev is a brilliant writer who, with his colorful, rich and sincere creativity, has created the basis for the development and prosperity of Uzbek literature, as well as contributed to the development of talented student youth. Shukur Kholmirzayev was born in 1940 in the Boysun district of the Surkhandarya region. He achieved the status of People's Writer of Uzbekistan in 1991. He graduated from the Faculty of Journalism of Tashkent University in 1963. From 1963 to 1967, he worked as an editor of the "Milliy Gvardiya" publishing house. He worked as a literary assistant at the Mukumi Musical Drama Theater and as a literary employee and head of the department in the magazines "Guliston" and "Sharq Yulduzi". The first stories of the famous writer and Essays began to be published in 1958. The famous writer wrote stories that sincerely and uniquely reflected his experiences. At the same time, he did not leave aside the Surkhan oasis, the peace in the oasis, the hills, and the events of his upbringing in the village life. The writer's work, in particular, his stories, were distinguished by their uniqueness and uniqueness. Shukur Kholmirzayev's early stories were dedicated to nature and people. From this we can see that he spent his childhood in the Surkhan oasis, surrounded by nature. In his stories, which he began writing in the 1960s, the writer shows that man, nature, and the plant world are inextricably linked, that they cannot live without each other, that they somehow complement each other and influence each other, and with these works the writer introduces himself, as well as his childhood. also introduces.

The stories "White Horseman" (1962), "Waves" (1963), "Who is not among the eighteen?" (1965), as well as the stories written by the writer during this period, are included in such collections as "Under the distant stars" (1971), "Life is eternal" (1974), "If a heavy stone moves..." (1980), "Roads, companions" (1984), "Almond blossomed in winter" (1986), "Snow fell on the mountains" (1987). He is the author of such novels as "Last stop" (1976), "Bridge of the bridge" (1984), "Passenger" (1987), "Olaboji" (1992), "Dinosaur" (Book 1, 1996). He also has dramas "Qorakamar" (1987), "Ziyofat" (1990), which were staged. Through these stories and dramas, he left a significant mark on the world. The writer died on September 29, 2005 in Tashkent. Shukur Kholmirzayev's novels describe human psychology in a detailed and realistic way, highlighting the connection between the inner experiences of the characters in the story and their socio-psychological state. The writer reveals the conflicts in the human soul, spiritual searches, and mental changes associated with the era through artistic and psychological foundations. In addition, the book "In the Memories of Shukur Kholmirzayev's Contemporaries" (2010) contains unique memoirs about the unique aspects of the writer's skill and level of maturity by many literary critics who were contemporaries of Shukur Kholmirzayev. The book "Eternal Contemporary" (2018) by Olim Toshboev discusses the history, reason for writing the writer's works, and the personality of the writer. In Uzbek literature, there are few works that specifically highlight the theme of nature and man, especially the aspect that a significant part of the writer's work is devoted to this topic is unique to Shukur Kholmirzayev. In this regard, the artistic study of the image of nature and man in the writer's work also allows us to draw scientific conclusions about the specific aspects of his work.

Shukur Kholmirzayev is the first writer and poet to study the "printing movement" of Uzbek history. Also, during his study of the printing movement, this writer dedicated the novel "Kil Ko'prik" and the play "Qora Kamar" to this period. Through these stories, the writer vividly expressed the despair and difficult situation of the deceived people.

Through this play, Kholmirezayev informs about the rapidly developing printing industry and how it is misleading young people from the right path. This play was staged at the Abror Hidoyatov Youth Theater and was also useful for the younger generation to study history in a modern way and draw conclusions. First, if we look at our past history, we should also consider the sad and tragic fate of Uzbek women and girls under the Soviet regime, did not miss. In fact, Kholmirezayev also wrote the play "Banquet" to cover this topic. Finally, this play was staged in the youth theater in 1990 and left a deep mark on the hearts of young people through this play.

Sh. Kholmirezayev has written essays and literary-critical articles about famous figures of literature and art such as Sh. Burkhonov, B. Zokirov, R. Choriyev, Shukhrat, O. Yakubov, O. Umarbekov, A. Oripov, M. Qoshjonov in recent years.

Shukur Kholmirezayev, first with his stories, and later with his novels and works in various genres, occupied an important place in Uzbek novelism during this period. In his stories, he continued the best traditions of Uzbek writers such as A. Qodiriy and A. Qahhor, and also enriched Uzbek short story writing with the artistic experiences of Russian and European writers. Sh. Kholmirezayev's best stories are distinguished by the freshness and brightness of the hero's image, the originality of his composition, the diversity of his characters and thoughts.

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