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CHOLPAN'S STORY "VICTIM OF IGNORANCE": A FRUIT OF NATIONAL REVIVAL (NEW) LITERATURE

Abstract:In this article, the specific aspects of a number of prose works created by Abdulhamid Suleiman's son Cholpon in the first half of the 20th century were discussed. A number of issues in the literature of the 20s and 30s of the 20th century were covered.

Key words:story, hero, character, image, aesthetic category, system of genres, socialist method.

Annotatsiya:Ma'lumki Cho'lpon nosir sifatida ham adabiyotimiz tarixida alohida o'rin tutadi. Cho'lpon nasriy asarlarining badiiyati, janr xususiyatlari haqida so'z borarkan, avvalo, bu boradagi adibning o'z fikrlariga to'xtalish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Adabiyotshunosligimizda «Qurboni jaholat»ning janrini Cho'lponning o'zi «felyeton» deb belgilaganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar:Jaholat,fojia,ma'rifatsizlik,gazeta,millat,hikoya, qahramon, personaj, obraz, estetik kategoriya, janrlar sistemasi, sotsialistik metod.

Аннотация:В данной статье рассмотрены особенности ряда прозаических произведений, созданных сыном Абдулхамида Сулеймана Чолпоном в первой половине XX века. Освещен ряд проблем литературы 20-х и 30-х годов XX века.

Ключевые слова:рассказ, герой, персонаж, образ, эстетическая категория, жанровая система, социалистический метод.

National revival (jadid) literature was a literary and artistic expression of the ideas of this movement that arose at the end of the 19th century. But the fact is that it did not become just an exhibition (illustration) of modernism, it became a real literature. He started a new literature, the peak development of which coincided with the years 1915-1925.

Cholpon is one of the most famous figures of this period. His life and creative activity constitute one of the brightest pages of our literature. He was actively engaged in almost all types of fiction. Cholpon also occupies an important place in our literature as a prose writer. In particular, we can cite his stories "Victim of Ignorance", "Doctor Muhammadiyor", "Baker's Girl", "Lola in the Snow", "October Girl" and a number of other stories.

Of course, skillful use of details is important in every genre of fiction. But we must not forget that the detail has its place in the narrative genre.

It is known that Cholpon has a special place in the history of our literature as a writer. When talking about the artistry and genre features of Cholpon's prose works, it is appropriate to dwell on the writer's own thoughts on this subject. In our literary studies, we can see that the genre of "The Victim of Ignorance" was defined by Cholpan himself as "feeleton".

Abdulhamid Suleiman's son Cholpon is one of the most famous figures of Uzbek literature of the 20th century. His life and creative activity constitute one of the brightest pages of our literature. He actively engaged in almost all types of artistic creation. In particular, he created poems, short stories, novels, dramas, criticisms, and translations. But, first of all, he entered history as the founder of new Uzbek poetry.

According to experts, the story "The Victim of Ignorance" published in the April 29, 1914 issue of "Sadoyi Turkestan" is Cholpon's first prose work. This story is also included in the 2nd volume of the author's three-volume collection.

Literary critic S. Mamajonov said: "Although the writer himself calls "The Victim of Ignorance" a feuilleton, it is a story in its true essence. Cholpan may have created a column based on his critical spirit"², he expressed his opinion. While we agree with these opinions, it would be appropriate to clarify the issue of "Feuleton".

If the reader reads the work carefully and pays attention to the details, they "enter the language" and the reader feels the reality fully and clearly. The important thing in a story is to find the detail. If you can find it, says the writer, it will illuminate all the characters for you, and the plot, thoughts, and ideas will grow from it. The power and meaning of the detail is that, like the sun reflected in a drop, the smallest detail embodies the whole idea of the work.

We can see this situation in a number of stories of Cholpon.

The main character of the story "The Victim of Ignorance" was Eshmurad and ignorance, which caused his fate to end disastrously. He is an educated young man, but there were ignorant people around him who did not know his ignorance. Lack of enlightenment, ignorance everywhere. Khattoozatasi makes fun of him for reading the newspaper. The nation has no tolerance for things like school, science, learning. These worries did not give peace to Eshmurad. As we read the story, we come across several details. One of them is the watch detail. Such an event happens in his life and his fate turns upside down. Mominjan, one of his childhood acquaintances, comes to Eshmurad's house. Distracting Eshmurad, he steals the watch of Dayota, who has done nothing.

His father was given a gift by his close friend, a Sufi from Nazarali. As soon as Mominjon leaves, his father and the Nazarali Sufi arrive. The conversation turns to the watch, and it becomes known that it is missing. Embarrassed in front of his son, the father beats his son. Eshmurad lies down from the power of honor. After a month of bed rest, a similar incident happened when his neighbor went to Mingboshi's house and was reading a newspaper. Mingboshi invited him to his hotel to read the newspaper. One of the young boys steals the gold watch of the bully, which is hanging on a stake, and again the club breaks Ashmurad's head. In this way, the mirshabs come and try to capture him. Eshmurad, who could not bear repeated slanders in his life, killed himself. Soon, during the investigation, the thief was found, and it is a pity that Eshmurod could not be saved by going back in time. After that, Ashmurad becomes a victim of ignorance.

We can see that the work is artistically close to the drama. In his first story, he revealed the life and events of that time in the form of a tragedy.

In the story "The Victim of Ignorance", he tries to influence the reader by contrasting two different events. In this, he compares the images of Ashmurad and Mominjan. Enlightening people who are mired in ignorance, like Mominjan, describes the main problem of society. The words of Mominjan, a madrasah student, are "narrated" to present the problems that the co-author is thinking about. In our opinion, the fact that Cholpon raises important social issues simultaneously in his journalistic, prose, and poetry works is explained by the ideas of awakening the nation.

Cholpon, who wants the children of the nation to be familiar with literature, says about literature in the article "Adabiyot nadir?": "As much as water and air are necessary for our body, which is constantly moving and standing, so much literature is necessary for our soul, which is

contaminated with all kinds of black dirt in the way of life. If literature lives, the nation lives. A nation that has not been involved in the development of literature and literature and lacks writers will eventually be deprived of feelings, thoughts, and ideas, and will gradually experience a crisis. It cannot be denied. A nation that denies is in crisis."

The main character of the story became a victim of ignorance and lack of enlightenment, and another sad aspect is that those who put him in this situation were not strangers, but his relatives. Also, Eshmurad was a person who tried to get rid of the existing systems and rules of his time, and to some extent achieved this.

CONCLUSION. In conclusion, we can say that artistic details were skillfully used in Cholpon's story "Victim of Ignorance" and the artist's artistic skills were clearly demonstrated through this. The used details served to fully and clearly reveal the content of the story. At the same time, a number of philosophies were imposed on the details used, and as a result, the value of the details increased even more. Especially, the details presented in the landscape image served as one of the important factors for the formation and development of Uzbek storytelling at the beginning of the 20th century. Almost all of the stories written by Cholpon cover the most urgent problems of the time in which he lived. Also, through the used details, the life of the 20th century and a number of conflicts in it are illuminated.

Cholpon entered the literary field with a madrasa education and Russian-style school lessons. His contemporaries who knew him as a writer recall that he worked hard on himself in his youth and read a lot. In our opinion, it is not difficult to understand that Cholpon was not limited to reading only socio-political or literary works, but also acquainted with works related to literary studies. We can see that Cholpon illuminated the life of that time through his stories, novels, and dramas.

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