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## MEMORIAL WORKS – AS HISTORICAL FACTS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF S. KAMALOV'S MEMORIAL "FROM THE LESSONS OF MY LIFE")

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### ABSTRACT

*The article discusses the historical significance of the memoir written by a historian. The author pays attention to the scientific and historical basis of the events and information chosen by the historian for the architect. The historian identifies the genre differences of memoirs written by scholars as a "special memoir complex". The memoir tells about the peculiarities of the description of historical information in the literary text.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Memoir, Historian, Document, Epoch, Politics, Reality.*

### INTRODUCTION

Memoirs are an interesting and complex genre, and in their study it is necessary to take into account the peculiarities of the genre. For example, A.G.Tartakovsky points out two different methods of studying memoirs from a historical and documentary point of view:

- 1) Historical and cultural; In this case, the memoirs are used as a reference for the study of the period.
- 2) Typological; In this way, the memoir is studied from the point of view of his history [1].

### Main part

Many scholars use the historical and cultural method in the study of the memoir, using the information in it as an illustration to fully reveal a topic. In particular, the memoirs written by socio-political, cultural and scientific figures are of great importance in creating the historical reality of the era, the picture of socio-cultural life of the people.

Well-known public figures in Karakalpak literature are the memoirs of K. Kamalov "In the service of the country", K. Uteniyazov "Thoughts relevant to my life", S. Kaniyazov "Altyn Zhagys", A. Kunnazarov "Seven centuries", the socio-political past of our people. It is worth

noting that the memoir "From the lessons of my life..." (2019) by a prominent public figure, historian, academician S. Kamalov, which is valuable for its valuable information on economic, historical and cultural life, deserves special attention.

It is noteworthy that the memoirs written by historians are considered "scientific research that illuminates the truth", that is, the historical event is a highly analytical interpretation of the historical memoir by a modern memoirist [2]. S.V. Pavlovskaya, a researcher of the text of memoirs written by a historian in Russia in 1920-1930, came to the following conclusion: they give a special type of testimony, that is, they provide special information that has been scientifically discussed and scientifically absorbed [2]. From this point of view, memoirs written by historians require special attention as a "special memoir complex".

The memoirs, written by a historian and scientist, are important in that they combine the features of historiography and historical sources in a literary text, and the memoir has artistic features. After all, the main purpose of the events and ideas in the autobiographical story of the memoir is to convey them to the reader. Sometimes the main task and idea of the work is reflected in its title. For example, the memoir of the Russian historian A.Ya. Guryevich is called "History of the historian" [3], which discusses the formation of a professional historian. The memoir of the Kazan historian AL Litvin is entitled "Life is like survival: recollection and discussion of the past" [4], which reveals the obvious truths of the scholar's life experience.

Usually, the initial phrases of a work mean a lot about its idea and content. Let's say that A.Ya. Gurievich's recollection begins with a conversation about how he was transferred from the external department of Moscow State University in 1944 to the full-time department, while A.L. Litvin's memoir begins with the night of March 1941, the day his father was captured.

The memory of the well-known historian, academician S. Kamalov begins with the memory of who his ancestors were, how his ancestry as a religious scholar "cut" his life in the path of science. This means that the historian has been "feeling the emphasis of history in his daily life" [5] since his childhood.

The plot and semantic content of historians' memoirs is similar to the content of their profession. They are also important in providing valuable information about professional development, academic degrees, relationships with colleagues, and the communicative practices of the research center.

For example, in S. Kamalov's memoir "Lessons of my life..." in the section "My teachers" there are recollections of such people as S.P. Tolstov and professors T.A. Zhdanko, N. Daukarayev, Y. Gulyamov, who guided and cared for science. It reflects not only the care and mentorship of these great people, but also the selfless service to the history, science and culture of the whole of Karakalpakstan. For example, S. Kamalov, who spoke as a graduate student at a meeting to discuss an article in the memoir "Communist", did not ignore the opinion of his student, and his actions to correct the shortcomings were a sign of future success.

"The next day S.P. Tolstov held a meeting at the institute, to which he invited us. If there are small problems in the process, you go to your superiors, and if there are big problems, you come to me. Are you dissatisfied now?" Asked S.P. Tolstov. "Thank you, thank you" we were walking out the door, T.A. Zhdanko said, "Be patient, don't leave, he's waiting for me." After leaving the meeting, Tatiana Alexandrovna Zhdanko gave me a week's assignment. "You will report next

week on the completion of these tasks. It will continue to be so from now on”she said. By working in this order, I was able to do six months and a year of work that I had not wanted before. ... You would not have achieved such a result today if you had not remained silent in the same meeting. You did a good job of telling us what you wanted to do, and you set us in motion, so be active all the time, and I congratulate you on writing your dissertation, ”he said. [6, p. 43].In this case, we can say that at that time he headed the Moscow State Institute of Ethnography and Oriental Studies and the Department of Ethnography at the University. Along with his character, we see his respect and love for Karakalpakstan. A full part of the memoir is devoted to the desired research work of SP Tolstov on the history of Karakalpakstan, in which the author describes the scientific and moral views of the Russian scientist on Karakalpakstan as a scientist and a human being in a comprehensible and attractive language.

In addition, the historian has notes on the activities of heads of state or other celebrities in our country to train local researchers, to strengthen the scientific and technical base of the research institution. These memories beautifully reveal their character and portraits of statesmen and public figures. In the creation of portraits "scientific analysis, scientific data is absorbed."

For example: “In 1958, the President of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan H.M. Abdullayev brought to KarakalpakstanAndropov,who Minister of Geology of the USSRthen. He gave a 45-minute lecture on "Prospects for Karakalpakstan" to party activists in Nukus. "Karakalpakstan, which is now an agrarian republic, may soon become an industrial republic," he said. After all, the land of your republic, especially its Ustyurt, is rich in oil and gas. Geological research confirms this. Ustyurt of Karakalpakstan is an oil and gas boiler. Oil and gas from Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan come from your Ustyurt, that is, from the outskirts of October, and the middle of October is yours. To this end, the leaders of your republic should pay special attention to the study of the Ustyurt. Karakalpakstan will be the richest country through the Ustyurt, ”he said [6, p. 81].Such examples in the memoir increase its value as a scientific and historical fact, and some data also show the artistic features of the memoir.

For example, the “My Thoughts on Representation” section of the memoir highlights the shortcomings of the Soviet-era socio-political system and the system of personnel of that period. In this section, the author synthesizes historical and artistic facts in the text of the memoir, using popular anecdotes, funny stories in the memoir to reveal the realities of the time, the bitter truth of the time. Researcher T.M. Kolyadich, who studied the memoirs of writers, writes:

"Anecdotes are often found in episodes as part of a memoir. In it, serves as an introduction to the event, an introductory story. Its inclusion in the text, rather than in the form of an impartial address, is its lack of address. Therefore, the anecdote is included in the main description at the level of an auto document. Often, the authors of memoirs use anecdotes to express their views on political events "[7].

In fact, S. Kamalov in the sections of the memoir "The first representation", "Anecdotes about representation", "Representation stories" expresses the author's position on the influence and expresses scientific, historical and artistic views. Such information is of great importance for the reader in correctly understanding and using the differences between the information in the memoirs as historical and artistic information.

**CONCLUSION**

In short, analyzing this memoir from the point of view of a historian-scientist from a historical and cultural point of view, we come to the following conclusion:

- The story chosen for the plot of the memoir and the historical significance of the actions of the protagonists are described in detail;
- Facts that are not included in the documents on certain historical events, aspects of the character of state businessmen, public figures are revealed;
- The reader will have the opportunity to learn historical facts about the politics of the time, the realities of the times, the realities of life through the literary text.

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