



DOI: **10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01953.4**

**STUDYING THE LIFE AND WORK OF SHUKRULLO IN UZBEK-TURKISH LITERATURE (BASED ON RESEARCH BY NUMONJON RAKHIMJANOV AND SHUAYIB KARAKASH)**

**Marhabo Xudayberganovna Kuchkarova\***

\* Senior Researcher,  
Doctor of philological sciences, Literature and folklore,  
Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan Uzbek Language,  
UZBEKISTAN

**ABSTRACT**

*The article examines the life and work of the national poet of Uzbekistan Yusuf oglu in the study of the Uzbek-Turkish literary scholars Numonjon Rakhimjanov and Shuayib Karakash. The most important thing is that under the constant light of Gafur Gulam, the great philosopher and poet of our time, Shukrullo became a great lyric poet. The scientist pays special attention to the poems of Shukrullo, in particular, analyzes the poems of the poet "Russia", "Two Rocks", "Dawn 26", "Fire and Flower" in the system of Uzbek poetry of the 20th century.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Shukrullo, Epos, Memoir Prose, Rakhimjanov, Shuayib Karakash, Turkish And Uzbek Literature, Creativity.*

**INTRODUCTION**

People's poet of Uzbekistan, honored cultural worker of Uzbekistan Shukrullo is one of our artists who lived a long life, but during this long life he went through many hardships. Shukrullo was sentenced in 1951 to 25 years in prison on charges of nationalism and anti-Soviet propaganda and released in 1955 after Stalin's death. About this tragic fate, about the gloomy days of the repressed in exile, the author of his autobiographical memoirs «Buried without a shroud»

Shukrullo created dozens of collections of poems in a collection of Uzbek literature: "First Book" (1949), "Songs of the Heart" (1949), "Inspiration of Life" (1959), "While I Live". (1960), "Man and Good" (1961), "Man for Man" (1964), "Particles" (1973), "Your happiness"(1988). The writer also made a great contribution to the development of modern Uzbek epic poetry. In

particular, the author's works include "Old Men" (1948), "Russia" (1956), "Two Rocks" (1964), "26 Morning Sheep" (1966), "Flower and Fire" (1972), "Light souls "(1975) and "The Age of Debate "(1985). Shukrullo also has many poems and fairy tales dedicated to children. Essays on "Dangerous Road" (1962), "Smile at the Thieves" (1964), "After the Wedding Show" (1980), "The Thief Defeated the Thief" (1982), "Jewelry Box" (1983), which discuss the creative experience of the writers -masters, also significant are the autobiographical story "Buried without a shroud" (1989), a collection of journalistic articles "The Vengeful World" (1994), a novel-chronicle about Ubaydulla Khojaev "Living Souls" (1999) about the horrors of repression. in the history of Uzbek art and journalism. Shukrullo as a translator Carlo Gotsi's poem "Happy Beggars», He translated the poems of Petofi, T. Shevchenko, K. Kuliev and other poets into Uzbek. In a word, Shukrullo left a deep mark on the history of Uzbek literature with his poems, epics, documentary memoirs and translations.

Shukrullo's research in various literary genres and genres has been studied by our literary scholars, large and small. In particular, in the studies of our scientists, such as M. Kushzhanov, N. Karimov, S. Mirzaev, B. Nazarov, S. Mirvaliev, N. Rahimdzhanov, I. Gafurov, the multifaceted works of the poet and prose writer were analyzed. explored.

Of course, in one article it is impossible to dwell on the scientific work of dozens of scientists who have studied the life and work of Shukrullo. Therefore, among them is the book "The Poet and the Period. Reflections on the work of Shukrullo "and the article" About Shukrullo Yusuf oglu and his works ", included in the book " Studies of Uzbek Literature "by the Turkish scientist, Doctor of Philology, Professor Shuayib Karakash (Turkey: Ankara, 2012).

Although N. Rakhimdzhanov's monograph "The Poet and the Period" was created in the literature of the Soviet period, it is important to give an objective assessment of Shukrullo's poetry by analyzing the main poetic images in the poet's poetry and their important artistic features. In this monograph N. Ragimdzhanov examines the lyrics of Shukrullo in a total of seven chapters, including the "Introduction". Among them are "Blue River", "In the desire to taste the sun", "He separated colors from words, tone from color", "Good in the interpretation of a poet", "Heart and Philosophy", "Period and Hero." Individual stylistic aspects ".The scholar emphasizes that Shukrullo's devotion to poetry came from his mother and that Shukrullo became a great lyric poet under the tutelage of Gafur Gulam, one of the great masters of Uzbek poetry of the 20th century. For example: ". Firstly, a respected mother will be a person who, with a verse, will raise Shukrullo's forehead and put poetic tones in his ears.

The most important thing is that under the constant light of Gafur Gulam, the great philosopher and poet of our time, Shukrullo became a great lyric poet. " In addition, the scientist constantly studies the importance of the advice and instructions of Shukrullo from the great poets and writers of his time, such as Oybek, Hamid Olimjon, MaksudShaikhzoda, Abdulla Kakhhor, Uygun, in order to find his place and voice in this area. Uzbek poetry.

N. Ragimdzhanov also conducts an objective study of Shukrullo's poetry, which often mentions landscape poetry, images and themes such as the sun, homeland, time, man and good, love, love, and sometimes schematic patterns. The scientist also noted that in the work of Shukrullo, the theme of Lenin, the genius of the proletariat, was worked out very widely. For example, a scientist writes: "In the lyrics of Shukrullo, the theme of Lenin is distinguished by the fact that it further supplements and enriches the theme of man and good, which constitutes the main content

of his work" [1. 48.]. N. Rakhimdzhанov also explores the features of such calendar poems in Shukrullo's poetry related to the social period, as well as the fact that the poet's lyric poems and lyric miniatures are updated from year to year. Consequently, he writes: "... the bulk of the poet's lyrics in recent years (in particular, most of the poems that define the content of the collection ("I want to live") consists of poems with a plot; and lyrical miniatures constitute a minority in the poetry of the poet of this period. Apparently, therefore, Shukrullo in recent years has little regard for miniatures, lyric-miniature forms; we can see that his thoughts and feelings about time and people, time and reality take on more lyroepic forms" [1. 68].

The scientist also emphasizes that the lyrics of Shukrullo of the 1970s "have a strong tendency to philosophically understand and generalize events, human life and destiny." When N. Rakhimdzhанov talks about philosophy in Shukrullo's poetry, he means the artistic comprehension of eternal questions. Scientist: "The philosophical lyricism of Shukrullo is a spiritual and philosophical problematic character in the sense that it covers the eternal themes of man and nature, good and evil, beauty and ugliness, life and death, love and devotion" [1. 79] - concludes.

The scientist pays special attention to the poems of Shukrullo, in particular, analyzes the poems of the poet "Russia", "Two Rocks", "Dawn 26", "Fire and Flower" in the system of Uzbek poetry of the 20th century. In particular, let us dwell on the scientist's important scientific theses about the poem "Old Men": "The old people appeared as a sign of the creative development of Shukrullo"; "The poet knew how to individualize the character of old people with very specific characters. This, of course, is the result of the poet's careful study of the character and character of older people in life"; In the poem "Chollar" (Old men), the patriotic feelings of the old Uzbek cotton growers reflect the life of Uzbek villages after the war and, on this basis, a part of the life of the Uzbek people, a wave of emotions in the hearts of our people. As you can see, the success of the poem "Chollar" (Old men) in the work of Shukrullo N. Rahimdzhанov was able to explain with deep thoughts. In general, the scientist emphasizes the great importance of Shukrullo's poems in the development of Uzbek poetry as follows: it contributes to the emergence of a specific mixture of psychological analysis" [1.162].

It is important to note that in this monograph on the life and work of Shukrullo N. Rakhimdzhанov highlights important features that characterize the style of the writer. He was able to deeply and thoroughly study his personality as a unique creator.

Now let us turn to the study of the great Turkish Uzbek scientist Professor ShuayibKarakash "About Shukrullo Yusuf oglu and his works " In the study of the life and work of the Turkish scientist Shukrullo, the author's autobiography "About Me", the author's autobiographical, documentary-memoir works "The Vengeful World", "Jewelry Box", as well as his "Life Time" by his contemporaries. Memories included in the collection "Various aspects of Shukrullo's work" are based on information and facts about the biography and work of the poet. The scientist also reports the birth of Shukrullo in Tashkent and his parents. He stressed that his father was a doctor and that he became a religious doctor who treated infectious diseases such as measles, chickenpox and plague. The poet's mother, Zainab, was an educated woman who taught children from the area where she lived to read and write.

ShuayibKarakash learned that Shukrullo entered the realm of literature with poetry and then wrote in other genres: In short, if it is necessary to contact, the work called Çallara, which is

about the efforts of an Uzbek cotton farmer to open new agricultural areas, can be considered as a work that contributes to modern Uzbek epic culture” [2. 426.].

ShuayibKarakosh, like N. Rakhimdzhonov, emphasizes the special significance of the “Chollar”(Old men) epic in Shukrullo's work, but without going into a detailed analysis. In the article, the Turkish scientist devotes more space to the analysis of Shukrullo's documentary memoirs. In particular, he focuses on the author's works "Buried without a Head" and "Living Souls". This is because scholar Shukrullo chooses these two works as the key to understanding the years of Stalinist repression, the personality of the writer and his creative laboratory. This research of the scientist is not in the form of a large monographic book. The article is larger. Shuayib Karakash concludes the article with the following conclusions: The novel called *Kefensiz Kömilgenler*, which was met with great interest when it was published in Uzbekistan in 1990, was also published in Turkey by D. Ahsen Batur in 2005” [2. 432.]. In a word, the article by the Turkish scholar Shuayib Karakash about the life and work of Shukrullo is based on the spirit of the new era and the criteria of modern literature. Shukrullo's documentary memoirs “Buried without a shroud” became a great event not only in Uzbek literature, but also in the literature of the Turkic peoples. This is because the author reveals the repression of Stalinism in this work based on real historical documents that he personally experienced.

Although N. Rakhimdzhonov's monograph "The Poet and the Period", created in the 80s, is devoted to the study of Shukrullo's place in the poetry of the Soviet period, the factors of his formation as a poet, the first creative stage, poetic images in Shukrullo's poetry, themes and periods, artistic comprehension of modern problems. It became clear that he was right. The scientist prefers to study the creative person on the basis of the biographical method and adhere to this approach in his work. [3] Shuayib Karakash, who created his study in 2009, does not focus on the social aspects of Shukrullo's work during the Soviet era, but focuses on the scientific value of documentary memoirs that flare up in the writer's work.

Shukrullo holds a firm place in the history of Uzbek literature with his poems, documentary memoirs, artistic journalism and translations. Interest in the life and work of Shukrullo is growing not only to Uzbek literature, but also to Turkic-speaking peoples such as Turks, Azerbaijanis, Kazakhs and Kyrgyz, as well as to Russian-European literature.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Ragimdzhonov N. Poet and period. Thoughts on the work of Shukrullo. Tashkent: Publishing house of literature and art Gafur Gulam, 1983.
2. Karakaş Ş. Özbek edebiyatı Yazıları. – Ankara: Kurgan edebiyat, 2012.
3. Tulaganova S. Biographical approach as a scientific-theoretical problem (on example of Russian literature) *Academicia: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal* Year: 2021, Volume: 11, Issue: 3.
4. Sattorova G. Typological similarities in Uzbek and Turkish stories. *ELMø øù (beynõlxalq elmijurnal)* 2020 4/53.
5. Khudoyorovich, K. K., Rasuljanovna, I. N., Khalmuratovna, R. Z., & Eshkobilovna, K. D. (2020). The Issues of Word Choice in Fiction Translation. *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation*, 24(04).