

The Depiction of War and the Writer's Skill of Observation in the Novel "The Sun Does Not Darken"

Ismanova Yorkinoy Abdumutalib KIZI

Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi,
Foundation doctoral student, majoring in Uzbek literature 10.00.02

Abstract

This article analyzes the novel "The Sun does not darken", one of the famous works of Oybek Musa Toshmuhammad ugli, the favorite writer of our people. The novel is about the war, in which the author vividly describes the events he witnessed. Through the work, the writer once again demonstrated his observation, artistic skill and vocabulary. In the article, exactly those things are described.

Keywords: novel, war, front, Great Patriotic War, population, hero, character.

Introduction. During the Great Patriotic War, many writers went to the front as journalists and saw fierce battles with their own eyes. They interviewed the fighters and wrote essays, articles, reports about them. They collected materials for artistic works that talk about the horrors of war and its serious complications. After all, going to the front, i.e. to the heart of war, means to face death. This requires great courage.

"History on the eve of World War II, assigned the task of being on the battlefields from the first to the last day of the most terrible war in human history, and after the establishment of a victory flag over the Reichstag, to describe the combat life path of soldiers and officers who died all their lives and they performed this sacred task with honor to writers who entered the world of literature. That is why they are appreciated as "writers of the war generation"," says Naim Karimov, a literary critic.

Analysis of literature on the topic. "Take him alive" by Vladimir Karpov, which tells about the hard days of private soldier Vasiliy Romashkin, "Night in Lisbon" by Erich Maria Remarque, "No Change on the Western Front", Boris Vasiliev's "Name Was Not on the Lists" ", "Tomorrow was the war", Yuri Bondarev's "Warm Snow", Konstantin Simonov's "Last Summer", Mikhail Sholokhov's "They Fought for the Motherland", Svetlana Alekseevich's "The Face of War Far from a Woman", Ernest Hemingway's "Farewell, Gun" works written by the leading representatives of world literature, as well as in Uzbek literature Oybek's "The sun does not darken" (Quyosh qoraymas), Odil Yaqubov's "if the person gets a trouble..." (Er boshiga ish tushsa), Shuhrat's "Years of topcoats" (Shinelli yillar), Rahmat Fayzi's "His majesty is human" (Hazrati inson), Said Ahmed's "Horizon" (ufq) and O'tkir Hashimov's novels "Between Two Doors" (Ikki eshik orasi) are works that talk about the war and the fate of people who suffered from it, all of them are based on real reality. Because the events and details in the work were collected by some writers who went to the front or behind the front and saw with their own eyes, talked with them, and heard what they heard from them. This is of great importance in making the writer's work more alive, effective and reaching the reader's heart.

Research methodology. One of the writers who has such a big heart and is an artist in literature is Oybek Musa Toshmuhammad ugli. From December 1942 to March 1943, the writer was among the Uzbek soldiers fighting for Moscow, Voronezh, Kursk, and Belgorod on the Western Front, and collected materials about their heroic struggles. On the basis of the collected materials, Oybek wrote a series of poems, the road memoir "Along the Front" (Front bo'ylab), the screenplay for the film "The Glorious Road" (Shonli yo'l) and the famous novel "The Sun does not get darken" (Quyosh qoraymas).

Oybek says about this in his brief biography: *"During the difficult war years, I started working on a new novel called 'The Sun does not darken'. I tried to show the Uzbek fighters on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. Although I went to the front with the brigade of artists, I got separated from the brigade there. Because I realized that it is possible to write a work about the heroism of soldiers and commanders only after studying the conditions and people in depth, and I stayed at the front for three months."*¹

After Oybek returned from the front, on April 7, 1943, he started writing the novel "The Sun does not darken". In May, an excerpt from the first version of the novel will be published in the newspaper " Qizil O'zbekiston" (Red Uzbekistan) under the title "In the grass". During 1944-1946, some chapters of the unfinished novel were published in this newspaper and "Sharq Yulduzi" (Eastern Star) magazine.

Unfortunately, the writer temporarily stops working on the novel due to insufficient materials collected for the novel. However, as soon as the Great Patriotic War ended, Oybek went to Stalingrad together with his wife Zarifa Saidnosirova. The hero collects new materials about the battles fought on the outskirts of the city, about the martial lives of representatives of different nationalities who showed great bravery there, and begins to rewrite his work.

Completed in December 1957, the novel "The Sun does not darken" was first published in its entirety in 1958 in the pages of the "Uzbekistan culture" newspaper.

Analysis and result. The vital material that excites the writer and compels him to pick up the pen is called "**subject**" or "**theme**"². The theme of the novel "The sun does not darken" is about the events of the Great Patriotic War, the life and bitter fate of soldiers at the front. The theme **"is born in the experience of the author, life pours it into the ear of the writer, but it nestles unformed in the treasury of his impressions and requires the expression of images, creating a desire in the writer to form it,"** says the Russian writer Maxim Gorky. After all, Oybek also used vital materials to create his work.

The novel "The Sun does not darken" is a work dedicated to depicting the war as a "global bloody event" [Naim Karimov] that brings disaster to humanity, and in it we can see the image of real war heroes. In the case of the main characters of the work, Oybek describes the inevitable suffering, loss and death during the war. Tragic events of this period cause internal contradictions in a person, disrupt his harmony with the outside world. This can be seen in the example of the fate of the heroes of the work - Bektemir, Askar Polvon, Ali Tajang, Safar, Steklov, Nikulin, Dubov, Kamal, Akhmedov.

"The young men found their rifles, slung them over their shoulders and ran out into the street. In the sky filled with smoke and fire, a crescent moon shone mournfully, as if its face was crooked in agony. Bombs exploded with a terrible sound, ports, the ground shook, buildings collapsed, doors and windows flew like wings, windows poured out like sand... People ran from their caged houses as if they were fleeing from the mouth of a dragon. As if trying not to be left behind by their owners, household furniture and windows threw themselves into the street and made noise. The screams of the children lying on the ground, the crazy screams of the women running, the groans of the wounded and disabled among the ruins... The ominous sound of the fascist hawks does not stop in the air. "Bombs will destroy

¹ Oybek. Works. 1st volume. T.,1968, Page 11.

² Izzat Sulton. Theory of literature. "O'qituvchi" T.,1980, page 172

the greatness of the city, the great life raised by the strength, skin and labor of millions of hands and heads."

As you read these sentences, the fury and fury of the war will appear before your eyes. This situation will upset you, and your hatred for war will increase. The artistic skill of the writer plays a big role in making such an event come alive before your eyes.

In the work, the solidarity, brotherhood of brotherly peoples, supporting each other and overcoming difficult times as a family is very beautifully shown. Oybek collectively calls soldiers of different nationalities, such as Russian, Kazakh, Uzbek, Ukrainian, Kyrgyz, Tajik, Turkmen, as elats.

Elat (nation) is a national unity of people historically formed in terms of language, territory, economy and culture. Elat is a form of ethnic unity between a tribe and a nation. Friendship between peoples is reflected in the fact that they hold each other's hands and unite when the country is in trouble. After all, as the great thinker Jalaluddin Rumi said: "O friend! I'm not Majnun, but if you call me, I'm ready to go to the desert."

In the novel "The Sun does not darken", the writer uses humor and a little laughter typical of the Uzbek character.

"Askar Polvon usually weighed himself and did askiya(a genre of Uzbek verbal folk art). Suddenly there was laughter. Mirkomil's Askiya treasure was opened. Ali snarled like a cat caught in the clutches of a dog;

➤ *First, you need to break the back of the foe. "You can chase a deer without a back with a mule, not a donkey," said the master, waving his hand casually.*

Kamol laughed and said: "If you can't be fooled, you're a sceptic!" - he said.

It may seem inappropriate to use humor in a work about war, death, anxiety, and suffering, but academician Vahid Zahidov contradicts this myth and says: "His majesty is human" **has many qualities. He will introduce you to Tashkent during the Great Patriotic War, to the people of the city of peace and friendship, introduce you to the Uzbek household, and familiarize you with our wonderful national traditions. The work is rich in details of life. In many places, the work is sprinkled with light humor through characters such as Orif Ota and Iqbol Satang. A question may arise as to whether elements of humor are necessary in a serious work. Yes, it is necessary! Remember the tragic tragedies of William Shakespeare.**

Because these thoughts are about Rahmat Faizi's novel "His majesty is human", this work also talks about the life of people during the war years, their hard and sad days.

A work of fiction, for example, differs from a work of philosophy in that a work of philosophy proves, while a work of fiction **shows** and both persuade." [Bellinsky's translation, emphasis by Izzat Sulon].

Literary scholar Murtaza Karshiboy says that fiction is an art form that is manifested only in the form of words, and its not only a weapon, but its entire existence consists of words, and that is why fiction is the closest to the human heart of rational thought. It is understandable, but at the same time it is living as the most complex type.

The task of showing life in its own forms requires imagery from the language of an artistic work, that is, the writer must describe life, people, their experiences, and natural scenes in such a way that the scene the writer wants to express is vivid in our eyes as a result of this image.³ And Oybek does not write the scene in the work with a pen, but, as M. Gorky said, "paints a picture with words" typical of true writers. Take, for example, these sentences of the writer: **"It got dark. After the hellish battle stopped, both the broken earth and the smoke-filled sky seemed to be breathing tiredly and sadly. Or "He saw towns with piles of bricks and dirt on the road, ruined villages full of smoke, and hundreds of burnt and burnt cars.**

³ Indicated source. Page 210

Unexpectedly, disaster roared from the sky. During the day, the battalion is fired several times. Hell rains from the air. The forest was filled with a terrible noise. The creaking of fallen trees seems like a cry of hatred and pain from their green, innocent souls..."

"War for nations is tears and blood, it is widows and homeless, it is a broken hut, slain youth and humiliated old age."- says the Russian writer Vladimir Mayakovsky. After all, every work written about war not only tells us about the events of history, but also encourages thousands of people to avoid wars that dry their pillows, to appreciate the precious gift called life, and to spend it peacefully and happily.

Refrence

1. Gorky M. Collected works in thirteen volumes
2. Izzat Sulton. Theory of literature. "O'qituvchi", - T., 1980.
3. Utkir Hoshimov. Between Two Doors. –Toshkent: "Ilm-ziyo-zakovat", -2019.
4. Uzbek literary criticism. "Turon-Iqbol", - T., 2011.
5. Oybek. Works. Volume 1, T., 1968, page 11.
6. Oybek. A perfect collection of works. The sun does not darken. 8th volume. - T., 1977.
7. Thank you Faizi. His majesty is human. Volume 1. Literary and art publishing house named after Gafur Gulam. - T., 1978.
8. Shuhrat. Selected works. Three volumes. Volume 1. Poems, ballads. - T., 1969.