

## **A WRITER WHO RAISED UZBEK LITERATURE TO A NEW LEVEL IN THE 20TH CENTURY**

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**Abstract:** In the history of Uzbek literature of the 20th century, the creative activity of writer Shukur Kholmirezayev, who raised Uzbek storytelling to a new level, is highlighted.

**Key words:** The history of Uzbek literature of the 20th century, the leading creator of Uzbek storytelling in the 70s and 80s, the hero who is proud of his first story "On a dangerous path", the story "There is no one who has not reached the eighteen", the stories that raised Uzbek storytelling to a new level, Surkhan - the history of Ancient Bactria the work "Intermediate Road" depicting the character.

Shukur Kholmirezayev is one of the creators of the oasis who gained his place in the history of Uzbek literature in the last quarter of the 20th century. He is one of the creators who raised Uzbek literature to a new level in the 20th century. A lot of positive opinions have been written in Uzbek literary studies about Shukur Kholmirezayev's creative activity, artistic works, and stories. Academician M. Koshkhanov's opinion in one of his scientific articles, "Yes, today Shukur Kholmirezayev has raised the possibilities of the narrative genre in Uzbek literature after Abdulla Qahhor" caused debate among literature lovers. [ 1,B.4]

The writer's first story was published during his student years under the name "Dangerous Path". In this work, the young boy was fascinated by the mountains and stones, juniper groves, calm and unrepeatable nature of Boysun. The writer says about himself, "I was a seventh grader. I never thought I would write a story. I would like to tell someone a strange story that he did not know. Then I studied world literature. During this period, I wrote the work "Who is not eighteen". Then I left literature for seven years. Because I came across world literature. I read and studied French, English, even though young, American literature, Russian classic literature near us. Since there are such great people, I gave up literature, wondering who let me write. [2,B.9]

Shukur Kholmirezayev is one of the first artists who went to the capital from Boyson, a remote region. Today, Shukur Kholmirezayev, the beloved artists of our people, Usman Azim, Erkin A'zam, and many artists of our oasis have enjoyed their support. In the writer's stories, the events that took place in Boisun, the place where he was born and grew up, the character of the heroes of the work, the images of mountains and stones, and archazors are skillfully described, which amazes

a person. Many stories and works of the writer are autobiographical in nature, and the writer himself is an active participant and observer of the events of the work as a narrator.

Shukur Kholmirezayev began to actively create from his student years, writing short stories such as "Aq otli" (1961), "Waves" (1962), which attracted the attention of many literary critics. His later story "There is no one who has not reached eighteen" caused a lot of controversy among students. Shukur Kholmirezayev became one of the leading creators of Uzbek storytelling in the 1970s and 1980s with a series of great stories. [3,B.497]

He wrote the stories "Under Distant Stars", "Life Forever" (1974), "Oghir tash kochsa" (1980), "Almond Bloomed in Winter" (1986), which raised Uzbek storytelling to a new level. The heroes of this story have different spiritual worlds and created images that can be critical of the existing system. The heroes of the writer's stories written in the 70s and 80s are heroes with a new worldview, who created characters who can deeply understand national and spiritual values and critically react to existing shortcomings in society. The heroes of Shukur Kholmirezayev's works are characters who are not satisfied with themselves and have a high desire to understand themselves and their identity. Among such works, the driver O'sar's endless hesitations in the heart of the story "Once upon a time", examining his own soul, the confusion in his inner world, when his wife talks about him and leaves his mother far away, as a result of which he suffers a pang of conscience. Through this, the literary hero's attempts at self-realization are reflected.

The 60s of the 20th century saw great changes in the history of Uzbek literature. There is an increased focus on depicting the conflicts in nature and reflecting the shortcomings of spirituality. Shukur Kholmirezayev raised the story-telling traditions of Abdulla Qadiri and Abdulla Qahhor to a new level. The story "The Thief" by Abdulla Qahhor was the basis for the creation of the story "Podachi". The hero of the play, old man Ostanakul, is accused of the death of an ox on his communal farm and is forced to pay for the ox's food. Bribery in society describes the difficulties faced by the hero of the work "The Thief".

In Shukur Kholmirezayev's work "Ora Yol" from the collection "Eternal Life" the unique scenes of nationalism and the history of the homeland are revealed. In this story, the ruins of Old Termiz, a pagan temple built during the Kushon period, the remains of a Buddha statue, the influence of Greek culture on this area, with reflections on Surkhan-Ancient Bactria, and the image of a hero who is proud of the past history are described. In the stories of Shukur Kholmirezayev, the unique and special landscapes, nature, proud and noble people of the Surkhan oasis are described.

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