

Sources of Scientific and Theoretical Views of Naim Karimov, Principles of Development and Leadership

SHAKHNOZA AZIMJONOVA DILSHODBEK KIZI
Chirchik State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This short scientific article analyzes the scientific views and sources of literary views of Academician Naim Karimov, who became famous for his literary views in the history of Uzbek literary criticism. This refers to works of scientific and creative content. The ability of the scientist to create a literary portrait of modern literature, Uzbek literature of the twentieth century, the interpretation of his literary thoughts when creating an enlightening novel are the subject of this scientific article.

Keywords: Educational novel, literary process, portrait of the creator, literary portrait, modern literature, literature of the twentieth century, literary and aesthetic views, modern view, literary reflection, literary journalism.

INTRODUCTION

In modern Uzbek literary criticism, effective work is being carried out to study the literary opinions of critics of Uzbek literature, literary and aesthetic views, and research based on new requirements. This in itself gives rise to the need for a consistent interpretation of biographies, scientific and creative activities, works, creative possibilities, and studies of literary critics. The study and research of literary criticism or literary analysis by literary critics is a valuable and important field that has played an important role in the understanding and interpretation of

literature throughout history. It should be noted that the process of research and interpretation of literary analysis by scientists can be complex and multifaceted. A particular literary critic may take into account the historical and cultural context, the language and form of scientific work, internal and external factors related to the interpretation of other scholars, etc. In general, literary analysis and criticism, study and research is an important and valuable discipline that enriches our understanding of literature. Therefore, a special place in the history of literary and aesthetic thought is occupied by modern literature, Uzbek literary criticism of the twentieth century, in particular, criticism. One of the most important issues is the scientific substantiation of the scientific research of literary critics that influenced the literary process, and the literary and artistic features that distinguish them from each other. The scientific heritage of Naim Karimov, an academic scientist with many years of experience in a scientific laboratory, is regularly studied by scientists, which, in turn, determines the artistic value of the scientist's work. Of particular importance in the development of the industry is the study of scientific activity and creativity of Naim Karimov, the study of his literary and aesthetic views, a systematic analysis of the content of the scientific works of the scientist.

Broad coverage of the research of scientific works of the scientist on the scenes of the literature of the twentieth century, creation of the content of scientific works, identification of the features of his literary and aesthetic views, coverage of the scale, directions, uniqueness of his work. research of modern research, a leader in its scientific heritage. It is important for time and literature to prove the principles, achievements, scientific significance, to determine the scientific and theoretical value of a scientist's research with creative methods and techniques.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It is historically known that in Uzbek literature until the beginning of the 20th century, literary criticism and literary criticism existed in a mixed form, in particular, literary criticism as a science did not have a single appearance until the 20th

century [3]. Literary criticism really takes place in harmony with literary life. In recent years, the scientific heritage of many literary scholars and critics has been used as a programmatic action in determining the development of literary criticism in relation to literary life and the historical period. The literary process in our country, fundamental changes and phenomena in literary criticism, socio-political and cultural life, Uzbek literary scholars and critics are invited to objectively study the literary heritage created in the history of literary criticism, to determine the legal place of our creators in literature and literature set such lofty tasks as correct assessment of history. Over the past 30 years, our scholar-critics I. Sultan,

O. Sharafiddinov, E. Karimov, M. Koshzhanov, B. Kasimov, U. Normatov, B. Dostkaraev, U. Dolimov, A. Kayumov have written dozens of articles, brochures and round talks of such scientists as L. Kayumov, A. Rasulov, B. Nazarov, I. Gofurov, H. Boltaboev, D. Kuronov, B. Karim, Sh. Akhmedova. Doctoral and master's theses were defended on the works of the great writers of the 20th century Cholpon, Fitrat, Abdulla Kadiri, Khamza, as well as our literary critics. In particular, scientific and critical works were carried out in this direction, revealing the history of literary criticism and determining the development of criticism [10].

The historical process in literary criticism and its influence on literary life teaches us to consider literary events in the context of social life. The literary critic studied and periodized literary life step by step, proceeding from the artistic and aesthetic possibilities created by the historical period and the social system. In particular, in many books and articles on the history of Uzbek literature and printing in the late 19th - early 20th centuries, the scientist adheres to a chronological approach in full coverage of the historical process, depending on the activity. In his scientific works, he explained that the Uzbek literature of the late 19th century - early 20th century is a remarkable period in the history of literature. Revealing the true nature of the historical process, he reveals it, relying on our national printing house and, of course, on Russian sources, and through this he reacts both to the historical process and to literary

events. “The successes achieved in the studies of the national revival movement are primarily associated with the study of Ismail Gaspirinsky and his newspaper Tardzhimon. However, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, besides Ismail Gaspirinsky and his newspaper, the Tatars who lived along the Volga, and the newspapers, magazines and books published by them, came” [11 ; 130]. On this basis, the scientist relies on the brochures and articles of Musa Begiev, a Tatar intellectual and religious scholar who worked in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and on the sources of the textbook "History of Russia. XX century" at the end of the 19th century - Identifies the historical conditions that arose in the early 20th century and responds to the efforts of Muslims to unite.

The analysis and interpretation of modern literature requires creativity and literary professionalism from the critic. Naim Karimov reformulates the work of representatives of modern literature, drawing a general picture of the historical process of the period. In comparative debate, in literary analysis, he mainly relies on evidence, and studies the degree of reliability of information in depth. The creative scientist who has managed to become a father and mother to the literary figure whom he covered never tries to idealize the literary figure in literature. Based on the historical and literary life of the period, based on specific facts, it brings us closer to the literary environment and the literary figure.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The scientist's research in the field of modern literature has not come to an end. His thoughts on modern literature, which are still relevant today, are very relevant. “It is important to compare the Jadidism movement in Turkestan with the Jadidism movement in Tatarstan, Azerbaijan and Turkey, highlighting the pages of creative communication and cooperation between them, work on these issues together with foreign scientists, consisting of the works of representatives of Jadidism. literature” More important is the creation of the series “Jadid Literature of Turkestan” and the series “Jadids of Turkestan” of biographical books” [12; 5].

The questions that a scientist thinks about are important for building a general picture of our literature. In particular, his comments about the creation of the "International Combat Academy" are becoming relevant for the era.

Along with modern literature, N. Karimov is one of the literary critics who created works related to the educational novel as a separate genre. If we consider it from the point of view of writing an educational-biographical novel, then the important features of the study of academician Naim Karimov, written in the style of an educational novel, are the following:

- on the basis of truthfulness in terms of creating an image, giving scientific data, evidence-based materials of creative artistry;
- the novel is mainly based on the events of his personal life and, in addition, is usually invented by the author. In the educational novel, the main motive is the non-use of images and events, relying solely on documents;
- through forms of appeal to folk oral art in restoring the life path and biography of creators, in describing special events;
- that a cognitive novel is a life story focused on the creator;
- in the educational novel, artistic pictures and life facts are reflected in the sequence of years of creating a portrait of a creative person;
- in the educational novel, the abilities of the scientist as a writer, on the one hand, and his literary-critical views as criticism, on the other hand, are reflected;
- in an educational novel, Naim Karimov prefers to leave coverage of reality, which sometimes does not have factual confirmation, while embodying some unknown, unconfirmed information in the biography of a poet or writer. refrain from various unreasonable assumptions;
- the scientist acts as a storyteller-writer to prepare the reader to get acquainted with the biographies of the heroes rich in various details on their life path. The most important thing is for the narrator to tell in his narration in a way of expression, without artistic textures. Even Cholpon, Mirtemir, Maksud

Shaikhzade, Khamid Olimjon, Zulfiya resolutely refute exaggerated and inflated information and present real facts;

- In order to restore the truth about Cholpon, Mirtemir, Maksud Shaikhade, Khamid Olimjon and Zulfiya, as well as to supplement his biography with details, the author used testimonies and memories, as well as scientific analysis, which is considered as necessary as water and air. for the study of literature.

Academician Naim Karimov in his informative novels tells about the difficult and pleasant life of the creators, trying to artistically comprehend each situation. In a vivid reflection of the historical process, he tells in his own language the historical period associated with the creator. This is where literary criticism and historical truth come into conflict. In conclusion, we can say that the works of N. Karimov serve as a "golden bridge" at the crossroads of the emergence and development of the genre of educational novel in Uzbek literature. Based on the ideas outlined, we analyzed the biographical novels of the scientist "Cholpon", "Maksud Sheikhzade", "Mirtemir" this season. In recent literary studies, literary critics Fitrat [4], Abdulla Kadiri [13], Cholpon [14] and Usman Nasir [15], H. Olimjon [16] and Zulfiya [17], Oybek [18], Maksud Many scientific articles were published on creative way of such literary schools as Shaikhzade [19], Mirtemir[20], problems of analysis and interpretation in their works[1]. Based on the research results, a number of candidate and doctoral dissertations were defended [2].

Ustoz Olim - a man and his fate in the works of prose, lyrics and drama created in the literature of the twentieth century, the expression of spiritual experiences of people, discoveries in the development of science and their impact on our lives, the problem of glorifying national values in our literature, the development of aspects of creative artistic thinking, in his works, he was one of the first to put an end to problematic disputes about the expression of national pride, Islamic teachings and fidelity to classical traditions, and he is active in determining the place of outstanding representatives of literature of the 20th century in the field of literature.

The literature of this period is a renewed area of literature in all respects, and is also indicative of the volume and weight of the creative content of the creators. Another feature of this period is the compatibility of form and content in literary works, the unprecedented development of translation studies, the use of immortal works of world literature by our people. In this regard, Naim Karimov emphasizes that the experience of Oybek, Shaikhzoda and Mirtemir in literary translation is important for the further development of the field of literary translation.

Literary critic B. Kasimov expresses his attitude to the scenes of literature of the 20th century in this way: "In the 20s of the 20th century, Uzbek literature realized that the nationality of each nation is the main issue, and that the main task of any literature is to understand and explain, educate and instill" [5; 10]. With regard to the Uzbek literature of the twentieth century, the following opinions of the literary critic B. Nazarov are relevant. "The Uzbek literature of the 20th century was able to master the most advanced artistic experience of the world in terms of new genres and artistic skills, and it was not enough just to walk around saying that these are our first steps and experiences, but it has made great strides in the first studies. He introduced and laid the foundation for the continuation of these early experiences as a tradition" [6; thirty]. D. Kuronov, one of the greatest critics of the literature of the 20th century, said that "modernists who appeared at the beginning of the 20th century saw literature primarily as a means of awakening the organs of the nation. However, it must be admitted that thanks to this, with the requirement to adapt the means to the end, literally revolutionary changes took place in our national literature. Literature has become closer to real life. In our national literature, genres typical of European literature settled down and began to develop rapidly. In a word, our national literature has become the core of the development of world culture. In this sense, the 20th century is a period when Uzbek literature is approaching the level of development of world literature" [7; 25]. Which occupies a special place in the field of literary criticism. Yuldoshev in his remarks on the features of the literature of the twentieth century: a study of the relationship between God, man

and love for depicting the realities of everyday life. Uzbek literature of the 20th century has become a complete social literature" [23; 21] he says. Speaking the truth and summing up the results of the century, the literary critic M. Karshiboy wrote in his article entitled "Telling the truth is not enough": "The 20th century is the most tragic and bloodiest century in the history of the Uzbek people. Because in this century, not only the material life of our people, but also spirituality. "She was openly attacked. This is the best achievement of our national literature, which saved the spirit and thinking of the people in such conditions" [9; 18], he responds. .

Academician Naim Karimov said about his book "Landscapes of the 20th century": "Fate allowed me to more or less know the life and tragic fate of our creative compatriots who tasted the bitter salt of political repression during this period. In this case, I studied the "works" of writers that were kept in iron chests before independence. Through these "works" I learned grains of truth about these intellectuals and the time in which they lived. it is said in the book. the responsibility of the creator is explained.

The scientist, who sought to comprehensively illuminate the current literary life and historical process, restore the truth about writers and poets, reflect stories about our rich cultural heritage in the history of history, connected the line of the past and present in the work "Landscapes of the 20th century". let's try In his literary conversations, N. Karimov reveals the main goal of writing a work: "In "Landscapes" I do not want to give a purely scientific study and analysis of the works of Uzbek writers who lived in the twentieth century, and the literary process of that time through them, but I tried to give how more new information about his socio-political and cultural description, about the life and work of writers. I think that they will serve as material for the "History" that is being created. I want to say that my only goal in writing "Landscapes" was to prepare material for the "History" [21; 10].

"Landscapes of the 20th century" by N. Karimov are significant in the literary field due to their peculiarities in reflecting the general literary landscape of the literature of the

century. Revealing the literary process of that period, the scientist expressed the meaning and essence of literary movements with deep understanding, the "secret" was revealed. associations based on the regional literary environment, the intelligentsia - the creative layer, made a great contribution to the development of literature and art. He created the ground for the release of selected works in the field of literature. In particular, creative associations and literary circles, such as Chigatoi Gurungi, Nashri Maarif, Komak, Kyzyl Kalam, are of public importance in the formation and development of the literary-aesthetic and literary-critical views of creators. Thanks to this, many literary works were discussed in these literary and public associations. "Chiratoy Gurungi, who felt the need for clarity of thought and expressiveness in the poetry of the twentieth century, was the first poet of the new Uzbek poetry with his first poetic experiences created fertile ground for his birth. Although research "Gurung" in the field of language and literature were not free from certain mistakes, they served as fertile ground for the appearance on the field. made " [22; 241].

CONCLUSION

The rich creative experience of the 20th century served to develop the literary criticism of the next period. Genre features of works, spatio-temporal relations serve as a creative experience for updating works of art in terms of form and content.

The completeness of the scientific heritage of Naim Karimov and the authority of the topics of scientific discussions determine the significance of the scientist's research. The scientist worked in all areas serving the development of society. This is also acknowledged by the literary critic Yu. Solijonov: "Naim Karimov is a comprehensive scientist. From his scientific heritage, not only literary criticism, but also all types of art - theater, cinema, fine arts, music, as well as many areas such as history, pedagogy, psychology, ethnography, linguistics, contributed to their development. you can get the necessary information about the activities of our great-grandfathers" [24; 20].

REFERENCES

1. A. Rasulov. The problem of analysis and interpretation in modern Uzbek criticism. ffdok . dis . avt // Tashkent, 2002.-p.24
2. A.Radjabov . Life and work of Usman Nasyr. ffdiss . Tashkent, 1967. Khalilov T. Poetic mastery of Mirtemir. ffdiss . Tashkent .1975. Kuronov . DX Psychology of characters in D.Kh. "Day and night" Cholpon. ffdiss . aut . Tashkent.1992. Word and image in Oybek's poetry. ffdiss Tashkent. 1993. Makhmudova Z. Abdulla Kadiri, national identity of the novel "Otkan Kunlar". ffdiss . Tashkent, 1993. Lyutfiddinova H. Writer's aesthetic ideal and the image of a woman. Boboniyozov Roman A.Ya.Abdulla Kadiri "Gone days" visual means and language st.ffdiss.author. Tashkent, 1995. Soatova Traditions of epic figurativeness in the novel by N. I. Abdulla Kadiri "Gone Days". Tashkent, 2007
3. B.Yuldoshev .Problems of style and skill in Uzbek literary criticism and literary criticism.-T., 2000.-ffdav.-B.3.
4. B.Kasimov. Abdurauf Fitrat www . kh - davron.uz . __ Gafurov I. Nature and fate of the nation www . kh - davron . uz
5. B. Kasimov.. The world is the world.// World Literature. 1998. No. 1.-B.10
6. B. Nazarov . Duty to the student. // Literature of John. 1998. No. 1.-B.30
7. D. Kuronov. One right way // World literature. 1998. No. 1.-B.25
8. I. Hakkul, the era of "local" classics has passed // World Literature. 1998. No. 1.-B.16
9. M. Karshiboy. It is not enough to tell the truth // Johanskaya Literature 1998. No. 1.-B.18
10. N. Karimov . Features of the development of Uzbek literature of the 20th century and the ideology of national independence.-T., 1993. ffdok dis . A. Rasulov. The problem of analysis and interpretation in modern Uzbek criticism.-T., 2002. ffdok .dis.T.Rustamov.History of Uzbek literary criticism at the beginning of the 20th century.-T., 1993. ffdiss ..Sh.Ahmedova.Uzbek genre composition of literary criticism.-T., 2011. ffdok . dis
11. N. Karimov. Literature and historical process. Tashkent. Classic word. 2013.B--130
12. N.Karimov. Ruby stars of the era of national revival and development. New Uzbekistan. January 10, 2023 No. 5

13. N. Karimov. A garden created by an artist. About Abdulla Kadiri. UzAC. November 20, 1987
14. N. Karimov. Cholpon (educational novel). Tashkent. East. 2003
15. N. Karimov . Usman Nasir. (scenes from life, stories). Tashkent. Sharq 1993. The Last Days of Osman Nasir. Tashkent. East. 1994. May I have another blessing in life. Science and Life. 1988. No. 10. B6-8. Not a single line will be forgotten. Eastern Star. 1989. No. 7. B-204-205. Dragon comedy. Young Lenin 1990. No 16-17. In search of traces of the poet. July 13, 1990 [on Usman Nasir
16. N. Karimov. Hamid Olimjon (informative-biographical novel). Tashkent. East. 2013
17. N. Karimov. Zulfiya (educational and biographical work) Publishing house G. Gulom, Tashkent. 2015
18. N. Karimov. Oybek and Zarifa. Tashkent. Uzbekistan. 1990. Breeze from Oybek Gulshan. Tashkent. Spirituality. 2015.
19. N. Karimov. Maksud Sheikhzadeh (informative-biographical novel). Tashkent. East. 2010
20. N. Karimov. Mirtemir (informative-biographical novel) Tashkent Merius 2012
21. N. Karimov. Literature purifies the soul.
22. N. Karimov. Landscapes of literature of the twentieth century. Tashkent.//Uzbekistan. 2008.-B.241
23. K. Yuldoshev .Property of the heart.// World literature. 1998. No. 1.-B.21
24. Y. Solijonov. Comprehensive scientist, collection of materials of the international scientific-practical conference on the topic "Actual issues of Uzbek literary criticism". Tashkent. "FIRDAVS-SHOH" 2022.B.20.

SHAKHNOZA AZIMJONOVA DILSHODBEK KIZI

PHD STUDENT,

DEPARTMENT OF UZBEK LITERARY STUDIES,

CHIRCHIK STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY,

TASHKENT, UZBEKISTAN.

EMAIL: <SHAXNOZA 0024@ GMAIL.COM>