



TOPICS AND ISSUES RAISED IN THE WORKS OF GAFUR GULYAM

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: November 12 th 2022 Accepted: December 8 th 2022 Published: January 11 th 2023	Academician Gafur Gulyam, a great representative of Uzbek literature of the 20th century, had a unique talent. His work "Mischievous" is a unique school. This article describes the daily life of the Uzbek people at the beginning of the twentieth century, the socio-economic life of the beginning of the First World War, and also highlights the hardships of the life of ordinary people, market events, the adventures of a naughty boy, all the details of the life of people of that time. The article gives a vivid picture of how children walk and experience different adventures on their own. In other words, the writer was able to masterfully show that the boy's adventures are based on difficult living conditions.

Keywords: story, speech of heroes, market landscape, socio-economic problems, world of adventure, spiritual freedom.

Academician Gafur Gulyam, a great representative of the Uzbek literature of the 20th century, had a unique talent. It can be said without exaggeration that Gafur Ghulam is an innate talent, a born poet. Because even when Gafur Ghulam wrote about the simplest things, he could express deep philosophical thoughts and conclusions. His comedies, short stories and novels are vivid examples of the writer's talent. Gafur Ghulam created a unique school with his unique poetry and the work "Mischievous", followed many writers and was recognized as a master artist.

The story "The Mischievous Man" from the literary treasures of the peoples of the world occupies a special place in the work of Gafur Gulyam. Gafur Gulyam's story "The Mischievous Man" at first glance looks like a simple humorous comedy. Is it really? Reading this story, which tells about the life and tragic fate of an orphan, you will laugh and suffer. The events in the work "The Mischievous Man" take place in the 10s of the twentieth century, just five or six months before the start of the First World War. The work depicts old Tashkent on the eve of the First World War, the socio-economic and cultural image of the city, occupation, consciousness and worldview of the population, the relationship between rich and poor.

Strange scenes from the life of ordinary people in the story immediately attract the reader's attention. The prank of a naughty child, the noise of the market, all kinds of spectacles, a feast of pickpockets, the absurd deeds of madmen wandering the streets - all this pleases the reader, gives a special mood, but at first glance it is so. But in fact, in those images that are just exciting adventures, there is a very important

social meaning. The story truthfully illuminates all the details of the life of people of that period.

The main character of the writer is in the orphanage of a naughty boy, as if watching the follies of this fanatical world. The events in the work "The Mischievous Man" take place mainly in the markets, on the streets, on the hills, in the house of a priest, a rich man; poor people, merchants, teachers, peasants, Uzbeks and Kazakhs are all busy with their daily worries. "There are a lot of people in the malls. In the large chaikhana of Ilham-chaikhana, which stands just at the turn from the dairy row to the mahalla of Makhkam, a gramophone is playing, old songs performed by Tuychi-hafiz, Khamrakul-kora, Khoja Abdul-Aziz or Ferghana singers sound incessantly. There is always not enough space in the teahouse".

The description of all the adventures in the words of the mischievous person helped to give a clear idea of the life of the people of that time, consider the market for example. There is no writer who could describe the Uzbek market like Gafur Ghulam. Noise, merry-go-rounds handing out free water as the "god of water" and potters chanting "O Allah, friend, Allah" - it all passes before your eyes like in a movie. Remember the naughty boy who watched the "horse game" in the square in front of the coal palace. He takes a pomegranate out of his pocket, cuts it in half and eats it. And then ... the sounds of the karnay (pipe), which solemnly sounded and the moaning of the surnay (pipes) begin to slowly subside. The trumpeter stops blowing his trumpet when he sees a child eating a sour pomegranate and yells at the boy, "Hey boy, get out of the circle, go somewhere!" Such a scene is impossible to "invent". To describe all this,



you need to see it with your own eyes, experience it yourself. But "experience" is not enough. It takes talent to portray the details of people's lives so vividly.

"Gafur Ghulam is one of those who worked hard on the art of the word. In his work, he enhances the emotional power of words to create an attractive landscape depicting real and vivid scenes that evoke emotion and amazement" In the work "Mischievous" words and concepts related to various aspects of life have found their artistic embodiment, characteristic of the writer's style. This, of course, is connected with the worldview of the master of the word. His observation, love of life, curiosity, especially his deep contemplation of the social and natural spheres, are evident in the story. "The Mischievous" covers the everyday life of ordinary people, the work reflects events from the life of people of different categories, socio-economic issues, as well as issues of petty trade, market and trade relations. To reflect the peculiarities of a certain area, in the speech of the main characters of the story, the author widely uses dialectisms, professional terms, jargon, as well as other similar lexical means. In order to enhance the artistic reality and achieve persuasiveness, the writer actively used emotionally colored and outdated words.

The protagonist of the work is a naughty boy, whose real name is hidden, does not fall into any stereotypes. He has no name - just a naughty boy ... In fact, despite his mischief, he is childishly pure, he distinguishes better than adults where good is, where evil is, where is truth and where is lies. Gafur Ghulam, transferring his personal experiences to a naughty child, depicts the characteristic features of a naughty child, characteristic of most children of that period. Consequently, the main character is a generalized image, and not a specific person, a typical representative of that period.

The fate of the unfortunate boy is very tragic, but full of inexhaustible vitality; strong optimism and cunning vigilance against all failures, the ridiculousness of all disappointments, the ability to find one's weaknesses and strange sides allows one to stand up against any strong enemies. This homeless child, who never smiles luck, over time overcomes adverse conditions, and the rich, and cunning merchants. He appears before us as a very cheerful, rebellious, despotic, cunning, treacherous, violent, ignorant, and resourceful, and a lazy, nimble person who successfully gets out of any difficult situation. In almost half a year of his journey, there is not a single street that he would not step on, nor work that he would not do; no matter what he did, no matter what street he went on, bad luck always awaited him. A boy of 14-15 wanders, not finding his way and place in life, his work. Through wanderings, uncertainty in life,

strange adventures, the writer rebelled against a system that left people, the descendant of the nation, to their fate. Most importantly, in this story, the life character is given to the adventures of children who face various adventures. That is, the writer managed to masterfully show that such stormy adventures are based on difficult living conditions.

The main character of Gafur Gulyam goes on a journey. Throughout the journey, the author expresses his artistic intent. The psychological state of the protagonist comes to the fore, and the mind becomes a secondary weapon. If a naughty child were embodied in the image of an intelligent person, he would not have such freedom, and the work would not have acquired such a status as it is now. The author understands this and gives his main character great spiritual freedom. Ensuring spiritual freedom in art is an important foundation of art. The mischievous is a developing teenager going through a period of transition.

During this period, the formation of the "I" of a teenager takes place. His environment, especially his attitude towards himself, interests, values, change dramatically. To go through these stages, a person will need at least five to six years. On the other hand, a naughty child goes through these stages in six months and achieves self-awareness. The author notes that at that time not only children, but also adults suffered from unemployment in the city. When the reader sees these naughty children, "a bunch of slackers roaming the streets morning and evening," he is left in no doubt that they will leave home and go on a big adventure. Although the first version of the story mentions three or four of the mischievous friends, only Oman is included in the next revised version. The mischievous and his friend are going through adventures that are funny on the outside, but sad on the inside.

The writer in several places, through comic events, utters very serious and bold remarks for his time, which offend the system, society. At the beginning of the story, it tells about fools who often began to meet in Tashkent, and several anecdotes are given about them. So why did such a great writer as Gafur Ghulam include an anecdote about fools in his works? He pursued the goal of laughing at fools? Not! Consider one of these anecdotes. The madman was chasing passers-by along the street with a handle from a ketmen, beating and cursing: "That's it, go in one direction, don't scatter! We need order, we need discipline... Why don't people walk in one direction, but scatter? In the time of Tsar Nicholas we need discipline, so let them walk in the same direction." Another fool replied: "The earth will be like a scale, and if everyone goes in one direction, the earth will tilt



in one direction, and we will all drown in the Kurdum River." The reader understands that these jokes, told in the language of fools, have a serious, very dangerous meaning - it was not about the reign of Tsar Nicholas, but about the Soviet era, when there was a policy of forcing everyone to one side or another.

Every time we read Gafur Gulyam's story "The Mischievous Man" or watch a feature film based on this work, we like to see the ingenuity and cheerfulness of the protagonist. Although his lies and actions are against the rules of etiquette, we are kind to him throughout the story. The reason is that the mischievous child faces life even more difficult than himself, and, so to speak, takes part in the competition. The main goal of the writer is to show the behavior of the hero, his childishly simple, fluent, understandable speech, quick wits, as well as a realistic depiction of the details of the event in the eyes of the reader. And, in our opinion, the author succeeded.

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