



ZULFIYA KUROLBOY KIZI AND HER VIEWS ON MODERN REALITY

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 10 th November 2022 Accepted: 11 th December 2022 Published: 11 th January 2023	This article is written about Zulfiya Kuroloy and her views on modern reality. Also, while studying the stages of the development of the literature of each country, we can observe the influence and similar manifestations of the literature of other neighboring or relatively distant countries in each stage to a certain extent. Relations between Uzbek literature and literature in the Arabic language go back to the distant past, and these literary relations continue to this day.
Keywords: Uzbek literature, "women's prose", the spiritual world of heroes, traditions, rituals, legends, Central Asia.	

INTRODUCTION. World literature is developing rapidly, like all fields in the process of globalization today. It is known that the literature of each nation has its own stage of development. If our ancestors were familiar with the world-famous work of Arabic literature "One Thousand and One Nights" from ancient times, the creative products of the great Uzbek thinkers and encyclopedists who lived in the early Middle Ages and the Middle Ages and wrote the main part of their scientific and literary works in Arabic in prose and poetic genres are the products of Arabic literature and literature. made a significant contribution to the development of genres[6].

Also, Islamic culture, religious traditions, Eastern philosophy, lifestyle and traditions, works and ideas of European modernists, which influenced the literature of both nations, are manifested in the commonality of literary works. These commonalities require a comparative-typological and comparative-historical study of the literature of the two nations - common themes, similar plots and images, similarities in the literary style of modern Arabic and Uzbek literature. For almost two centuries, the issue of artistic psychology and psychological analysis has been one of the topical issues in world literature. Humanist ideas and the philosophy of existentialism lead in the works of art that focus on a person and his life, personality and his value, self-awareness and superstition, and most importantly, the hero's psyche and inner world. In modern literary processes, the works written in the method of social realism, which glorifies human labor, and which describe the characters of the work and the relationships of the environment surrounding them, have lost their relevance, and the need for psychological works,

which express the complex relationships of the character and his inner world, has increased[3].

During the current period of social renewal, great changes and development are taking place in the human personality, as a result of which the knowledge of the spiritual and spiritual world of the students is becoming complex, and spiritual awakening and ideological renewal are felt in their minds. This process requires the search for ways to increase the impact of presenting examples of fiction to students[1]. Although a wide range of scientific studies have been published in Uzbek literary studies on the analysis of artistic works, until now there are still few cases of examining and presenting the work to the reader in terms of topicality and social importance. In the study of the work of art, first of all, the artistic text stands alone, the age, party affiliation, gender, and experience of any creator are not always taken into account. Now the tasks before literary studies have changed: to study the work only based on the text and to conclude according to the nature of the text[2].

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. Daughter of Zulfiya Kuroloy - born in 1966 in Jizzakh district of Jizzakh region. In 1989, he graduated from the Faculty of Uzbek Philology of the Jizzakh Pedagogical Institute. Zulfiya Kuroloy's daughter is one of the creators who make a great contribution to the development of modern Uzbek prose. Zulfiya Kuroloy's stories and novels stand out among the works created in Uzbek literature due to their interestingness, impressiveness, realistic portrayal of human characters and boldness of complex problems of life. He is the author of the story collections "Marmush", "Angel of Evil", "Death is nothing" and the novels "Prisoner of Armon",



"Whirlwind of hardships". His works have been translated into Russian and Korean languages[8].

In 2010, "Uzbekfilm" film studio based on the writer's story "Chakmok Chakkan Tunda", in 2011 "Yo'zsiz Yil", in 2014 "Dilor, Dilor, dil va or" feature films were shot. In 2012, the Uzbektelefilm studio shot the TV series "Fido'yilar" based on the script of Zulfiya Yoldosheva. Based on his plays, the performances "Ayol" at the Uzbek State Drama Theater and "Thafakkur" at the Musical Drama and Comedy Theater of the Syrdarya Region were staged. He regularly participates in the activities of the "Scientific Popular and Documentary Film Studio". In particular, editing of a number of scientific and popular documentaries such as "Saodat Qabulova" (director N. Abbasov), "Sayid Reza Alizoda", "Ikroma Boltayeva" (director B. Odilov), "Khoja Ahror Vali" (director J. Kasimov) did Screenwriter of the documentary film "Kinomusavvir" (director J. Polatova), shot in 2017[5]. The cartoons "Kamalak" and "Sehri Chashma" were shot based on their scenarios. At the moment, he is participating in the activities of "Zumrasha", a comic magazine for children. With the efforts of Zulfiya Yoldosheva, the tradition of mentor-apprenticeship was established in the university. Today, young creators and amateurs are given qualification classes there by specialists with many years of experience in the field of animation. At the republican stage of the "Greatest, Most Dear" traditional contest dedicated to the thirtieth anniversary of the independence of our country, the creative works of Zulfiya Kuroloy's daughter were deemed worthy of the first place in the category of artistic works of writers and poets[9].

Zulfiya Kuroloy's Girl Sick Bird (story), Woman (story), Uncle Khaliq (story), Burnt City (story), Two Destinations (story), Love and Hate (story), Year Without Summer (story), Why Does the Sun Rise? (story), Victim of Loneliness (story), Ancient Song (story) and Mashaqqatlar Girdobi (novel).

Zulfiya Kuroloy's story "Ayol" describes Nazokat's endurance, will and struggle for life, as if she embodies all the will in the world. In this story, there is a character of a woman who is always hoping for life. When creating this image, the writer instilled in her more power than men. Through the image of femininity, we can understand all the emotions embodied in women.

The sun shone dazzlingly white and lit up the vast sky, then seemed to slow down its pace, and when it reached the top of the hospital, it

lowered itself into a room with an open window. She wanted to be reflected in the pupils dear to her, but she could not find them, she could only be reflected in the diamond eyes of the ring that appeared on the woman's fingers... [from the story "Woman"] [4]. The writer Zulfiya Kuroloy's daughter, through the story "Love and Hate", shows that she can be a person who can understand the human heart and be a shoulder to shoulder even in the good and bad days of life. In this story, by depicting the image of Abdullah, who breaks the human heart and has a dry heart, he artistically describes that such people are hateful people who do not understand the human heart and human value.

It is commendable that the writer showed in this story that human life does not consist of darkness, but that there are also good people in the work through the character of Polat. Zulfiya Kuroloy's daughter also uses psychological analysis in her works of internal speech - internal replica, internal dialogue, internal monologue (monologue-discussion, monologue-memory, monologue-reflection), speech characteristics, portrait, repeated words, hallucination, pause tool. skillfully using their tools, they create prose works enriched with elements of psychological and magical realism[3]. The issue of internal speech is of particular importance in the prose of Zulfiya Kuroloy's daughter, especially in her story writing. Similarity in the author's style - the goal of the creator is manifested in this way. In the style of Zulfiya Kuroloy's daughter, some works are narrated by the narrator-author, and some works are narrated by the narrator-character. An important aspect of the psychological stories narrated by Zulfiya Kuroloy's daughter-narrator-author is that the image of the author is absorbed into the work to such an extent that one feels as if he is standing side by side with the hero. Here, the author directly conveys to the reader his personal attitude to the situation - his subjective assessment[10].

CONCLUSION. The era of independence is characterized by the fact that Uzbek literature violates the formed ideas about genres, and the created works do not correspond to theoretical rules. After all, the freedom of creativity is not only about "what to write", but also about "how to write". The freedom to write as you wish allows you to conduct creative experiments. Prose is a significant part of today's literary process[7]. Zulfiya Kuroloy's daughter is one of the creators who make a great contribution to the development of modern Uzbek prose. The stories and novels of Zulfiya Kuroloy are distinguished among the works created in



Uzbek literature by their interestingness, impressiveness, convincing embodiment of the reality of life and human characters, and boldly addressing the complex problems of life. In the author's works, the characters, events, and events that the reader is used to do not develop and end. These works have become an artistic phenomenon that cannot be ignored in Uzbek literature, and have gained their readers. Researching its specific features, determining its internal mechanism, the factors that ensure its artistry will allow a full understanding of current literature. Because of this necessity, this topic was tackled[2].

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