

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE THEME OF WAR IN THE STORY "TODD"***Ergashov Bekzod Jahongir ugli**Teacher of native language and literature at school No.21,**Gulistan district, Syrdarya region**Independent researcher at GulDU*

**Abstract:** Although Isajon Sultan's story "TODD" is a work on the theme of World War II, it can be seen that it embodies the philosophy of a person's entire way of life.

**Keywords:** story, short story, laconicism, composition

It is known that the Uzbek literature of the period of independence is distinguished by its scope and diversity of themes. Epic works created during this period, along with the interpretation of the problems of their time, are also distinguished by the creation of works on the theme of war, which call for the appreciation of peace in this period. The role of storytelling is special in this.

“A story, a novella (Italian novella - novelty) is a small epic work that describes one or another bright event in human life, a social or psychological conflict in a narrative manner, inextricably linked with the character. A story or a novella is a small genre of the epic type. This work is usually. Dedicated to the depiction of a very important event in a person's life. And it does not describe in detail the events that occur before and after this event.” It seems that the genre of the story is characterized by its compact volume and the fact that it covers only some aspects of life, only one important reality in the life of the hero.

One can come across various information in theoretical sources about the existence of certain unique features of the story. In particular, it is based on a specific event in human life, and all the plot elements characteristic of an epic work can be found in it, namely, exposition, node, culmination, development of events and resolutions. It is also worth mentioning that the complex fate of a person is hidden in the story, the abundance of dramatic situations, etc.

“Laconism is the criterion of depiction in a story”. That is, the story is distinguished from other genres by the brevity of the narration. In this genre, the skill of the creators in using words is once again tested. Because writers who aim to use the story genre to achieve an ideological goal show themselves in terms of skill. Among such writers are Nazar Eshonqul, Isajon Sultan, Ulugbek Hamdam, Erkin A'zam, and their storytelling skills are of particular importance in 21st century Uzbek literature.

It is well known that the theme of war occupies a special place in poetry. The role of war in the life of ordinary people, its consequences, are reflected in the generalization of war tragedies.

The attitude of writers to war and the suffering it brings to the people is expressed not only through poetry, but also through prose. In prose, the writer describes war and ordinary people's life in a harmonious way. That is, he describes human character in connection with the state of war. In many cases, he refers to the reader's own conclusion.

The theme of war is one of the topics that never loses its relevance at all times. Because in order to appreciate peace, it remains one of the urgent issues to be aware of the tragedies that war brings to the people, to remember it, and to convey its horrors to the younger generation.

In the works of writers on the theme of war, there are many places where the image of the soul takes the lead. That is, by reflecting the experience of both death and tragedy, the author brings his heroes closer to people, to their inner voices, and causes the reader to feel affection for them. The above-mentioned works of writers are among the works of high artistic level, based on the monologues and dialogues of the characters. Although they are written in a unique style of expression, the social problems raised in them are very serious and relevant for their time. The writers used such methods that the reader hates the scourge of war and condemns it.

The prose works of Uzbek writers of the independence period, in particular, the skill of short stories and short stories, were studied by many researchers, such as literary scholars B. Nazarov, U. Oljaboyev, U. Normatov, Q. Yoldoshev, N. Rahimjonov, and these examples of creativity received high praise. However, the extent to which writers, as people who did not see the war with their own eyes, used this theme in their works, and the compatibility of the hero's psyche with the depiction of the war period in the works, provided the basis for studying the topic once again in a generalized manner in modern literary studies.

One of our writers who wrote about the theme of war in Uzbek storytelling during the independence period was Isajon Sultan, and the story "TODD" belongs to his pen. This story serves as the basis for us to say that it is one of the unique stories created by the writer about the reality of war, which he did not see with his own eyes.

Many works have been created on the theme of World War II. They cover aspects such as the lifestyle of the Uzbek people during this period, their courage, life behind the front lines, and the negative impact of war on the fate of people.

Isajon Sultan's story "TODD" reflects both the war zone, the life of the concentration camp, and the peaceful life after the war. The main character of the story is a man named Mamasiddiq Pishiq, and his lifestyle and experiences on these three fronts constitute the main content of the story.

The story is formed in a unique way in terms of composition. In it, the role of the narrator is played by the author and the eldest son of Mamasiddiq Pishiq. The main story about Mamasiddiq Pishiq's life during the war is told in the language of his son.

According to him, when his father went to war at the age of 22, these three children and their mother were left alone. After the mother's death, they were left in the care of their aunt. Mamasiddiq Pishiq was captured in the 43rd year and sent to Poland along with many other prisoners. In the concentration camp, a notorious officer named Wilhelm Todd, who had been a long-distance running trainer for German soldiers, made the prisoners of war run forty kilometers every day, as the Turkic custom dictated. The soldiers who were taken out for a run at dawn had to reach the stone quarry, where they finished, by seven o'clock. Todd himself said that his father had told him a story about how he would follow in a car and shoot anyone who fell behind with his own hands.

Todd's words to those who have reached the finish line represent the main content and essence of the work: "I know you hate me. But life is more ruthless than me, a million times more complicated than this race of yours. It does not tell you the order of the finish line, does not show you which way to run, how many miles you need to run, does not give you rest. You find everything yourself, you decide for yourself... Today you have just reached the finish line without falling and earned the right to live until the evening. And your next life will be decided by the evening run." In other words, these words reflect the philosophy of life, the Uzbek way of life. A person lives on the run, makes decisions without even knowing where he is going. He does not even know when he will fall and from which side he will be shot. One can think that life, with its unexpected and difficult trials, is a greater "enemy" for people than Todd.

Todd's attitude towards the main character of the work is good. It is said that the reason for this is that Mamasidik Pishik was able to withstand all the tests he gave him because he grew up in the field.

Not only does he say, "You could have become a champion, but unfortunately you are not German," but he also shows his kindness by sometimes adding a piece of bread or a piece of meat to his soup, which shows that the main character has earned his respect. That is, the hero of the work is talking about how, with his mobility and hard work, he has earned the respect and recognition of even the enemy.

Mamasidik Pishik is released when Poland is liberated in the forty-fourth year, but he cannot return home, now his own people are tormenting him, accusing such prisoners of serving the Germans. Only nine years later, after Stalin's death, does he return home to his family.

Upon his return, the first thing he does is build a new house on the hill where his destroyed house once stood, and then he takes his children back, marries another woman, has 11 children, works hard to provide for all of them, and ends his life with an unexpected death.

The main character of the work lives a life of running, that is, in the words of his son, he lived as if he was being chased by the German officer Todd for a lifetime. In order to earn more money to provide for his eleven children, he works in poisonous places, fattens cattle, sells them, and makes a living by planting crops on the farm. The children also inherited their father's hard work, they also work tirelessly and are used to this. They all live in harmony and harmony with each other. It is almost unknown that they are stepchildren.

The fact that the children are also depicted as the successors of Mamasidiq Pishik shows that the leading idea of the work is continuous. That is, the Uzbek people often do not realize how quickly their lives have passed and come to an end, as children. This situation can be understood from the words of the eldest son of the protagonist of the work in the story:

- What about me? I also run around thinking about tomorrow and today. I know that if I take a breath today, another problem will come my way tomorrow. My worries are beyond my control. Meanwhile, life is passing by in a flash...

It seems to me that this destructive fate is written on the foreheads of all of us. As if, when we grow up, life itself, in the form of Todd, stands behind us, chasing us, threatening us...

I can never reach the end without thinking: is it the end, the goal? What do those who have reached it acquire, and what do those who have not reached it lose? Frankly, my mind is not up to such things.

From these thoughts of the hero, one can discern a peculiar expression of the philosophy of life. That is, a person consciously struggles to live, and in this process, he submits to some kind of force that he himself does not even realize, and lives in obedience to it. He submits to its desires. This subjugation is about the fact that an invisible force pursues people, encourages them to act, and if it happens otherwise, their life may not be as they want it to be, and moves people with its own inertia. It is said that every person has something to lose, and they must act relentlessly, even if they do not want to lose it.

At the end of the work, the author's speech gives an explanation of the lexical meaning of the word "Todd". According to him, this word means "death". The meaning of the phrase "Der Todd immer gewinnt" is "Death is right", which means that human life ultimately ends with death, but before that moment it is necessary to leave some trace of oneself, at least like the hero of the work, who grieves over his death and leaves behind kind, hardworking, righteous children who benefit the people, or some good deed.

So, although Isajon Sultan's story "TODD" is a work on the theme of the Second World War, it can be seen that it embodies the philosophy of the entire human way of life. That is, the idea is put forward that a person lives as a prey to invisible persecution even outside the persecution of the enemy and is doomed to work tirelessly to avoid becoming a victim of threats.

In conclusion, in all prose works written in Uzbek prose during the period of independence, special emphasis was placed on the issue of psychological depiction. It is understood from the above interpretations that in works on the theme of war, the issue of interpretation of heroes and circumstances was also the focus of the authors' attention. In most of the works analyzed, it can be said that the writer's skill in interpreting characters was the key to the success of the work. Works on this topic are distinguished by the fact that they reflect on the impact and negative consequences of war on the fate of people.

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