

## INTERPRETATION OF THE THEME OF WAR IN UZBEK SHORT STORIES

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**Abstract:** In prose works on the theme of war, the depiction of the spiritual image of people and the creation of complex characters also acquired a unique meaning. It is no secret that in prose works, especially in dramatic and tragic situations, the vivid expression of the various transformations, psyche, and experiences of the main character is one of the aspects that requires great skill from writers.

**Keywords:** war, story, famine, Nurali Kabul, "Those Who Have Not Reached the Wheat Flour", front, honesty, etc.

A writer who did not directly participate in the war can only describe the reality in it within the framework of his imagination, using his fantasy. In this sense, very few prose works dedicated to the depiction of the front were created during the years of independence. However, the number of works dedicated to the depiction of life behind the front is considerable. In them, the tragic consequences of the war on the fate of people are more powerful than the depiction of war. That is, although the war is over, there are many works that were created thanks to the skill of writers through the description of the traces it left in people's lives, the black lines in their fate or the shadow it cast on their peaceful lives, and the expression of complex psychological situations.

The study of the theme of war is one of the most thoroughly studied topics in Uzbek literary criticism. Because the depiction of the tragic impact of any war on the fate of people remains a relevant theme for works of art. Living in a peaceful and prosperous country in turbulent times, writers who did not doubt that writing about the theme of war would be an important factor in forming a sense of gratitude for these days also wrote about it in recent Uzbek prose.

The period of independence is distinguished by the scope of Uzbek literature and the diversity of its themes. The epic works created during this period are distinguished by the interpretation of the problems of their time, as well as the creation of works on the theme of war, which call for the appreciation of the peace of this period.

These include Nurali Kabul's story "Those Who Have Not Reached the Wheat Plough". "In this work, he sought to show the severe, in other words, "unfinished" consequences of the war for representatives of the past generation, far from the battlefields. It talks about the endless suffering of war, along with the victims, a number of other unbearable worries and suffering. On one of the terrible consequences of the war in places far from the battlefields - the scourge of famine." Indeed, this story is one of Nurali Kabul's stories reflecting life behind the front lines, and its reality is distinguished by the fact that it mainly covers life during the famine years in the Sangzar oasis. The story is told from the perspective of the young hero, a ten-year-old boy, Anwar, and the author tried to show the tragic reality from his perspective. The events in the story, as mentioned above, are aimed at showing how famine devastates people's lives. To illustrate this situation, the writer tries to show life events that seem quite terrible for today. In particular, the writer's depiction of the fate of Hakberdi Palvan, a hardworking, honest, and family-oriented person, can be an example of this. This includes the honest words that this man, who spent most of his life in the fields, told to government officials or being subjected to horrors for speaking the truth, his being taken away by a policeman, sent to a labor battalion, the suffering of his wife and children who remained at home from hunger, the death of his wife, and the transfer of his five orphans to an orphanage. "The writer continues the image in this direction quite consistently, introducing the reader to the even more terrible aspects of this terrible event of war, which has derailed people's lives. The war, the famine it caused, the fact that some

unscrupulous people have made extremely difficult conditions even more complicated for their own benefits and interests, makes people numb and unkind to each other in their distress." These thoughts of the literary scholar can be said to be evidence of the above thoughts, as another terrible episode in the story - Adburahmon being beaten to death by a group of his men, the chief, for stealing half a pound of wheat from the village granary, and the fact that no one paid attention to the screaming and crying of his wife Biypar and four children. But not everyone is indifferent and not everyone is a stone-cold person, as the writer Erali Temirmanchi says: "They ate their honesty like dogs! They made four children orphans before our eyes! Aren't the orphans of those dying at the front enough for you dishonest people! We looked at them with our eyes like the eyes of a dead sheep! What a pity!" Through the speech of such characters, the writer shows that there are those in the work who have not yet lost their identity and spirituality, that people have not completely become barbaric, and that there are those who live with hope for the future.

The events of the story "Those Who Have Not Reached the Wheat Cake" may seem like a fairy tale to young people living in today's "safe and secure" times. Because in those days, when bread was the seed of the anko, and wheat or its flour were considered the most valuable goods, people were ready to do anything to prevent their children from starving, in particular, being beaten to death by other people for stealing - stealing half a pound of wheat - may seem far from reality. But the description of these situations seems to warn that one should not lose humanity in the most difficult times for a person.

The title of the work can also attract readers, in which a clear reference to the tragic fate of people is clearly visible. This has also been mentioned in other studies, in particular: the national spirit in the title "Those Who Have Not Reached the Wheat Ripening" collides with the tragedy understood in its content, creating an essential contrast. It is precisely this contrast that materializes the image of "silence" in the first sentence of the work... The scenes of life reflected in the work, the image of the environment, human destinies, and the contradictions of the era are clearly visible in the first sentence of the story." Indeed, the writer also effectively uses the image of nature, which is one of the compositional elements, in the work. In order to more clearly present the place and time in which the events take place before the reader's eyes, he skillfully painted an image that was suitable and characteristic of it: "All is in the midst of a white and frightening silence. Boundless expanses, there is nothing that the eye can see, everything is white, white. Even the short and hectic days could not break this silence that struck fear into the heart and seemed endless. The peaks, which were pierced by the clouds, were covered with thick snow, which was blowing in the wind of the cold, the cold wind. The rocks that had turned into icy glaciers were licked and licked, and the snow was playing on the tops of the cliffs. " In this way, the beginning of the work is an attempt to show both the spirit of that era, the horror of the coming terrible events, and the turmoil in the heart of the narrator, the ten-year-old Anvar, due to the horrors of war. So, this landscape image has fulfilled its task.

"In "Those Who Have Not Reached the Wheat Bread," the writer, while referring to scenes of life behind the front, speaks of one of the cruel realities of wartime – famine and the tragedies that it caused, changes, and deviations in people's actions and practices. War is the midwife of evil and misfortune. In "Those Who Have Not Reached the Wheat Bread," the writer reflects the endless suffering, sorrows, and anxieties of the famine with great human pain, using the example of the wartime life of the people of a small Osmat village." The vivid depiction of how people become evil due to famine, lose their humanity, break the boundaries of humanity for a grain of grain or a handful of flour, become evil, or lose their true human qualities and commit acts against their conscience, is shocking to every reader who has read the text of the story.

Anvar, who is still in his childhood, quickly grows up, seeing the difficulties of life, namely, his mother's suffering from worries about her children, his anguish from helplessness, and the miserable lifestyle of those around him cause him to grow up quickly. "Anwar could see the anxiety and danger of those ten days from his mother's sad gaze. There was no bread in the house,

and for a long time the family had not seen flour that would be a burden for the tandoor. Barley flour would not even fit in the tandoor. Every morning when he woke up, his younger sister would tell him that she had seen a lot of bread in her dream. - Bread? Where is it? A girl's dream is the opposite. Is it right to eat bread freely until she reaches the wheat cake? - Sanam answers sadly. - If only we could reach the mulberry cake..." If such a life is the daily concern of ordinary people, then on this side they also have to deliver food to the front. To provide for them, everything grown in the fields of the village is handed over to the "state". Perhaps the story also impressively depicts the fact that children are starving to death to satisfy the lusts of faithless and dishonest leaders like the city's Tatar representative, Ahmed the warehouseman, and Khudoibergan the chairman, who are obsessed with amassing wealth under the pretext of "the state."

In general, it is known that in Uzbek literature, the injustices and cruelty that occurred in the life of the front line during the Second World War were also shown in the works of other authors. In particular, such works as O.Yakubov's "When Work Begins on the Land", O.Hoshimov's "Between Two Doors", "The World's Affairs", and N.Eshonkul's "People of War" are among them. In particular, the similarities in the descriptions and descriptions of the characters of Umar Zakunchi in the novel "Between Two Doors", Dalavoy in "The World's Affairs", Mirzakul Rais in "People of War" and Khudoybergan Rais in the story "Those Who Have Not Reached the Wheat Pishig" are clearly visible. The commonality in them is that they are all unkind, stubborn, careerist, self-centered, and selfish. The writer Nurali Kabul was also able to create his chairman in a way that reflected the same characteristics. Among the characters created in the work, such as Sanam, Aunt Qoysin, Erali the miller, Osmanali, Aunt Zuhra, and Ahmed the warehouseman can also be included in the story. In particular, the complexity of the image of Aunt Qoysin is that she, without her will, cuts down the apricot tree that was the livelihood of the neighboring children. Because there are those who demand that she pay tax on this tree as well. This may be an exaggerated image by the writer, but the writer was able to use this episode to enhance the tension of the situation and the tragedy of the development of events.

The writer managed to show the faces of the people of this era by drawing portraits of Sanam and her daughter Karomat, one of the main characters in this story. In particular, "Karomat, whose eyes were drawn inward and thin like pregnant reapers, was busy with petty worries and swallowing her tears to distract herself," Anwar says, while his sister's hungry face is observed through his eyes, and he is dying for his children, saying, "Let my children eat, even if it is the last piece of bread or a lick of porridge." "But her mother's face was pale and becoming more and more bony day by day. The eyes of those who looked at her would fall on the woman's protruding temple bones and her hair that was graying from both temples. Her faded jacket was hanging loosely on her shoulders, and the woman's only strength was her two shoulders," [Qobul N, 2017: 9] he adds, increasing the impact.

Nurali Kabul's story "Those Who Have Not Reached the Wheat Bread" reflects the terrible consequences of the Second World War on ordinary people. The suffering and sorrow of the people of a single mountain village due to the war, on the one hand, those who are receiving scolding from their husbands, fathers, brothers and children who are the breadwinners of the family, widows, orphans, babies like Anvar who grow up quickly, on the other hand, those who struggle to survive the famine, even close friends who fight for a single beetroot, people who eat the meat of a rabid ox or a sheep that died of haraam, widows who want to slaughter a cat to feed their children, and the bitter fate of people who ate yersoap and died of bloat are touchingly depicted. That is, through this story, the writer brings the reader to the conclusion that war brings only a stream of tragedies to people, that its impact manifests its horrors even in areas where there is no war, that its tragic consequences continue even after the end of the war, that there is no concept of victory in war, and that it is carried out in some sense at the cost of huge losses and losses, and that war is condemned in all times and places.

The topic chosen by the writer in the story “Those Who Have Not Reached the Wheat Plough” is aimed at showing the spiritual image of people in difficult times. However, in some places, there are also some places where the consistency of the image is lost, and there are also those where the images do not contribute to the presentation of any aspect of the main characters and do not serve the writer's ideological intention. The natural history scholar Umurzok Oljabayev says about this:

“There are facts about wartime life, but they do not always give the impression of being real human dramas that would shock the reader. In our opinion, there seems to be a lack of concentration in the execution of the author’s creative intention, and a lack of attention to the points he is trying to convey through the work. This is also evidenced by the large number of characters in just one short story. There are about 35 characters mentioned in it. Most of them do not fulfill their assigned tasks in the development of the events in the work, but simply disappear from the stage as they appear.” [U.Oljabayev,2017: 71]

The fact that the characters are insignificant in the content of the work indicates that they are superfluous, and this negatively affects the quality of the work. The fact that the main character of the story, Anwar, is later relegated to the second floor and removed from the reader's view, as well as the difficult lifestyle of him and his family members during the famine and the lack of information about them in the final resolution of the work, scatters opinions about the work. However, the fact that the story is dedicated to the depiction of the troubles and disasters that war brings to people, which does not lose its relevance for all times and places, further expands the scope of its emotional impact.

One thing can be understood from the terrible events in the story and the actions of negative characters such as the chairman and the storekeeper, namely that the conditions of the era have a great influence on the inexorable and merciless destruction of people. People have become much more distant from humanity because of the war. These are the main content of the story.

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