

THE VIEW OF FOREIGN WRITERS ON THE WORK OF GAFUR GULYAM

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Gafur Ghulam is one of those who worked diligently on the art of the word. In his work, he enhances the emotional power of words to create an engaging landscape depicting real and vivid scenes that evoke emotion and amazement.

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Abstract

The publication contains a thorough and detailed analysis of the opinions of foreign scientists on the work of the great Uzbek writer Gafur Gulyam, as well as those moments of great importance of his work in world literature. It should be noted that this journalistic article also reveals the whole essence of the Uzbek people during the years of Gafur Gulyam's work, thanks to which one can determine the uniqueness of the current literature of the mid-twentieth century.

Key words: foreign scientists, Eastern philosophy, culture, People's Poet of Uzbekistan, unique and aesthetic style, love Russian classics, inexhaustible opportunities, Second World War, Tashkent State Law University and brightest personality.



One of the few folk writers of our Motherland who survived two world wars and was able to build a career as a great writer who amazed the whole



world with his work is Gafur Gulyamovich Gulyamov. Gafur Gulyam is a great representative of the Uzbek literature of the 20th century. He is a great artist who made a significant contribution to the development of Uzbek poetry, artistic journalism, feuilleton, comic storytelling, humorous storytelling, and translation. Ghulam is one of the founders of the poetic school of Gafur, thanks to whom most Uzbek poets were taught to read and write. He, well versed in Eastern philosophy, culture, and history, continued and enriched the traditions of classical Uzbek literature of the 20th century. Gafur Gulyam was born on May 10, 1903 in the city of Tashkent.

There he studied at the old school and madrasah at the Kurgontegi mahalla, at the Rus-Tuzem (1916) and Khayot schools. He did not have time to graduate due to a difficult life, but attended a high school called "Life", where he learned to read and write. One day, the boy accidentally wrote his first poem and showed his mother, to which the woman replied that she would show and consult with her father about his talent. He enriched his knowledge, understood the deep essence of people's dreams, mastered the subtle secrets of artistic thinking - that was his uniqueness. As a result, the young man, born and raised in an ordinary poor family, rose to the point where he could say: "I am an Uzbek poet, the language of my people." He understood and felt that the Uzbek people are one of the great peoples of the world, and all his life he sang the pride of this people - present, past, future, harmony and hope, hardships and sorrows, in a word, he was a true patriot of his homeland. His poems, short stories, novels and poems have been translated into more than 32 languages. In 1943, Gafur Gulom was elected a full member of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan and awarded the title of "People's Poet of Uzbekistan". People honored the spirit of the poet and named the publishing house, university, metro station, school and streets after him. A ten-volume "Works" (1972-1977) and a two-volume collection of essays (1984-1989) were published. The poet's works have been translated into dozens of other languages.



His popular works are "Dynamo", "Young Man", "When the owners have their own", "Pictures from China" (1931), "Live puppies" (1932), "Kukan" (1934), "You" (1935), "Spring" (1939), Poems and epics "New poems", "Poems" (1946), "Pride of the Uzbek people" (1949), "Manuscript of honor" (1950), "Selected works" (1956-59, 4 volumes), stories "Jurabuz". It should also be noted that he is

the author of the poems "Correspondent Court" (1929) and "Netai" (1932), "The Resurrected Dead" (1935), "Monument", "Bola Noise" (1938).

Gafur Gulyam is known for his talented translations into Uzbek of the works of **Pushkin, Lermontov, Griboedov, Mayakovsky, Nazim Hikmet, Rustaveli, Nizami, Shakespeare, Dante, Beaumarchais** and others, as well as literary and journalistic articles, which gave him a deep study of the literature of many nations and thanks to this he was able to create his own unique and aesthetic style of the Uzbek poet-patriot. His thirst for creativity contributed to the holding of fairs and events at national festivities in honor of domestic and foreign writers, whom he considered his teachers.

The works of **Vladimir Mayakovsky** had a great influence on the formation of the worldview and artistic taste of Gafur Gulyam. In one of his articles, Gafur Gulyam wrote: "I ... know and love Russian classics and have translated quite a few of their works into my native language. However, most of all I want to call myself a student of **Mayakovsky**," who opened up for me the most diverse and inexhaustible



opportunities in the field of rhythms, vocabulary, image, sound structure of the verse. In addition to the angry, scourging irony in satires, the tremendous power of feeling in Mayakovsky's lyrics, I tried to absorb ... all the courageous oratorical power of his rhythms, intonations, the boldness of metaphors, the expressiveness of hyperbole. Based on Mayakovsky's works, Gafur Gulyam was able to manifest the foundation and similarity of tastes and inner world with Mayakovsky. Even the breakdown of the verse, which increases its rhythmic, intonation and semantic expressiveness, I managed to apply in Uzbek versification." This is confirmed by many works of Gafur Gulyam, for example: "On the ways of Turksib", "Native land", "Long live the world!".

In poems like the two just named, the "Mayakovsky school" again declares itself: the poet consciously puts his talent at the service of the people, actively joins the struggle for socialism. This is stated bluntly in verses under the remarkable title "Poetry and Soap" (they are addressed to the workers of the soap factory):

You always clean your body from dirt,
I am the soul from the dirty tricks of the old.
This is the division of labor.
poets and soap makers.



The poet has feelings of love and trust for any of the peoples - for neighbors with whom he connects a common historical destiny (Tajiks, Kazakhs), and, of course, for those who languished for centuries under the yoke of colonialism and gained freedom in a fierce struggle, at the cost of heavy losses (peoples of India, Africa). The poems of Gafur Gulyam, permeated with such motives, collected, could form a kind of anthology of internationalism, helping to root this noble feeling in the hearts of young readers.

S. Mamadzhonov outlines the stages of development of the poet's work. Interesting are his observations on the change in the lyrical hero Gafur Gulyam, caused by changes itself. In the poems of recent times, we already see a hero who bears in his character the visible features of a man of a communist society, embodies his moral code. He thoroughly analyzes Gafur

Gulyam's means of artistic expression, compares various versions of a particular poem published in newspapers and already included in collections after the author's revision.



Gafur Ghulam created a unique school on the example of his inimitable poetry and the work "Mischievous", followed many writers, was recognized as a master artist who was able to win the hearts of his readers from the very beginning. Speaking about Gafur Gulyam back in 1935, Oybek said: "Gafur's poems and epics often express the fighting spirit, thoughts and feelings, motivations and enthusiasm of the great revolutionary period. Thought seeks to convey perceptions and events in thematic, original, concise, convex and new images. A. Fadeev, in his article "The Pride of the Uzbek People" (1945), praised the poet and academician Gafur Gulyam as "one of the most unique and incomparable phenomena of Soviet poetry. His poems are always imbued with thought and deep feeling.

L. Beth, on the other hand, called "The Silent Child" and "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" by Mark Twain. It's close to some Dickens novels." These statements from the great poets give a clear picture that describes the whole uniqueness of the life and work of our today's hero.

The well-known journalist and public figure **Alo Khodzhaev** admitted that he appreciates two poems "You are not an orphan" and "I am a Jew" most of all in the work of G. Gulyam and reminded everyone present that a memorial plaque was installed in Israel in the city of **Kiryat Gat** dedicated to Gafur Gulyam. The son and daughter of the writer were invited to the opening of the monument. A photograph of the memorial plaque is exhibited in the museum. In 2003, in New York, Bukharian Jews organized a creative evening dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Gafur Gulyam. And the local newspaper "Bukharian Times" published an article about his work and gratitude to the writer. One copy of the article is on display at the museum. Such public attention today is caused by the poem "I am a Jew", written in 1941, where Ghulam spoke out against the genocide.

During the Second World War, G. Gulyam, with his philosophical poems "You are not an orphan", "Observation", raised Uzbek poetry to a universal level. Literary translation plays an important role in the creative heritage of the poet. He masterfully translated Shakespeare's tragedies "Othello" and "King Lear" into Uzbek. He died on July 10, 1966 in Tashkent. After his death, he was awarded the Order of Merit (2000).

After his death in 1966, a park was named after him - one of the largest in terms of area in Uzbekistan, which was laid out in 1967 during the construction of the Chilanzar region. This is one of the favorite vacation spots not only for the local population, but also for tourists and guests of the capital. In summer,



a green, clean and well-groomed park turns into a rescue zone from the scorching sun for little fidgets. In addition, based on his work "The Mischievous Man", a documentary film was shot in 1977, which vividly describes the ordinary life of a yard boy who loves adventure. And also in the film we can observe the post-war life of the Uzbek people. In the eighties, this film became a bestseller in the Uzbek film industry and is shown with translation in more than 10 countries.

Summing up the career of the unique writer Gafur Gulyam, we conclude that, of course, he is the brightest personality of Uzbek literature, who left an indelible impression and mark in the soul of every person who read at least one of his poems or stories. To this day, every respected writer studies the work of the great writer Gafur Gulyam and takes for himself all the necessary aspects for the prosperity and development of his work. In honor of him, in 2020, a badge and a nominal scholarship were approved for students of the Tashkent State Law University, which is a great respect and honor for the new generation. Today, each of us honors him and visits all the memorials associated with his work: a museum, a park, a house-museum and a monument.



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