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## The Problem of Artistic Interpretation of Childhood in Literature

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### ANNOTATION

The article examines the question of the national hero in Uzbek children's prose, the characteristics of this character, genre and stylistic research in children's prose, the issue of vitality and authenticity in interpretation and depiction, the evolution of the character of a child, the expression of national and universal values in it, the composition and plot construction of children's prose. events related to the writer's biography, artistic skill and individual style are studied.

**KEYWORDS:** children's prose, national hero, genre and stylistic research, vitality in interpretation and image, evolution of the image of a child, expression of national and universal values, composition and plot construction, artistic skill, individual.

The consistent improvement of the development of literary and aesthetic views in world literature is the basis for the emergence of scientific concepts related to the gradual development of artistic thinking. The emergence of children's literature, the study of its specific principles, the research of its artistic-aesthetic, spiritual-educational, and educational-educational value, and the maturity of the young generation, plays an important role in determining the future of the nation. After all, each national literature is distinguished by its own characteristics. Therefore, the study of the uniqueness of the artistic world, a critical approach to it is bound to benefit the development of the literature of every nation. Therefore, to scientifically examine the process of literary creation, to study the factors related to the birth and materialization of an artistic idea, creative intention, to show the peculiarities of the artistic-aesthetic interpretation, the manifestation of the creative personality. theoretical justification of problems related to is important . In world literature , the process of artistic creation, the author's ideological-emotional attitude to the described events, the selection of the system of images and his poetic perception of the problem through them, his artistic judgment, aesthetic ideal, worldview, cultural-educational level, life experience, skills, power of talent and potential, problems of aesthetic interpretation, in general, specific aspects of the writer's creative laboratory consistently studied. Today, the approach to children's literature as an artistic and aesthetic phenomenon is widely covered. The role of representatives of world children's literature in the promotion of national children's literature, the study of issues of traditionality and artistic skill in children's literature of a certain period from the point of view of literary influence and national mentality are among the necessary issues to be studied in literary studies. In particular, the origin of the work from the ideological intention and the features of artistic interpretation create

the need for a deep knowledge of the literary phenomena, to determine its aesthetic tasks, and through this to reveal the essence of the achievements of literary studies .

Uzbek literary studies, at the same time, on the example of the works created before and after independence, the updates in the artistic thinking of Uzbek children's literature , the ways of artistic expression of reality in accordance with the standards of world literary studies, and scientifically and theoretically Correct assessment is one of the important tasks . Because, on the basis of the artistic-aesthetic views of the new era, determining its place in the history of literature on the basis of the creative laboratory, creative "I", the structure of its views, the comprehensive understanding and explanation of historical-individual issues such as the aesthetics of appropriation are modern literary studies. allows to make methodological, theoretical-methodological and conceptual scientific generalizations and conclusions.

Children's literature as a part of national literature, the artistic and aesthetic thinking of the last quarter of the last century, transitional complexities, creative evolutions, formal and stylistic search processes characteristic of the poetic expression of socio-cultural processes are also present in children's literature to a certain extent. finds its expression. On the eve of independence and the years of independence, the changes and renewals that started yesterday in social, political and literary life became the main factors that create and shape new aesthetic principles in children's literature.

Abdulla Qahhor's short story "Tales from the Past" talks about the writer's childhood and the difficult lifestyle of children at the beginning of the last century. Also, the story is an autobiographical work openly written about the illiteracy of the older generation and the tragedies of the time. The work is an autobiographical work about the author's childhood experiences, but it differs sharply from the existing autobiographical works in Uzbek literature, including the story "Childhood" by his contemporary Oibek. In " Childhood " , the method of expression is lyrical interpretation, poetic perception of events. The image of the child is expressed in the first place in the story of Oybek. If the expression of the colorful feelings born in the heart of the bird due to the experiences of the writer is the basis of the work, in " Tales from the past " the image of the boy Abdullah is in the background, he is mainly presented in the style of an observer. The main attention of the writers is directed to drawing the events that happened in the society, family, family circle - the objective pictures of the life, in the testimony of the child. " Tales from the past " was created simply under the influence of the tradition in literature, with the intention of the author to put down his childhood memories on paper? Why is this work, in contrast to existing childhood stories in literature, mainly a collection of stories about humiliated, dishonored, victims of ignorance? It is necessary to look for the reasons for this, including the mental state and mood of the writer before writing the work. We read these words in one of the notes written by the writer in his notebook at that time: " After Stalin, there was a long thunderstorm in our country. The first sound of this thunder raised great hopes in the hearts of the people, and the people waited for the blessings that would follow . However, there was thunder and wind, and not a single drop of mercy fell . These are the life facts of Abdulla Qahhor. His hopes, dreams, faith in life are embedded in these memories. "Fiction consists of the works of individual writers. Therefore, while studying literature, we cannot come to theoretical conclusions without studying and generalizing how certain works were created by specific writers <sup>1</sup>. Aspects related to the creation of a work of art will further clarify the views about it. It opens the way to the essence of the work. In literary studies, there are different views on this issue, each of them aims to reveal aspects specific to the biographical method. A work of art is nourished by the heart and mind of the creator. Therefore, to a certain extent, the personality of the creator is reflected in his writings. Therefore, studying the writer's work in

<sup>1</sup>Team. Literary theory. Volume II. Volume II. - Tashkent: Science, 1979. - P. 92.

connection with his personality is not a search for something about the writer's personality and biography from the sample of creativity, but the reader gets spiritual nourishment from it as an example of artistry. Russian scientist Yuriy Borev, applying the biographical method to the analysis of an artistic work, says "... the method of reading a work of art through the author's person", and his opinion about this is that "the individual fate of the artist plays a key role in the interpretation of his work" <sup>2</sup>, he continues. According to this method, in the science of literary studies, attention is paid to his life experiences and personality as the main feature of a writer's work.

In the story, an unlucky father who could not settle down in one place, moved from village to village, sweated from call to prayer till night, grinded iron ceaselessly, could not fill the table of a small house, and left his eight children in the bosom of the black earth. There are films about the harsh mother-in-law's abuse, the mother who lost weight due to the hardships of her life and became a "ghost", a cruel married life, and a child who became "silent" and "mute" due to humiliation. will crush the reader's heart. What about other people's lives? The writer brings some sad and some terrible pictures about the life of working people. The terrible fate of Babar, a victim of destruction, ignorance, the "hurt girl" buried in an unopened flower - the destruction of Sarviniso - each of them is a horror. Simple events to people's eyes - a sewing machine, a gramophone singing, a simple "trick" shown on a watermelon rind, a blacksmith pulling an iron key, the birth of a person in a maternity hospital, "devil's cart" - the movement of a person riding a bicycle - everything seems to be supernatural, a miracle. John, sometimes random actions have very sad and terrible consequences. The "dragon" who stands to "eat the fat of the dead and the nails of the living" Toraqul, the brave, stubborn, spotted Valikhan Sufi, the brave, the magumabhir elekbashi, the cheap of the white man with a hundred heads stories move hearts. All this was the basis of the story as the life adventures of young Abdullah. In the science of literary studies, summarizing all this, the essence of artistic creation, the psychology of the creator is studied on the basis of the biographical method, which is important in discovering the roots of the artistic work. "Biographical method is Greek, bios - life, grapho - to write. The personality of the creator is reflected in the work of art, therefore, its many aspects are understood in the context of the author's biography" <sup>3</sup>. The creator's "I" is transferred to his works to a certain extent. The creative product should be considered as an artistry based on the writer's personality. In literary studies, writing a work related to the biography of a writer has a long history. In this regard, there are many achievements in Western literary studies. The application of the principles of the biographical method in literary criticism of the 19th century is first associated with the name of the French researcher Charles Augustin Saint-Beuve (1804-1869). He is recognized as the founder of the biographical method. Scientific-theoretical bases of the biographical method were studied in the scientist's studies such as "Literary Portraits, Critical Essays", "Life, Poems and Thoughts of Joseph Delorme" <sup>4</sup>. After Charles Augustine Saint-Beuve, another French literary critic Andre Morois (1885-1967) <sup>5</sup> integrated the author's biography and creativity in the works "Literary portraits", "Olympia or the life of Victor Hugo", "Honore de Balzac" written on the basis of the principles of the biographical method. studied theoretically.

<sup>2</sup> Borev. Yu. Isskustvo interpretatsii i otsenki. - Moscow: 1981. - S. 56.

<sup>3</sup> Kuronov D., Mamajonov Z., Sheraliyeva M. Dictionary of Literary Studies. - Tashkent: Akademnashr, 2010. - P.74.

<sup>4</sup> Saint-Beuve Sh. Literature portraits. - Moscow. Khudozhestvennaya literatura, 1970; Saint-Beuve Sh. Life, poetry and music by Joseph Delorme. - Leningrad: Nauka, 1985.

<sup>5</sup> Morua A. Literature portraits. - Moscow: Progress, 1971; Morua A. Victor Hugo from Olympia. - Moscow: Progress, 1983; Morois A. Honore de Balzac. World literature, 1992. No. 8.

The theoretical aspects of the biographical method are rarely studied in Uzbek literary studies. Alisher Navoi's works such as "Holoti Sayyid Hasan Ardasher" and "Holoti Pahlavon Muhammad", which contain valuable information about great people, can be cited as the first experiments related to the writer's biography. In our classic literature, there is a tradition of writing biographies of well-known people, including writers and poets, citing examples from their works. In the literary studies of the next period, this issue took on a more scientific tone. In particular, it can be noted that in the history of Uzbek literary studies, Fitrat managed to restore the biography of a number of creators of the Turkic peoples based on their works. It is appropriate to consider his researches as early examples of creating a scientific biography. During the Shura period, this issue was approached a little differently. For example, when studying the life and work of writers such as A. Qadiri, Cholpon, Fitrat, U. Nasir on the basis of the biographical method, one-sided views appeared under the influence of ideological requirements. "There is an integral connection between the state of the writer and his work. The environment in which the writer lived, the political-ideological climate, the names and actions of the rulers are gradually being forgotten. But the work of art created by the writer lives on. It is in these layers of the work that the writer's state of mind always manifests itself"<sup>6</sup>. Therefore, on the basis of the biographical method approach, the author's life and work should be considered as a whole based on his personality, and special attention should be paid to the authenticity of the evidence and the naturalness of the images. The writer's talent, inspiration, work, and fantasy play an important role in the development of artistic creativity, and learning about the creative laboratory of a writer begins with knowing these factors. "The writer's talent, inspiration, work, and fantasy play an important role in the development of artistic creativity, and learning about the creative laboratory of a writer begins with knowing these factors"<sup>7</sup>. Then this fact becomes a valuable resource based on the requirements of the biographical method, unlike a simple "reference". "In literary studies, the biographical method studies the author's work as an expression of his life experiences. And biography as a genre creates a<sup>8</sup>situation of translation. Biographical method and biographical genre are different from each other. Although the object of research of these two literary-scientific processes is the author's biography, in literary studies, the study of the writer's work in connection with his personality is considered a biographical method, and the biographical genre focuses on creating the author's biography. For example, Oibek's "Childhood", A. Qahhor's "Tales from the past" were written based on the requirements of the biographical genre, I. Sultan's "Navoi's Heart Notebook", N. Rahimjonov's "Biography of a work of art", A. Rasulov's "Ilmi g`aribani ko'msab", O. Sharafiddinov's 'Cholpon', 'Understanding the Cholpon', U. Normatov's 'Toughness to Understand Cairo', 'The Miracle of Power', D. Kuronov's 'Cholpon's Life and Creative Me "rosi", B.Karim's researches such as "Abdullah Qadiri: criticism, analysis and interpretation" were created based on the biographical method. While reading a work of art gives the reader aesthetic pleasure, the process during its creation requires a lot of creative work and research from the writer. In the implementation of this process, the writer uses his creative potential. In the process of artistic creation, the writer's talent, inspiration, work, outlook and fantasy play an important role. Exploring the writer's creative lab begins with knowing these factors. Creativity consists of various literary factors - the birth of an artistic idea, a creative plan, starting to write, choosing a hero, and making good use of unexpected situations.

<sup>6</sup> Rasulov A. Ilmi gariba komsab. - Tashkent: Spirituality, 1998. - P. 27.

<sup>7</sup> <https://repo.ijert.org/index.php/ijert/article/view/3499/2933>

<sup>8</sup> Ziyodullaeva, problems of studying the author's biography in NOzbek literary studies (in the case of Abdullah Qahhor's life and work): filol. science. nomz... diss. - Tashkent, 2000. - B.12.

"One of the peculiarities in the poetic series is the general idea, which unites the poems of the category with meaning and logic"<sup>9</sup>.

In the story "Tales from the Past" there are sometimes light scenes that bring peace to the heart, interpersonal jokes, but these happy moments do not last long, they are quickly replaced by worse and more terrible events. Let's remember the situation of the family who escaped from the torment of living near the insane asylum of Akdomla and moved to Yaipan: the gardens without a wall, the wall fell down, the gardens that have fallen on the road, the fields hugging their crooked houses, the trees in the gulag... the whole village looks like a big garden. At this moment, Abdulla, as well as the family members, is happy, even when he eats apricots, the smell of spring fills all around, it seems that the whole spring is locked inside this seedling cave... Alas, this joy does not go far. It is in this beautiful place that the family falls into the house of a nefarious person, Vafurush. Another place where the family grew up is Akkurgan, not a village, but fig groves, figs growing in the meadows. In the courtyard where the family was, there were two fig trees, with juicy fruits on their branches, yellow juice flowing from their navels; despite the fact that there was hunger, no one touched him... "Mentioning night-dream episode in several places served to fulfill character of Amir Temur and characterize his psychology"<sup>10</sup>. A happy event situation; but it is a situation that immediately makes the heart angry; the owner of the yard died of bubonic plague with his child; the family is forced to live in this poor place. "Creativity is the artist's self-awareness, 'discovery', opening of his creative possibilities, along with the artistic understanding, feeling, description and analysis of events, activities and relationships that have happened, are happening and are expected to happen in life. it is also the ability to direct it to the <sup>11</sup>goal . The ability to understand the aspect of life that can be a product for artistic thinking also requires a special talent from the writer.

"Creative approach, skillfully using the capabilities of the genre of the epic-will fully unleash the possibilities of Sayyadi"<sup>12</sup>.

Therefore, conclude, Uzbek literature has never expressed this type of terrible scenes of complex life so clearly and in all its forms. In front of the truth, the writer spares not even his loved ones, his father. In this respect, " Tales from the Past " has the right to take a place among the unique masterpieces of world literature of the 20th century . Literary critic B. Karimov: "The biographical method is based on a pair of writers and works of art." Pays serious attention to the creator's personal life, living environment, mental and psychological state, personal interests, inspiration factors that motivated the writing of the work, the creator's laboratory and a number of such historical-individual issues .<sup>13</sup> - writes. From the above considerations, it can be understood that the study of all aspects of the creative process together with the personality of the writer is a biographical method. Its theoretical formation and study is mainly a process closely related to the writer's life and work. One of the most important tasks of our country today is to bring up a new generation that is well-rounded in all aspects. If we look at the issue from this point of view , children's literature takes the leading place in youth education.

<sup>9</sup> <https://scholarzest.com/index.php/esj/article/view/523/434>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:ajrssh&volume=12&issue=5&article=084>  
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<sup>11</sup> Nasirov O'. Style glosses in images. - Thank you : Science , 1991. - P. 17 .

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.geniusjournals.org/index.php/ejhss/article/view/2526/2162>

<sup>13</sup> Karimov B. Methodology of literary studies. - Tashkent: Muharrir, 2011. - P.18.



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