

Reflection of Turdi Farogi's work in Khomil Yakubov's criticism

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ABSTRACT

This article reflects the work, style and literary views of Turdi Farogi in the research of literary critic Khomil Yakubov. Critical analysis is still relevant in today's literature.

Keywords: Creativity, style, comedy, muhammas, art, criticism, critic.

In every age, the literary process has needed critics who have their own original methods of analysis, their own worldview and style. A literary critic is unable to express his heart and soul in the field of art by writing reviews of any book that is being published, or by engaging in occasional jubilee conferences. Literary criticism is a complex creation. After all, the reader who reads the work of a literary critic must understand the essence of the work of art, the literary truth. In fact, there has always been a need for literary criticism, analysis and interpretation of the work of art. It was not in vain that Bahodir Karimov said: "Creative people are interested in the value of their work and expect feedback. Considerations about what you've written, and hearing more praise or criticism, that is the nature of any artist."¹,

To be a true critic or literary critic, you need knowledge and research, talent, aesthetic taste, understanding, and the ability to select. It takes time to read a work of art, a comprehensive outlook, theoretical knowledge, and life experience to evaluate it. All these requirements are gathered in the personality of Khomil Yakubov. His scientific and creative activity is very wide and diverse. There is not a single prominent figure in Uzbek literature, unless Khomil Yakubov has written about them or their works! The works of the scientist Hamza, Abdulla Qodiri, Sadridin Ayni, Gafur Gulom, Hamid Olimjon, Abdulla Qahhor, Uygun, Nazir Safarov, Sharof Rashidov, Mamarasul Boboyev, Askad Mukhtor and a number of other writers, their specific works. His articles, reviews and monographs are noteworthy for the validity of the power of theoretical thinking and evidence on the subject, the accuracy and originality of observations, in short, the high level of scientific and theoretical knowledge. Khomil Yakubov's research activity is very multifaceted, and it is seen not only in his works dedicated to the representatives of Uzbek literature and various genres, but also in his scientific and creative research activity can be seen in his articles on Russian and European literature, such as V.Shakespeare, M.Cervantes, A.S.Pushkin, V.G.Belinsky, N.V.Gogol and others.

In general, the profession of literary criticism has two important aspects: its interest in contemporary literary issues and, as a literary critic, its main goal is to unravel the mysteries of the treasures of classical heritage. From the very beginning of his literary career, Khomil Yakubov was interested in the problems of our ancient and ancient classical literature. Deep knowledge, based on scientific methodology, has become a program for the scientist in the selection of gems of word art from the depths of our past literature and their delivery to the

¹ Karim Bahriyev. "Ozod vatan saodati (Adabiy tanqid)" 5-tom, Adib nashriyoti, 2013-yil. 329-bet.

real owner - the people. He was especially interested in the work of artists of the period who had hardly studied our past literary heritage or who had not found their true scientific development. One of such periods of our literature is connected with the creative environment of the XVI-XVII centuries. As a result of long scientific observations and careful study of the sources of our past literature, in the 1940s, Khomil Yakubov truly discovered the poet Turdi Farogi. The scientist's first major work on the poet's work was published in 1941 in a separate booklet entitled Turdi's Creativity. In this booklet, the author shares with the reader his basic scientific observations about Turdi's life, literary heritage, aesthetic and creative ideals, the period in his works, the humorous critique of the ruling classes, and the linguistic features of his works.

Turdi, who was critical of many of the ugly aspects of the feudal system, sought to establish justice in the country, to make the country prosperous, to engage in useful, productive labor, and for this to eradicate tribal strife, arbitrariness, and middle class. The scientist proves in concrete examples that he promoted vital motives, such as the call to eliminate conflicts, to unite. Indeed, in his writings, Turdi stood up boldly against oppression and injustice, and with all his might called for unity and equality among all tribes. The poet's famous muhammas "A comedy about Subhanqulikhan and his officials" is a good example of this.

Munakqid Khomil Yakubov studied Turdi's work so carefully that he did not overlook any factors that influenced the poet's work. In particular, Turdi's review of Selected Works focuses on the following: During the reign of Subhanquli (1680-1702) the aspirations of feudal lords, beys and nobles to secede from the Bukhara khanate were especially strong. The country has experienced severe economic and political tensions. It took a lot of money to quell the popular uprising. For this reason, the Emirate of Bukhara became weaker. The role of some officials increased, and Subhanquli took a number of measures to allegedly "strengthen" the khanate: to appoint people to positions and to bribe them to move them from one position to another. In this regard, there are people who are completely unworthy of public office. Illegal taxes have risen sharply. The seven-year tax began to be levied on the population in advance. Tax evasion, abuse of power, and the destruction of the working people have further devastated the country. It is these events that have been vividly expressed in the work of the poet Turdi.

He angrily curses the escalation of oppression and chaos in his satire "Subhanqulikhan and his officials" :

Fuqaro bo'ldi bu shoh asrida ko'p zoru nahif,

Zulmdin bo'ldi raiyat elikim xoru, zaif...

Yog'dirur boshimiza sangi jafu, gardi firoq,

Yo'qolib rasmi vafo, bo'ldi hama boshu ayoq,

Mulldin adlu karam ketdi, kelib kiynu nifoq,

Yaxshilik qilma tama', zulm ila to'ldi ofoq".²

While covering Turdi's work, Khomil Yakubov looks at other writers of his time. Turdi's contemporary, the seventeenth-century historian Muhammad Sharif Maliho Samarkandi, in

² Turdi. "Tanlangan asarlar". O'zSSR Davlat badiiy adabiyot nashriyoti. T.:1958-yil. 6-7-betlar.

his book "Muzakkirul Ashab", also fully acknowledged the plight of Subhanquli's time and the rise of corruption. It is clear that Turdi was not alone in his mourning and lamentation.

Unprecedented corruption was a scourge on the people. Khomil Yakubov expresses Turdi's dissatisfaction with the incident: He blames the officials like this: "They open their mouth like a millstone to a bribe, and open their mouth like a dragon to a bribe." He exposes the heresies of the khan and his emirs:

Barchasi poravu rishvatga o'lub bad omuz,

Xalq qo'liga tama' birla tikib doim ko'z...

So'zlamas el g'amidin yuzi qarolar bir so'z"³

According to Khomil Yakubov, Turdi was also cruel to various nobles, feudal lords and tribal aristocrats. He asserted that the princes and officials believed that they had become rich because of the poverty of the people. Indeed, if we look at the examples of the poet's work, we see the correct interpretation of the critic. In the following verses, Turdi also addresses the officials:

Yedingiz barchangiz itdek fuqaroning etini,

G'asb ila molin olib, qo'ymadingizlar bitini,

Qamchilar dog' solib bo'yung'a, tilib betini...

Yordingiz zahrasini (ichidan) olib o'tini,

Bo'lmadi kam bu raiyat elidin hech tayoq.

According to Turdi, Khomil Yakubov, who noted that "beks with dark faces, blind eyes and deaf ears are the most dishonest of the bastards," illuminates the mood of the poet, who wrote that they "eat the rights of orphans and live in madrassas."

From the above, it is clear that one of the characteristics of Khomil Yakubov as a skilled literary critic is the harmony of his views, the strength of the logic of reasoning and persuasion, the ability to interpret and use language skillfully. In particular, if we add to his fluency in the style of his handwriting, his use of figurative expressions in his language, in moderation, in the context of scientific ethics, it is self-evident that his research is educated and follows the reader. Such features of most of the scientist's high-level research are reflected in his work on Turdi. As we have seen, the researcher has expressed his views on samples of all genres in an interesting, fluent and highly scientific manner. For this reason, when Khomil Yakubov discusses lyrical works, his language becomes fluent and enthusiastic, it seems to a reader as if he is a musician who is passionately practicing with his whole body, mind and imagination.

In general, Khomil Yakubov has extensively studied the research work on our classical literature. The literary scholar examined the principles of populism, democracy, realism, and artistic skills of the representatives of our classical literature in close connection with the historical and literary events of the period in which they lived, and drew generalized conclusions. And he proved that the secret of the greatness of our poets of the past lies in the fact that they created in the interests of the people in difficult social conditions, their complex

³ Turdi. "Tanlangan asarlar". O'zSSR Davlat badiiy adabiyot nashriyoti. T.:1958-yil. 7-bet.

paths, the factors that provided these complex processes, rich in interesting expressions, juicy, scientifically substantiated given.

The qualities of Khomil Yakubov's authorial style, which were firmly established, gave their mark at that time. The critic Khomil Yakubov, adheres to his style, uses the word selectively in accordance with the requirements of the content, frequently shakes the reins of the sentence and turns to the left in the direction of thought - logic and reaches the address of his conception flawlessly, clearly whether he addresses Navoi, Babur, Turdi, or Muqimi works. These facts have influenced the student's outlook on life or literature, art, or man. It made us understand the universe and man, to distinguish between good and evil, to think of slavery and freedom. In studying the work of the critic, we understand and feel once again that the great critic V.G.Belinsky admission that "Both art and criticism are the consciousness of the time."

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