

## IDEOLOGICAL AND THEMATIC PROSE WORKS BY KHUSNUDDIN KHAMIDOV

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**Abstract:** *The article presents an analysis of the prose works of the scientist and writer Khusnuddin Khamidov, who made a huge contribution to the development of the Karakalpak literature prose genre, in particular, the topic of story ideas as a genuineness genre of ideological and thematic feature.*

**Key words:** *prose, novel, story, image, historical situation, fiction genuineness.*

The development of the Karakalpak prose genre attracted special attention since the independence period of our country. Along with other authors, a special merit in this field belongs to the linguist, literary critic and writer Husnuddin Khamidov. The writer's novels 'Sparkle' (1993) and 'My Native Home' (2007) clearly depict the socio-political life of the Karakalpak people in the period before Independence. Unprecedented knowledge of the Arabic language, as well as professional awareness of historical written monuments, as evidenced by the works of the author 'Essays on the history of the Karakalpak language' (1971) and 'Written sources in Oriental languages and Karakalpak poets of the 19<sup>th</sup> century' (1991), served as a source and basis for the creation of these novels.

It is necessary to pay attention to the special feature of the creation of works by Husnuddin Hamidov as a poet and writer. A collection of fiction works by Husniddin Khamidov such as poetry 'Spark of life' (1980) and 'Afflatus' (1984), the novellas 'Artifact' (1981) and 'Coed' (1993), novels 'Flare' (1993) and 'My Haven' (2007) a collection of poems 'Residence of life' (2007) have been published.

**The degree of problem study:** The events shown in the novels of Husniddin Khamidov won the hearts of most readers. The consequence of this was the fact that the fiction works of Khusniddin Khamidov became the object of research in a number of critical issues of famous literary critics such as I. Sagitov, Z. Nasrullaev,



K. Maksetov, K. Kamalov, as well as in the years of Independence of literary scholars P. Nurzhanov and Zh. Khoshniazov[1:2015:115-122], [2:2015:74-78].

**Goals and objectives of the problem study:** The purpose and object of our research is the mastery of transforming the vital reliability in the language of fiction truth in the novels of Husniddin Khamidov, namely,

- features of creating the image of heroes,
- description of social life issues,
- investigation of plot construction features in the prose fiction works

Succinctly at the same time, a brief event-a story is one of the literature genres. In the story, the description is often conducted around one image of the hero [3:2012:33].

Among a number of prose works by Khusniddin Khamidov, his stories and novellas took an important place. The diversity of the thematic focus of Khusniddin Khamidov's works, designed to preserve the inspirational and cultural richness of the historical past of our people and, at the same time, it consists in assessing their positive and negative facts, through a critical look at the events taking place in the daily life of our contemporaries.


For example, the story 'Chairman' discusses the need to know the differences between the past and the present in matters of farming. The characters of the writer come from the ordinary people – 'commoners'. The demands put before the people are the awareness of the fact that the shortcomings and achievements are in their own hands. In this situation, Chairman Khaleke himself personally is not able to conduct activities alone, he acts through the help of Deputy Kydyrbai Zhumanov, and according to the results of the work done by the deputy, Khaleke is awarded appreciations.

'Am I really going to be fifty-one this year? But I don't have a beard, but I have a mustache, it is like black clouds. The mustache is black, and the hair has turned gray. But no one thinks I'm an old man. Teenage girls still don't turn away from me. Even if they turn away, they have nowhere to go from my smile alone; they are the girls of our collective farm...' [4:2007:63-64]

The author presents the image of the Chairman as a man who, even if he is already fifty-one years old, feels like a young horseman who is still staring at young girls as their peer. This is proved by the following words of the hero, who, dreaming and deceiving himself, lives with the thoughts that

'My hair has already turned gray, but no one considers me an old man'





'One of my smiles is enough and the girls themselves will fall into my nets – they have nowhere to go'

The Chairman, who presents himself as the head of the farm, for whom everything is very simple, and who does not care what is going on in his collective farm; thinks that his duties consist only in sitting at the table, ordering and shouting, that is, speaking in raised tones to the place and out of place.

Saying 'Watch out for the correct and good growth of cotton!' and 'Not a single gram of cotton should be lost!'

and as for the Chairman himself, he himself flies by on horseback, trampling the growing cotton.

In the author's story 'One Page from History' (2007) dedicated to the legend of the events in the relationship between the Russian and Karakalpak peoples in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it is easy to see that the author does not set himself the goal of showing a legendary epic story of a wide scale. Consequently, a story written on only seven or eight pages describes the presence of opposites in historical events. Due to the lack of available material, and therefore the inability to show the necessary completeness and importance of events, the author confines himself to telling how a woman sits on the throne and rules the people who settled far from the center, on the coast of the Syrdarya river, among whom Kazakhs and Karakalpaks lived in the neighborhood, and how this event had a huge impact on the political life of the peoples. When the story was written, despite the fact that the influence of the political slogan 'The accession of the Karakalpaks to Russia by their own will' had increased, Husniddin Khamidov describes the relationship of Russians with the Karakalpaks somewhat abstainingly.

At the beginning of the story, the difficult life conditions of the Karakalpaks on the coast of the Syrdarya River in the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century is described, the significance of the cultural and political life of Zhankent, Orsk, Adam-Ata and other cities known to us since those times, where Russification took place under the influence of the Russian population, about the relationship between the Karakalpaks and Kalmyks who settled around this region. And suddenly, the narrative takes a different turn, where we are reading about the Bashkir people uprising against the injustice of the Russian tsar, who executed most of the population, and how General Urosov impaled the elders. After such a massacre of the Bashkir population, the headmen of the peoples were seized with doubts and apprehension that if they, too, completely come under their power, and, being citizens of these cities, and stand up for their rights, then they too can expect the



same fate. Consequently, from the story 'One page from history', it is clear that the events of the past years are described convincingly.


In the story 'The Oath of the Karakalpaks' (1995), the well-known national heroes and Qaraqalpaq Grand Elders Orazaq Batyr, his son Maman, Zhanibek Rusich, Alymbai Batyr, Qylyshbiy, Dawletbaybiy, Suyindyqbiy appear before the reader's sight. Stories about the noble deeds of Ghayipkhan, Ubaydullah Sultan, Murat shayik, their sayings and flawless speech have become an example in the beauty of conversational style of the current generation.

Thus, during the acquaintance with these stories of the writer, we witnessed how historical events can be depicted in the language of true fiction

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