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THE DEPICTION OF NATIONAL IMAGES AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN TOGAY MURAD'S WORK

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Abstract: This article explores the coverage of our national character, values and customs in the stories and novels of writer Togay Murad.

Wedding customs, rules of the kupkari order (national games) related to the conduct of wrestling, customs related to seasonal rituals, were described in his works as a learned ethnographer. The stylistic uniqueness of Togay Murad's works lies in the fact that he does not spoil the image of the characters with finely coordinated phrases, using silent words. Everything that is represented by the language of the people. The writer also described in his works Valor, honor, love and hate, courage, justice and dishonesty, physical and mental perfection, the clash of interests of the individual and the people, eternity and fanaticism, as well as convincingly and originally almost all aspects of human life.

Keywords: national character, national appearance, uniqueness of style, Customs, Image, deeds, Valor, Honor, love and hate.

ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ОБРАЗОВ И ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ В ТВОРЧЕСТВЕ ТОГАЯ МУРАДА

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Аннотация: В данной статье исследуется освещение нашего национального характера, ценностей и обычаев в рассказах и романах писателя Тогая Мурада.

Свадебные обычаи, правила ордена купкари (национальных игр), связанные с ведением борьбы, обычаи, связанные с сезонными обрядами, были описаны в его трудах как учёного этнографа. Стилистическое своеобразие произведений Тогая Мурада заключается в том, что он не портит образ персонажей тонко скоординированными фразами, использованием немых слов. Все, что представлено языком народа. Писатель также описал в своих произведениях Доблесть, честь, любовь и ненависть, мужество, справедливость и нечестность, физическое и душевное совершенство, столкновение интересов личности и народа, вечность и фанатизм, а также убедительно и оригинально почти все аспекты человеческой жизни.

Ключевые слова: национальный характер, национальный облик, своеобразие стиля, обычаи, образ, подвиги, доблесть, честь, любовь и ненависть.

The concept of the nationality of the character of a literary hero also includes the sphere of their constant growth in his spiritual world, in his attitude to the environment,

which is not expressed by the simple presence and preservation of his behavior, actions-characteristics corresponding to the environment. And the extent to which this development will affect the national character depends on the level of correspondence of fiction to reality, popular life and pressing problems. The skill of the writer plays a crucial role in the folk, modern reflection of nationalism in any work. The presence of the national spirit in the plot and ideas of the work is a natural condition, the general need to create a work that reflects the national character. It will be a work that will stand the test of time if, under any circumstances, the character of the characters is permeated with nationalism. As the national poet of Uzbekistan Erkin Vokhidov explained, "there were times when it was considered courage to say the truthful word. And we live in a society where there is no conflict between the interests of the state, the interests of the country and the interests of the people. The purpose of writers, the expression of the aspirations of the whole society and this society as a whole, is the same: to serve people. Therefore, counting on the courage to tell the truth in such a period is not a literal phenomenon..."¹. As long as a fundamental understanding of the complex of social changes taking place in society and reflective conclusions about their consequences are one of the most fundamental problems of writers, concern for the fate of the people and the nation should be the main criterion for glorifying it perspectives in his works.

Nationalism is embodied in the spirituality of the Uzbek people - this is a fact that does not require proof today. That is why our national and spiritual heritage is becoming an integral part, an integral part of world culture. An important resource in this is the creation of fiction, especially those created by purely national characters and are an example of national tolerance, including the work of Togay Murad.

It is known that internal and external changes in a person manifest themselves, first of all, in his behavior, including in the culture of communication. In Uzbek speech, the phrase "Dalasiday bag'ri keng" (kind, open-minded person) is used to refer to shepherds and peasants. In the end, the character of those who live and work in a spacious room will do.

The writer skillfully uses various details when describing Uzbek traditions. In particular, the sense of sacred knowledge about the Fatherland, inherent in the blood of our people, is illuminated in its own way. During the regime of the Totalitarian Council, there was extremely limited time for practical research and reflection on the social strata that formed on the territory of Uzbekistan in the form of each seed, people, tribe, state and nation. It follows from this that we will witness that Togay Murad conducted a kind of ethnographic search in this regard.

It was precisely because of this ban that Uzbek ethnography was very valuable and devoid of its coverage, although it possessed important resources for science. And the writer Tagay Murad followed the path of understanding national identity, studying values, traditions, restoring images through artistic coverage of these sources.

"Karakulda to'y bo'ldi" (There was a wedding in Karluk) is a short illustration summarizing one of the names of the tribe that forms the composition of the Uzbek people.

It is known that "the Karluks were one of the ancient Turkic tribes who lived in the west of Altai in the IV-V centuries. In the late XIX - early XX centuries, Uzbek Karluks lived in the middle and lower reaches of the Zarafshan River, in the Sariasia and Shurchi districts of the modern Surkhandarya region.

The image of the wedding in Karluk described in the story can be serve as a significant artistic resource for the ethnological study of ethno genesis, customs of the inhabitants of the Surkhan oasis.

In his works, the writer did not forget to give aseparate description of each event. That is, he tried to elaborate on the name of the place mentioned during the development

of events in the work, on festive processions, on customs, on national dishes, that is, absolutely everything was mentioned.

Togay Murad's work is characterized by the coverage of natural resources, especially issues such as the depiction of the animal world, their conservation and reproduction. After all, the writer translated into Uzbek several masterpieces of world literature about plants and wildlife. In particular, the book "Wild Diaper" by Canadian writer Ernest Seton-Thompson was translated into Uzbek. Here's what the writer comments about: "...Pay attention to the "moth of nature"... he wants to finish the work on conservation of nature and animals. To prepare for the work, he painted more than two hundred images of animals. About two thousand animals, skin, and feathers of birds are collected and studied. They keep diary entries about the life of animals and birds...".

So, we will not be mistaken if we say that the animals found in Togay Murad's work are carefully studied and illuminated in the work due to the fact that the personality of the writer, in addition to being imbued with the spirit of love for mother nature, enjoys the masterpieces of world literature written about nature and is influenced by it. Let's pay attention to another opinion of the writer in this conversation, "...Look, it turns out that the "moth of nature" did not look at the Aral Sea, at least on the map! The writer wrote a poem about the Aral. At the end of each line of the poem, the word "Aral" is repeated. was not lazy and inserted the word "beloved" instead of the word "Aral". Nothing has changed!".

In these lines, Togay Murad put the phrase "moth of nature" in quotation marks. From this, in turn, it can be understood that there are creators who, not knowing nature, its secrets, and the universe, sound the alarm about this. Therefore, in each of the works, the writer took this issue seriously. Perhaps the secret lies in the fact that his works manage to reach the reader quickly, to fully reveal their educational essence.

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