



THE PLACE OF NAIM KARIMOV IN THE STUDY OF CHOLPON'S WORK

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ANNOTATION: *This article is about the research of academician Naim Karimov on the life and work of Cholpon. The scholar makes a thorough study of Cholpon's work and discusses its role and importance in literature.*

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Of course, literature has a special place in the development and progress of any literature. Literary scholars serve to select works created by writers and deliver them to the reader. They can confidently tell everyone the truth about the lives of writers, their creative achievements, and, in time, their shortcomings. Academician Naim Karimov is one of such hard-working people. Ibrahim Haqqul said: "It is no exaggeration to say that Naim Karimov is a master gardener of Uzbek literature of the 20th century".¹, - he was absolutely right.

His researches, scientific articles, and enlightening novels were a great achievement of Uzbek literature and literary criticism. Ozod Sharafiddinov's opinion about Naim Karimov's scientific activity also proves our opinion: "The development of Uzbek literature in the second half of the XX century is inconceivable without Naim Karimov." During his scientific career, Naim Karimov wrote books and articles about Cholpon, Oybek, Hamid Olimjon, Maqsud Shaykhzoda, Usmon Nosir. The life and work of Hamza, Mirtemir, Zulfiya and other artists have not been left out of the scholar's view. In Uzbek literature, Naim Karimov is an unknown artist, and there is probably no work that he does not know. Academician Izzat Sultan Naim Karimov said the following about his work: all our literary science should be proud of. " An academic scholar like Izzat Sultan did not make the same confession about all scholars. Indeed, Naim Karimov has developed research that we can be proud of for our literary criticism. When we look at the work of a scientist, we see that he did not say a word without proof. We can see that he was able to speak boldly on the topics

1 I. Haqqul. O'zbek adabiyotshunosligining dolzarb muammolari./ Ilmiy maqolalar to'plami/ Olimlik-nuktadonlik va sabotdir. -Toshkent: Fan, 2018-yil.



written by his predecessors. We don't even come across an article written in a one-sided way that is interested in the life or work of any artist. On the contrary, we see that the writer is acquainted not only with his work, but also with the details of the social environment and life surrounding him, and with the necessary places in his scientific research. The fact that he has written about 60 articles about Oybek alone proves how responsible and interested the scientist is in any subject he deals with. At the same time, "Naim Karimov introduced an artistic way of thinking to Uzbek literature."². Proof of this idea are the scholar's novels and scientific articles on Cholpon and Maqsud Shaykhzoda. In fact, Naim Karimov's scientific activity is so great that it is difficult to cover it in a single article. If his articles were listed by name, it would be a book in itself³. The scope of scientific research is wide and weighty. Our goal is to conduct research on the scientist's contribution and services to astronomy.

It is no secret that even after Cholpon's work was condemned for a long time and his name was forbidden to be slandered, our people read his poems and the novel "Kecha va kunduz" in secret. In 1956, the name Cholpon was justified. On January 31, 1958, the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan established a commission to study the literary heritage of Cholpon. But in practice, nothing has been done for a long time. The study of Cholpon's work began again in the 1980s. Ozod Sharafiddinov, Begali Kasimov and Naim Karimov were among the first to work hard. Naim Karimov's scientific work in the field is a great achievement in this field and serves as a major source for further work. In 1991, Naim Karimov published one of his first works in Cholpon studies, Abdulhamid Sulaymon o'glu Cholpon. In this play, the scholar, who introduced the reader to Cholpon's life and family, says that there are two views on the date of his birth, and that it is correct to assume that Cholpon's date of birth is 1897, which he signed. It describes the socio-political situation in which the poet lived, the pressures he faced, the censorship of his works, and even the reluctance to publish his "modern" poems. From this information it is clear that some of Cholpon's poems were written under the influence of the political system, only to get rid of the oppression, and in our opinion it is appropriate not to blame the poet. This book also

² Baxtiyor Nazarov. O'zbek adabiyotshunosligining dolzarb muammolari/Ilmiy maqolalar to'plami/ Davr va munaqqid. -Toshkent: Fan, 2018- yil.

³ Adabiy-ilmiy nashr. Akademik Naim Karimov/ biobibliografik ko'rsatkich. -Toshkent: Mumtoz so'z, 2017-yil



focuses on the analysis of the poet's works. The poet's poems, stories and plays have been analyzed and evaluated in accordance with the rules of literature and objectivity.

The critic is critical "Qurboni jaholat": "Qurboni jaholat" is not a work with a well-composed composition and other artistic features as a story. It is the creative pursuit of a writer who first wrote in the tenth century. "He goes on to say that he studied it only as a writer. The scholar summarizes the events of the story and correctly evaluates the clock as a symbol of the technical age, in which the protagonist Eshmurad cannot enter this period alone. Naim Karimov was able to say without hesitation that the play did not meet the requirements of art.

In this book, another story by the critic Cholpon about "Doctor Muhammadyar" is told: As in the previous story, this story is briefly told. He considers the main theme of this work to be the struggle against critical knowledge and ignorance. If you read the story, you will see that Cholpon skillfully described the misfortunes of the ignorant masses and the reasons for them. Naim Karimov noted that Cholpon had written about a dozen short stories in the 1920s, one of which was "Oydin kechalarda": written only eight years after the stories "Qurboni jaholat" and "Doctor Muhammadyor". but first of all we see that he was fully formed as a human being and a writer, and that his ability to see life processes deepened.

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