

## ARTISTIC AND HISTORICAL VALUE OF THE NOVEL BY JUMANIYAZ SHARIPOV «KHOREZM»

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### Abstract

This article examines the creative and scientific work of the famous Uzbek scholar, literary scholar, poet, writer and translator Jumaniyaz Sharipov. It analyzes his novel "Khorezm", created on a documentary basis and being a kind of chronicle of the life of the Khorezmians in the pre-revolutionary and first revolutionary years.

**Keywords:** "Khorezm", Jumaniyaz Sharipov, novel, Plvan, female characters.

Jumaniyaz Sharipov (1911-2005) is an Uzbek scholar, literary scholar, poet, writer and translator. He was born in 1911 in the city of Khiva in the Khorezm region.

In 1932, after graduating from the Samarkand Pedagogical Academy, J. Sharipov entered graduate school, then headed the uchpedgiz (1937-1940).

He participated in the fronts of World War II. After the war, from 1952 to 1959, he was the director of the Fan publishing house of Uzbekistan. Since 1959, he began to engage in science, and then headed the translation theory sector of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.

He began his literary career with the poems "Fiery Poems" and the poem "Maxim Gorky". In 1949, he created the poem "Khorezm". Jumaniyaz Sharipov is also a prose writer. He wrote the story "Saodat", which was published in Uzbek and Russian. Jumaniyaz Sharipov wrote many scientific works dedicated to the works of A. Navoi, Aibek, translated the works of Sh. Rustaveli, A. Pushkin, M. Gorky.

The writer began to work on the Khorezm theme in the late 1940s. In 1960-1989, he wrote a 4-book novel on the historical theme "Khorezm", which was published in Moscow and Tashkent. During these years, he created a tetralogy of the same name, which is a kind of chronicle of the Khorezmians in the period from 1910 to 1924. This fiction book covers events related to the years of the reign of the Khiva Khan Madraim Khan II and his son Isfandiyar.

The central character of the novel, Palvan, is a freedom fighter. Palvan possesses great physical strength and intelligence. "...He was tall, broad-shouldered, strong...



he lived up to his name, Palvan the Strongman, the Hero. Under his round sheepskin hat, chugurma... his black eyes sparkled, his thick eyebrows and small moustache were also black, which suited his slightly elongated face very well. At festivals, he would measure his strength with famous wrestlers..." [1, p. 98].

Female characters also occupy a central place in the novel: Dzhumagul, Yakutbika, Asiljan, Anash-halfa, Aisha, Sultanpashsha and others. These characters appear in the work as active participants in the process of social transformation of life, which engulfed all of Khorezm. Each of them had a difficult fate, reflecting, as in a mirror, the disenfranchised, often tragic position of women in the East.

Episodes from the life of the Khorezm singer Madrahim Sherazi are documentary facts. He was a famous folk singer and musician. Poets and musicians, progressive people of Khorezm, such as Safo Mughani, Kurban-sazchi, poet and musician Yusuf Kharratov, poet and historian Bayani and others gathered in his house.

Many pages of the novel "Khorezm" emphasize the real picture of ancient Khiva: "... the Madamin Khan madrasah is the largest in Central Asia, a very high minaret - and in front of them, golden balls sparkled in the sun on the huge green dome of the Pakhlavan Makhmud mausoleum, revered by Muslims as the second sanctuary after Mecca" [1, p. 18].

The new palace of Nurullabay is described as follows: "... magnificent halls, decorated with finely executed blue and green ornaments: huge gilded candelabra hung on the walls; rich silk curtains on the windows: armchairs were specially ordered from St. Petersburg; sparkling multi-colored parquet was not inferior, it seemed, to the parquet of Tsarskoye Selo; fireplaces, delivered from Russia, shimmered with all the colors of the rainbow... To light the palace, an electric power station was built, the only one in all of Khorezm" [1, p. 81].

For Jumaniyaz Sharipov, Khiva was his home, where he was born, the truth is that the episode of the description of ancient Khiva sounds at the bottom: "every visitor can be surprised in ancient Khiva. You can ride on an arba along the fortress walls, which surround the city in a double ring. There are tall, brightly colored minarets everywhere, madrassas and mosques at every step, and the roofs of the houses are so closely pressed against each other that it seems you can walk along them throughout the entire city, from one end to the other" [1, p. 19].

A positive place is given in the novel to the vizier Islam-Khoja, through whose efforts a post office, hospitals, and a telegraph were built for the Khivans. In addition, he dreamed of building a railway to Khiva. This was the dream of all of



Khorezm, the Khorezmians, which is being realized 100 years later, thanks to our President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

Jumaniyaz Sharipov in his monumental artistic canvas managed to give a broad panorama of the struggle of the population of Khorezm against darkness and tyranny. The tetralogy "Khorezm" is full of historical events. The author worked in the archives for decades, visited the places where the events described took place. However, it should be noted that the author of the tetralogy, J. Sharipov, could not deviate from the ideology of the 20th century. It is rightly noted that "the selection of historical events determines not only the educational nature of the historical novel - in this it is close to historical science - but also has great educational significance; the artistic interpretation of a historical event enhances its impact on readers [2, 68]. Thus, the novel "Khorezm" is a landmark work of Uzbek literature, which reflects the most important historical events and cultural traditions of Khorezm - one of the most ancient regions of Central Asia. The author managed to masterfully recreate the national flavor, the complex centuries-old way of life of the Khorezm people, their way of life, customs and beliefs. Particular attention in the novel is paid to highlighting the spiritual and moral values, national identity and originality of Khorezm. Through the prism of the fates of the main characters - ordinary workers, officials, poets and scientists - the work reveals the dramatic twists and turns of the history of Khorezm, located at the crossroads of cultures and civilizations. The author managed to create a deep, multifaceted image of Khorezm in its past and present.

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