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The Position of Said Ahmad's Life as Well as Creativity in Literature

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Annotation: In this article is given brief information about Said Ahmad's life who contributed own benefaction to the Literature and was presented with "Jimjitlik "novel shortly.

Keywords: Nationalist, mental experience, psychological image, humour, lakonizm, textbook, satire, mentality, censorship.

The life of the famous Uzbek writer Said Ahmed is an example for today's youth, and his works have not lost their value and importance, and are among the works that today's readers love to read.[1] The writer, whose real name was Saidahmad Husankhodzhayev and known to all readers as Said Ahmad, was born on June 10, 1920, in the Samarkand gate neighborhood of Tashkent. It is safe to say that he is a restless person who has tried himself in many fields since childhood. Eventually, in 1941, he started his creative activity in "Mushtum" magazine. In addition, he worked in the newspaper "Kyzil Ozbekiston" and magazines such as "East Star". By the beginning of the 50s, the writer was condemned and imprisoned several times under the name "Nationalist". After gaining independence in 1999, he was awarded the titles of "Hero of Uzbekistan" and "People's Writer of Uzbekistan". Awarded with "For Great Services" and "Friendship" orders.[2] The first collection of stories is "Tortiq" (1940). The complex fate of his contemporaries in his stories included in the collections "Earth Heart" (1942), "Fergana Stories" (1948), "Desert Eagle" (1960), "Desert Evenings", "Man and Storm", his spiritual experiences are passionately reflected. In his stories, Said Ahmad tried to learn from Oybek's skill of psychological imagery, Gafur Ghulam's humor, and the laconic narrative of Abdulla Qahhor, and their work served as a "textbook" for Said Ahmad's development as a writer. At the same time, he is known as a comedian, humorist. A large part of his work consists of humorous stories, short stories, comedies. The humorous direction is also important in his novels. His comedic skills were clearly demonstrated in the comedies "Brides Rebellion" (1976), "Groom" (1986). Farman Bibi, mixed with folk humor in "Brides' Rebellion", has risen to the level of a unique image that embodies the mentality, identity, strengths and weaknesses of the nation. At the same time, it is reflected that the Uzbek families of that time had many children living together in small yards, which caused inconvenience to people, and we should be grateful for today's freedom days.

The author's only novel "Silence" written in 1988 helps to expose the evils of the Turzhun era. [3] In 1986-1987, it was continuously published in the "Eastern Star" magazine. In 1989, it was published in 150,000 copies by the Ghafur Ghulam Literary and Art Publishing House. However, the censor removed a third of the work without warning the author or even telling him. As a result, the "defective" work reached the hand of the reader. The author has tried hard to revive the novel over the past fourteen years. He did not forget the requirements of today during the processing of the work.

The novel is dedicated to the literary struggle between good and evil. In the example of the main characters Talibjon and Jairona, good people are illuminated, while in the example of Mirvali, it is described that a tyrant turned many people's lives into hell. The main goal of the novel is dedicated to the eternal struggle of goodness. The beginning of the work begins with a wonderful epigraph.

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The saying "Don't be fooled by the charms of fireflies, I will be. There are fireflies in this crown..." suggests that you should not judge anything based on its appearance, in fact, when we take a deeper look, other things are hidden. Although Mirvali looks like a rich and influential chairman, in reality he is a person who caused the death of many people and ruined several families. It is very pitifully described that if anyone opposes him, he leads him to destruction. Today's pressing problem, "Corruption", is badly condemned. The fact that people could not demand their rights during the long-suffering union, and that during the colonial period, our people spent their days in silence, hiding the cause of all injustices, is explained in detail and clearly.

In the image of Jairona, an honorable Uzbek girl who knows many languages, who can make a positive assessment in any situation, is portrayed as an honorable Uzbek girl. He cannot stand injustice. At the beginning, due to his naivety, he falls for Mirwali's various tricks, and then, knowing what his true face is, he struggles to expose his evil deeds and finally succeeds. He knows a field yard where people don't like him. And makes it known to everyone.

The main character of the work, Talibjon, sacrifices his whole life for his profession and the benefit of the people. He lives in sorrow because he lost his wife and his only son because his short life passed quickly. When he was young, he left the village and studied many languages. Being so busy with work, he forgets about his family and village. It is widely known how difficult it is for a person who wants to cry to be unable to cry.

In short, it describes how much our Uzbek people suffered during the colonial period of the 1970s, how they did not have the opportunity to express their pain, and how they were silent in any situation. It is written about how Mirvali used his position and killed many people like tyrants, and that he would stop at nothing for his reputation and benefit. Worst of all, it is very sad that he ended the life of an innocent Taliban, whom he grew up with since childhood. It is said that even if several children grow up in the same family, they grow up differently from each other.

Ahmad is the author of several meaningful, instructive, truth-glorifying works, showing tyranny among humor. The works written by him are still interesting for readers and educational value is very high for today's rising generation. If the reader reads only one novel "Silence", he will repeat over and over again that life does not always go smoothly, that any crime and vices do not go unpunished, that we appreciate what we have in time, that purity of heart and sincerity are the greatest values.

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