

SIMILARITY IN THE WORKS OF MUKIMI AND NEKRASOV.

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Annotation.

This research article is devoted to the analysis of similarity between the works of two great writers: first of them is a famous Uzbek writer Mukimi and the second one is a great Russian writer Nekrasov.

Both of these writers tried to illustrate the real life of ordinary people, the hard work of peasants in their works.

Keywords: literature, world literature, Russian literary environment, manifestations of Uzbek literature, Mukimi, Nekrasov.

MUKIMIY VA NEKRASOV ASARLARIDAGI O'XSHASHLIKLAR.

Anotatsiya.

Ushbu ilmiy-tadqiqot maqolasi ikki buyuk adib ijodi o'rtasidagi o'xshashlik tahliliga bag'ishlangan: ulardan birinchisi mashhur o'zbek yozuvchisi Muqimiy bo'lsa, ikkinchisi buyuk rus yozuvchisi Nekrasovdir.

Bu ikki yozuvchi ham o'z asarlarida oddiy xalq hayotini, dehqonlarning mashaqqatli mehnatini tasvirlashga harakat qilganligi borasidagi tahlillar ushbu maqolamizning mazmunini tashkil qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: adabiyot, jahon adabiyoti, rus adabiy muhiti, o'zbek adabiyoti namoyondalari, Mukimiy, Nekrasov.

Introduction.

The main goal of this scientific article is to study some similarities in the works of Nekrasov and Mukimi, two great writers who were the geniuses of their time and left an indelible mark in literature with their immortal works.

If we take a closer look at their works, we can understand how both of them showed the real life of ordinary people and the difficulties of the peasants in their works.

Based on this, in the next parts of this article, we will separately analyze how the laborious life of ordinary people and peasants is covered in the works of two great writers such as Nekrasov and Mukimi.

Research and methodology.

Firstly, if we look at some details of the former writer, Nikolai Alekseevich Nekrasov - a new trend in the history of Russian literature. He was the first to introduce the theme of the common people and filled the rhymes with conversational turns. There was a life of commoners, so a new style was born. Nikolai Alekseevich became the pioneer in the channel of a combination of lyrics and satire. He dared to change its very content. "Peasant children" Nekrasov were written in 1861 in Greshnevo. The barn in which the narrator slept most likely was in Shod, under the house of Gabriel Zakharov (his children recognize it in the work). At the time of writing, the poet wore a beard, which was rare for the nobles, so the children questioned his origins.

N. Nekrasov's story "to Whom in Russia to live well?" reveals the world of the peasantry. The purpose of the poet to describe the hard life of the peasants. After the works in print, many became clear that it revealed not only the identity of the common people. This lovely poem has penetrated deep into the Russian life. The book revealed the full panorama of Russia. The author showed great changes in her.

The work successfully described the fragments from the past, periods of transformation. There is an opportunity to look to the future, to calculate the further course of the story. The poet contrasts the two worlds existing in the state — the world of lords and the life of ordinary peasants.

A group of pilgrims going on a journey to find happy people. According to them happy may be only those people who have wealth. The poet narrating his story, talks about all the new characters that have different ideas about "happiness".

Some believe that not by bread alone man lives, many important good health and remarkable power, someone in the priority of faith in the Lord God, and he is happy.

The character of Emily Jilin in the work, reveals a peculiar character of defender of the people. Happiness according to his concept, it is the respect of the people. Become Girino the old man Savely, a huge body, avenger who is willing to lay down their lives for nationwide happiness. But his physique does not bring him the desired result, and he is totally immersed in the belief in God, and comforted.

Another hero of the poem is Matrena Timofeevna. She was saving their strength, spiritual and physical, endure constant oppression from different sides, the girl found the strength to stand on my own. Probably, therefore among the people, she is the happiest.

The poet in his work reveals to us different characters with different traits, their problems. N. Nekrasov introduces the reader to the diversity of images of peasants. All are United by a common poverty and injustice, the downtrodden and unsettled life.

As for the latter writer, the works that have reached us testify to Mukimi's great poetic talent, his immediacy and ingenuity.

The condition of Uzbek villages and the life of peasants occupy a great place in Mukimi's creative heritage.

His gazal (one type of poem) s and epics, especially the work "Travel" contributed to the development of Uzbek poetry. The unique stylistic aspects of the poet can be seen in the vernacularism and vernacularism of the language of his works, his poetic skill in the appropriate use of artistic arts, and his closeness to life.

It is natural that the poet's life path was not smooth. In one of his gazal (one type of poem) s:

Kelsam Hindu Marvdin balki topardim e'tibor,

Shul erur aybim Muqimiy, mardumi Farg'onaman

His complaints and laments show that he was constantly hurt by the ups and downs of the times, the conflicts and conspiracies of the environment.

Based on this, we can conclude that in the creative activity of Mukimi in that period full of complications and conflicts, the pursuit of spiritual perfection, poetry and creativity prevailed, not fame.

It is known from the sources that Mukimi receives spiritual care, sympathy and guidance from the representatives of the literary environment of his time.

Conclusion.

In the extensive and relevant analyzes presented above, we witnessed that in the works of both writers, the first priority was to cover not the khans and kings of that time, but the real life of the common people, the hard work of the peasants.

And if we make a conclusion based on these, both great writers, Muqimi and Nekrasov, in their works, described the life of the common man, the laborious work of the peasants in bright and at the same time simple language.

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