

**THE PAIN OF THE PEOPLE IN THE WORKS OF GHAFUR GHULAM.**

*Matchanov Fakhriddin Kurambai ugli*

*Staff of Tashkent State University of Law*

[matchanovfakhriddin@gmail.com](mailto:matchanovfakhriddin@gmail.com)

**Abstract.**

Through this article, we will discuss the factors that led to the writing of the Uzbek poet Gafur Ghulam's work "Shum Bola", the place of this work in Uzbek literature, and the social, cultural and political structure of the state of that time reflected in the work and the miserable lives of people in the country are widely covered. In this article, Uzbek short stories of the 20th century are analyzed from the point of view of the psychology of words. The article draws general conclusions about the author's and hero's mental world by researching the psychological image and the psychology of words.

**Key words:** hunger, orphan, grief, child, suffering, Karavoy, bitter truth.

Gafur Ghulam, one of the most famous writers of Uzbek literature of the 20th century, had a playful, happy and carefree childhood until the First World War, which brought many hardships to people it came true. The writer, who was left a young orphan by his father, is faced with a lot of hardships. Despite the fact that the war was showing its terrible face far away from our country, its cold breath covered our entire country. As a result, there were times when families in cities and villages were forced to beg and beg because of hunger, when the breadwinner went to war, and it was not clear what the family's daily livelihood would be. Because of the war, life became more and more difficult, and poverty and hunger reached the point where people's livelihoods were exhausted.

Despite the fact that people were suffering from hunger, the tsarist Russia, which colonized our country, forcibly took men and able-bodied people from our country to do hard and dark work behind the war. Households separated from their breadwinners, women and children were left in an extremely miserable condition, women and children worked instead of workers in fields and industrial enterprises, and most of the delicacies grown as a result of such hard work were taken away from the country by the Russian government. At a time when the local population was suffering from hunger, hundreds of thousands fled to Central Asia from war-torn

areas in search of food and shelter. It is admirable that our ancestors gave a place in their house to representatives of other nations even in those difficult times, despite the fact that their children were hungry and poor. Gafur Ghulam, who experienced these days full of troubles, later relives these past events in his mind and creates his famous story "Shum bola".

The short story "Shum Bola" was first published in "Mushtum" magazine, and then published as a booklet under the name "Dovdirash".

Although the names Achchigabad and Kokterak appear in the first editions of the work, it was not known when and where the events took place. Although the children named Soli and To'lagan are mentioned at the beginning of the work, later they are dropped and the meeting of Amon and Shum boy happened by chance.

Most importantly, in this story, Shum gives life to the story of the boy's adventures by revealing the reason why children go on walks and have all kinds of adventures on their own. That is, it skillfully shows that hard living conditions lie at the root of such violent adventures. The writer notes that both children and adults suffered due to the increase in unemployment in the city at that time. When the reader sees these children, "a bunch of idlers who roam the streets from morning to night", he has no doubt that they will leave the house and have great adventures on their own. Although Shum's three or four friends were mentioned in the first version of the story, only One of them was included in the later, revised version. These two children are having fun on the outside, but on the inside they are angry [1].

It would not be an exaggeration to say that the work "Shum bola" was written to make fun of the sad fate of Uzbek children in the 20th century. This period was a sad period not only for the children of the Uzbek nation, but also for the children of the whole world. That is why works similar to "Shum bola" were created by representatives of world literature. An example of this is Victor Hugo's Gavrosh, a children's work based on excerpts from the novel Despicable Mes about a flamboyant, innocent and brave Parisian boy, Georgette Gegen-Dreyfus's A Boy Born and Raised Near Paris. We can get the story of "Little Jack", Alex Wedding's "The Iron Bull", which contains the adventures of an eleven-year-old country boy, Te New, and other similar works [2].

Despite the fact that these works are related to the work "Shum Bola" in terms of the fact that we can understand the difficult lifestyle of the people of that time from the child's language or his actions, "Shum Bola" is different from other works. written for many years with a bitter laugh at the bitter truths he received.

If we talk about the opinion of writers about this work, U. Normatov evaluated this work as a work that was able to illuminate the different layers of the Uzbek lifestyle, which was completely free from the politics and ideology of the time [ 3], B. Sarimsakov stated that to create such an image, first of all, an objective basis in the material is needed [4], literary critic I. Ghafurov stated that "G". Ghulam was able to write about the fate of orphans and with unparalleled sympathy, because he knows better than anyone what orphanhood is. We can observe that Matluba

Norboyeva covered the hardships and inner experiences of the hero of "Shum bola" in her article [6].

The social environment described in the work also changed people's attitude towards each other. No matter where Karavoy goes, no matter who he meets, adults look down on him and treat him rudely. Instead of being the head of the people after seeing the tyranny of the tsar's government, look at how this boy cheated the poor and the officials who say that I am patting the orphan's head and gave him a place and food from my house. A strange smile runs on a person's face when he reads that he has been saved. For example, someone killed the precious birds he was carefully feeding by drinking yogurt and suzma, and he slaughtered a healthy donkey instead of a fattened ox in the stable of the imam of the mosque, including the killing of Sariboy, who allowed him to work in his garden, and other interesting events.

Another unique aspect of this work is that, instead of giving proper education to the many orphans who were walking hungry on the streets at that time, many of them used Karavoy for their own benefit. We can, for example, the hypocrite Eshon, who leads hundreds of Qalandars and repeatedly mentions God in every word, directs Eshon Karavoy to steal. Eshon's Shum said to the boy, "You are a nimble young man. I wish you, my son, could earn a living, even if it were in a different way, without looking at it. After all, there are sayings like kissa-karmon. Cash is easy, expensive, and easy to hide. It's cash, baby, it's cash. His words are proof of how shallow he is. In this situation, reading that Eshon uses Karavoy to earn money or teaches him to steal instead of teaching him to earn money with honest work makes him remember the hard days of that time.

Nurani, known by the people as Haji Baba, who turned a ruined house in one end of the city into a hangout where drug addicts gather, was not inferior to Eshan in his piety. However, what he does surprises the reader with the complete opposite of what God said. In addition, at the corner of the cream market, at the beginning of the court, there was a large teahouse of Ilhom samovarchi, which could not be entered by peasants, poor peasants, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz and other ordinary citizens who were stuck in the market. It is no exaggeration to say that the writer Shum showed that the process of stratification among people was still going on during the time when the writer Shum Bola lived, and that ordinary people could not even sit at the same table with the rich.

During this period, as a result of impoverishment, the population's indifference to science increased, and it also became impoverished spiritually. After all, we can see from the Karavoy language that the education system was neglected during the imperial period, and the time spent by the children in the neighborhoods for education was spent only playing on the street. General Skobelev, one of the officers of the tsar's government, who spilled blood on the soil of our country, explained the reason for such a policy in the education system of the empire: "To destroy a nation, it is not necessary to destroy it, if you destroy its culture, art, language, we can understand from his words [7].

In conclusion, we can say that Ghafur Ghulam described this dark, gloomy and ignorant environment in a colorful way through the eyes of a young child with bitter laughter. While reading this work, if Karavoy's deeds and interesting events bring a smile to your face, tears will come to your eyes when you read about the sad days of that time and the difficulties faced by the people. As can be seen from the above examples, the famous writer Gafur Ghulam's short story "Shum Bola" is not just a piece of fluff. The bitter truth at its core fills every reader with serious thought and prompts them to draw appropriate conclusions. That is why this work of Gafur Ghulam is considered one of the most valuable books that revealed the life of that time.

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