
INTERPRETATION OF USMAN NASIR'S WORK IN THE PERIOD OF INDEPENDENCE

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the artistic research of Usman Nasir's work during the period of independence based on new approaches and principles.

Keywords: Independence, New Approach, Artistic Image, New Thinking, Freedom.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the first ten years of Uzbekistan's independence, a lot of research in various directions was carried out on the problems of modern literature. Dozens of monographic studies, pamphlets and collections were published, hundreds of articles were created. As a result, a new modern Uzbek literature based on a new approach and principles began to form. After all, our literary experts began to study the problems of modern literature in the eighties of the last century. Even before independence, many of our scientists began to be active in re-evaluating the cultural heritage, especially the life and creative heritage of modern literature figures.

Consequently, in a short period of time, a new stage of research into the life of the ancients began.

At the same time, in the literary studies of the independence period, researches based on new approaches and principles, which are completely different from the researches devoted to the modern literature of the Shura period, started to appear. As a result, there was a need to create studies that define new methodological foundations of literary studies and criticism, different from the Shura era.

2. MAIN PART

After gaining independence, the life and work of Usman Nasir, along with modern enlighteners and representatives of modern literature, began to be studied in a wide aspect. In the last years of the last century, articles and first pamphlets on this topic were published, but from the beginning of 2000, the image of Usman Nasir moved to poems, epics, short stories and even novels. In these works, the creation of the image of the fiery poet, the artistic depiction of the complex events, situations and circumstances that happened in his fate, the artistic perception and expression of the conditions of the poet and the period he lived in.

"I'm still lucky in life..." published in 1990 and included in the collection "Fidoiyilar", Naim Karimov points out that Usman Nasir's work, along with all the representatives of modern literature, has not been evaluated impartially during the Shura period .

recognized by his contemporaries as "born poet", "Uzbek Lermontov", "lightning poet of Uzbek literature", was born on November 13, 1912 in Chukurkocha daha of Namangan. His father died when the poet was four years old. His mother, Holambibi, marries a man named Nasirhoji, and the family moves to Kokan. Then Nasirhaji sends young Usman to an orphanage. Usman Nasir studies in a special boarding school. He was extremely intelligent, perceptive, wide-eyed, very curious, attentive, eager for knowledge, and hardworking.

In 1929-1930, Osman Nasir studied at the Moscow Institute of Cinematography for only one year, but did not finish his studies. In 1930-1933, he worked as a teacher in short-term education and training courses in Kokon, the head of the scientific department and a literary fellow in the city theater. Amin Umari, Nasrulla Davron, Ibrahim Nazir, amateur penmen of Kok, young poets of their time enjoyed the support of Osman Nasir.

In 1930-1933, Osman Nasir studied for a while at the Faculty of Language and Literature of the Samarkand Pedagogical Academy (now Samarkand State University) named after Alisher Navoi. He was known as the poet Osman Nasir from the years he was studying at the Darulfunun of Uzbekistan in Samarkand.

In 1934, he moved to Tashkent and worked in the newspaper "Yosh Leninchi".

The first poem of the future poet was "Pen of Truth", published in 1927 in "Yangi Yol" newspaper. In 1931, he created an epic entitled "Norbota" dedicated to the theme of the civil war. The story will be published in "Yani Fergana" newspaper. The poet's first collections of poems "Conversation with the Sun" and "Safarbar Satlar" were published in 1932. After that, the epics "Nakhshan", "Nile and Rim", "Tractorabad" in 1934, "Yurak" in 1935 and "Mehrim" in 1936 were published.

Osman Nasir lived only 32 years, he managed to leave a great legacy to Uzbek poetry. U enters the world of literature very early. Due to the many poems published in the press, he has his fans.

Usman Nasir worked intensively from the age of 18 to the age of 24. In these short 6-7 years, he created five collections of poems. In the field of artistic translation, the poet demonstrated his unique translation culture and poetic taste. N.A. Dobrolyubov's "When will the real day come?" he translates the famous work "The Great Day" by V.I. Kirshon, "Fountain of the Garden Palace" by A.S. Pushkin, "Iblis" by M. Yu. Lermontov, works of Heine, Goethe, Byron.

Usman Nasir was arrested on July 14, 1937. After that, the rest of the poet's life is spent in barbed wire fences, prisons and cellars. Despite this, the owner of a heart full of enthusiasm does not stop searching and creating.

Usman Nasir, who is innocent and guilty, is cruelly punished and will be deprived of his freedom for 10 years. After spending several months in Zlatoust prison, in 1939 he was sent to Vladivostok together with other prisoners. From there, it is sent by steamer to the port of Okhotsk, and then to Kolyma, the land of eternal ice. This land is a very cold part of Russia, famous for its gold deposits and forests, which are used only by political prisoners. The winter of Kolyma is very cold, it does not fall below 40-50 degrees, and the prisoners, who have adapted to the Asian climate, can't stand such cold and die. He even commits suicide several times. It is not even suitable for cutting trees in the forests that are freezing cold. Unable to perform daily tasks, the poet also loses the remaining health from the icy cell of the isolator. He hopes that bright days will surely come with the support of his Uzbek compatriots.

On August 20, 1940, Osman Nasir dared to write a petition in the name of Stalin from Magadan, asking them to "consider" his case. He informs the "Father of the Nation" that he wrote a "poetic novel", three plays and a number of poems even while in prison. He says that he is still young, his heart is full of enthusiasm and enthusiasm, and that he is being held in captivity despite his innocence, and he asks that his remaining prison term be transferred to prisons near Uzbekistan. But the established commission refuses to ease the fate of the poet. There was only one way left for the poet who fell into the vortex of despair. If he is also death...

...Usman Nasir died on March 23, 1944 (March 9, according to camp archive documents) at the age of 32 in the Far East (Suslovo village, Mariinsk district, Kemerevo region).

3. CONCLUSION

At the end of June 1987, on the initiative of Usman Nasir's niece Nodira Rashidova, in cooperation with poets from Uzbekistan and Kemerovo, a group of admirers of the poet's work went to the city of Mariinsk to visit the symbolic graves of the poet. A modest monument to Osman Nasir will be erected on the land located in the north of Mariinsk-Kemerova region.

He entered the Uzbek poetry of the 20th century like lightning and had a short creative life [a poet](#) will live only 32 years. Despite the fact that most of this short life was spent under pressure and threats, he did not stop creating.

He creates for his country and nation until his last breath. He served to enrich Uzbek literature with his rich spiritual heritage.

If I break off like a leaf

Don't forget me, my friend.

Respects my work

Makes a sculpture out of flowers,

Even after thousands of years

Don't forget me, my friend

After all, as the poet himself said, he will not be forgotten by our Motherland, our people, and lovers of literature!

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