

## FOLK MOTIVES IN THE WORKS OF ANWAR OBIDJON

*Rajabova Ra'no Zaripovna**Associate professor of the Department of Uzbek language and literature of bukhdu, f.f.f.d (PhD)**Hojiyeva Sayyora Olimovna**2nd stage master's degree in Uzbek literary studies*

**Annotation:**The article examines the themes, diversity of characters and relationships between characters in the prose and poetry of Anvar Obidjon. Examples are used to substantiate the meaning of nicknames given to the characters in the work, as well as the manifestation of features characteristic of the folk epic in the writer's work.

**Keywords:**folklore, image, greeting, stylization, nickname, ritual folklore, saj, folk epic.

Artistic image is the core of the concept of imagery. An image is the depiction of a person in a work of art. In Uzbek literature, until the beginning of the 20th century, terms like “timsal” (symbol), “tasvir” (depiction), and “nusxa” (copy) were used instead of “obraz” (image). In the 1920s–30s, the term “obraz” entered Uzbek terminology. It is known that life is reflected in art and literature through images. The creator observes life, processes the events through their thoughts, reworks them, and recreates them in a vivid form. In reconstructing life events, the human image plays a very important role. It should also be mentioned that an artistic image is understood as the image of a person.

When reading the works of the outstanding children's writer Anvar Obidjon, we directly enter the world of various images. In his works, through the images of children, women, men, and even symbolically significant animals, the writer highlights various social issues from the perspective of the time. In his works written in the tone of folk epics, such as “Dahshatli Meshpolvon” and “Alamazon va uning piyodalari”, the theme of the homeland is depicted. After the grandmother’s words: “Even if you're as tall as a poplar, you are not a real man. If you were a man, would you sit like a pumpkin while your parents are taken into slavery? Do you even have a sense of honor? Oh, shame on you!” [1.7], Meshpolvon sets out on a journey to protect his homeland and family from enemies. In the epic, the author succeeds in creating a national image of an old woman who is experienced, wise, and deeply caring in the character of the grandmother. Her advice to her grandson is presented in a mix of prose and poetic speech, similar to the wisdom of folk storytellers:

Uchrasa ham o‘tinchi,

Salom bergin birinchi,

Seni ko‘rgan har sinchi

Odotsiz deb bilmasin.

...

Tentak so'ksa, do'qlama,

Yong'oqzorda uxlama.

Allam o'tsa yig'lama,

Bardoshlilar o'lmasin [1.34]

The hero of the story gains several friends on his way. Although his army is much weaker than Sepkilshoh's, through clever strategies he defeats Sepkilshoh and liberates his parents and homeland. At the center of "Alamazon va uning piyodalari" are the characters of Alamazon and Eshmat. While searching for treasure in a mountain cave, they end up in a strange land. In fact, they plan to use the treasure to improve their village, Toshtaqa.

At the same time, we can observe the motif of journey commonly found in folk epics and fairy tales in these works. The main characters of the epics "Ravshan," "Kuntug'mish," as well as the brothers in the fairy tale "Uch og'a-ini botirlar," also set out on a journey to build their lives and experience extraordinary events. This shows that the tone of folk oral creativity prevails in Anvar Obidjon's works.

The image of women holds a special place in the writer's works. He portrays women not only through their specific roles in the family and society, but also through their inner world, dreams, and emotions. In his poems and stories, the image of a woman is depicted as a symbol of kindness, devotion, and patience. This can be seen in his poems "Mother," "Woman – the scent of spring," and "The owner of patience":

Sen tog'san, ey ona, g'am ichida,

Qayg'u sinovlarda bukilmagansan.

Dunyo azobini ko'tarib boshda,

Ko'z yoshingni sirli to'kilmagansan.

Ona, sabr bilan yuksak eding sen,

Og'ir kunlar o'tdi bosh egmagansan.

Hayot yo'llarida nur berding menga,

Mehr-u muhabbating unutmagansan [2].

This poem is dedicated to women who bravely overcame life's trials and became a support for their families and loved ones.

In Anvar Obidjon's stories as well, the image of women is rich in meaning and portrayed from different angles. In the story "My Mother's Song", the image of the mother is depicted as a symbol of kindness and devotion. The central theme is the mother's selfless labor

and patience for her children. The story deeply conveys how the mother instilled her love into the hearts of her children.

The story “When Spring Comes” discusses the role of a woman in family and society. In the story, the woman is associated with the renewing spirit of spring; she becomes a source of strength and inspiration for her family and surroundings. Her diligence and endurance are clearly visible throughout the story.

In the story “Loyalty”, the image of a woman is portrayed as a symbol of faithfulness and love. By remaining faithful to her family, spouse, and life ideals, she endures life’s hardships. Through this image, Anvar Obidjon emphasizes a woman’s spiritual strength.

In the novella “A Simple Separation or the Purest Love Tale”, the characters Nusa Xola, Ertoy’s mother, and Goptay reveal societal problems. In the image of Nusa Xola, we see a woman who struggles through life’s difficulties by going from neighborhood to neighborhood selling onions and rice. Ertoy’s mother is a woman overwhelmed by the burdens of life due to her husband’s imprisonment for his professional shortcomings, and who suffers from her child’s sorrow. Through Goptay, the image of a grief-stricken woman is created, who has preserved youthful love in her heart for a lifetime and remained faithful to it.

Anvar Obidjon glorifies women, showing their kindness and patience as the foundation of life. Every action, thought, and emotion of women is portrayed as an essential part of life. The writer also emphasizes the human dignity, role, and importance of women in society.

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