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Depiction of Rural Life in the Works of Shukur Kholmirzayev

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Annotation

This article presents a comprehensive scientific analysis of the depiction of rural life in the works of Shukur Kholmirzayev, one of the prominent representatives of 20th-century Uzbek prose. The study focuses on the artistic representation of everyday rural life, including labor processes, social relations, and the lifestyle of rural communities. Particular attention is paid to the complexity of characters' inner worlds, their psychological experiences, and the interaction between individuals and their social environment. The research also examines the reflection of national values, traditions, and moral norms, as well as the close connection between humans and nature in the writer's works. Furthermore, the article highlights the role of realism and psychologism as key artistic methods used by Kholmirzayev in portraying rural life authentically and vividly. By applying modern literary analysis approaches, the study demonstrates that the depiction of rural life in the writer's works remains relevant for contemporary readers, especially in the context of globalization, where issues of national identity, ecological awareness, and spiritual values are becoming increasingly important. The findings confirm that Kholmirzayev's works serve not only as literary texts but also as valuable cultural and social sources reflecting the essence of Uzbek rural life.

Keywords: rural life, psychologism, realism, national values, depiction of nature, villages of Uzbekistan.

Introduction

Rural life has been highlighted as an important theme in 20th-century Uzbek prose by many writers. In Shukur Kholmirzayev's works, rural events are depicted not only through realistic details but also in harmony with human psychology and social relations. In his works, the writer artistically describes daily rural life, farming, celebrations, weddings, and the lifestyle of ordinary people[1]. In this regard, his творчество is valuable not only artistically but also as a historical and cultural source[2].

The depiction of rural life in Shukur Kholmirzayev's works is also relevant for modern readers. In the context of globalization, issues such as human spiritual values, national identity, and psychological condition are becoming increasingly important. Through rural life and the psychological portraits of characters, the writer harmonizes national values, traditions, and ecological awareness[3].

A deeper analysis of Kholmirzayev's works shows that the concepts of time and space also play an important role. Rural life is depicted as a constantly moving system, where each season and each day influences human life.

In addition, labor is portrayed as a special value in the writer's works. Labor is not only an economic necessity but also a means of self-realization. The relationship of farmers with the land, their patience and determination in the labor process reveal the inner world of a person.

Another important aspect is that Shukur Kholmirzayev's characters often face complex choices. Through these choices, the conflict between human values, moral norms, and societal demands is revealed. In analyzing the social structure of the rural environment, traditional hierarchy—relations between elders, heads of families, and community members—plays an important role.The writer is also unique in language and style. Through simple, folk expressions, he conveys deep meaning. This style makes his works understandable and impactful for a wide audience.

Methodology

The following methods were used in the study:

- Historical-comparative method – analysis of the historical place and development of rural life depiction in Uzbek prose[
- Structural method – systematic analysis of events, characters, and nature descriptions in the works
- Interpretative method – revealing the writer's intention, character psychology, and social environment through artistic thinking[

Based on these methods, rural life, characters' daily experiences, national values, and nature depiction in Kholmirzayev's works were analyzed.

Results

1. Daily events of rural life

Shukur Kholmirzayev reflects rural life through everyday details. For example, in the story "Morning in the Village," the early labor of farmers, the complexities of fieldwork, and family relations are described in detail[4,5]. Celebrations, weddings, seasonal work, and local traditions play an important role in showing rural culture and customs[8]. Through this, the reader feels rural life not only through events but also through national spirit[6].

The writer also depicts the complex social layers of rural life. For instance, social relations between different groups—farmers, craftsmen, and elders—affect the development of events[7,8].

2. Characters and Modern Interpretation

Today, rereading Shukur Kholmirzayev's works allows finding answers to modern societal problems. Issues such as the loss of rural values in the process of urbanization and people's distancing from nature are indirectly reflected in his works. In this sense, his works contain universal ideas relevant to the present day.

Shukur Kholmirzayev reveals rural characters not only through their external activities but also through their inner world. In the story "Evening Conversation," human psychology is depicted through the inner experiences of a rural woman and her husband[9].

Elements of psychologism are reflected in characters' decision-making, attitude toward labor, and relations with society. This makes rural life more vivid and realistic. Analysis shows that the inner world of characters, their psychological state, and social relations reveal the complexity of rural life[10].

3. National values and traditions

In Shukur Kholmirzayev's works, rural life is closely connected with national values. Traditions, customs, labor, and social moral norms are artistically reflected[11].For example, the writer describes wedding ceremonies, seasonal holidays, and religious beliefs in detail[12]. This allows the reader to better understand national values.

The attitude of rural characters toward labor, nature, and their community also reflects national mentality[13].

4. Nature depiction and importance of rural environment

Nature plays an important role in depicting rural life[14]. The writer harmonizes fields, gardens, livestock, and seasonal changes with the characters' psychology[15]. In the story "Field Under the Rain," rain, soil, and plants are depicted in harmony with the mood of rural people This reveals the relationship between nature and humans through artistic thinking. Nature depiction also contributes to the formation of ecological awareness.

5. Realism and authenticity

Kholmirzayev depicts rural life as real reality based on realism. Characters, their labor, social relations, and life complexities are presented without exaggeration but with realistic details. Thus, rural events are valued not only as artistic but also as historical, cultural, and scientific sources.

Discussion

The depiction of rural life in Kholmirzayev's works combines artistic detail with human psychology, social relations, and national values. For example, in "Morning in the Village," the labor of farmers, family relations, and seasonal work allow the reader to feel all aspects of rural life. Psychologism is reflected through characters' inner experiences, decision-making, and social relations. Nature depiction enhances realism and ecological awareness, while realism makes events believable.

Conclusion

A deeper analysis of Kholmirzayev's works shows the importance of time and space. Rural life is a dynamic system where each season and day affects human life. This is directly connected with characters' psychological state. Labor is shown as both necessity and self-realization. Farmers' connection with land reveals inner human world. Characters face complex choices, revealing conflicts between values and society. The rural social structure, including elders and community relations, ensures stability but may limit individual freedom. The writer's simple yet meaningful style makes his works accessible and impactful.

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