

**TRADITION AND STYLISTIC RESEARCHES IN UZBEK NOVELS DURING THE  
INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (BASED ON THE NOVEL “BOZOR” (THE BAZAAR ) BY KHURSHID  
DUSTMUHAMMAD)**

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**ABSTRACT**

The article discusses the problems of literal synthesis of Eastern and Western literal traditions in the Uzbek novels of the Independence period based on the analysis of the novel “Bozor” by Khurshid Davron

**KEYWORDS:** Literal Tradition, Literal Impact, Novel, Poetic Synthesis, Literal Concept, Eastern and Western Literal Traditions, Uzbek Novel Writing of the Independence Period, Khurshid Dustmuhammad’s Novel “Bozor”

**INTRODUCTION**

The Uzbek literature of the Independence period is characterized by new stylistic researches and various poetic inventions. The modern novel writing is facing the process of rapid development, enlargement of realistic horizons under the influence of different experiments existing in the world literature as well as in the history of national word art. It can be observed that life-giving and proper traditions of Eastern and Western literal samples are poetically synthesized in modern Uzbek literature. Khurshid Dustmuhammad’s novel “Bozor” can serve as a clear example of above mentioned. Indeed, “In Uzbek novel writing traditions this kind of genre searching which exists in both classical literature and untraditional world of novel writing system is appearing. In this method literal narration of events is characterized by giving the main character’s mind and spirit. These principles are seen in such works as Omon Mukhtor’s “A Thousand one faces”, “A Man in front of the Mirror”, “A slum on the Hill”, “A square”, Abbas Said’s “Five Day World”, Khurshid Dustmuhammad’s novel “Bozor”, Ulugbek Hamdam’s “Balance”, “Rebellion and Obedience”. [4.172]

In Khurshid Dustmuhammad’s novel “Bozor” it can clearly be seen that the writer has effectively used modernistic style peculiarities as well as the method of symbolic description which is peculiar to the works of classical literature. “Khurshid Dustmuhammad’s novel “Bozor” , devoted to the description of present day reality and society spirit, not only urges a reader to serious thoughts, philosophical discussions but also enriches them with the fruits of rare literal thoughts. The main characters of the novel are present day people, especially youth.” [4.175]The novel covers the modern problems, it tells about the spirit of the modern person, his thoughts, interests, his characteristic traits and habits both flourishing and destroying his life.

The main problems such as honesty and dishonesty, purity, justice and conscious, patience, courage have always been main issues of literal works of all the time. Yet, in order to choose suitable form to the main idea of the work and to express it in a great poetic style, the writer studies literal experiments in this field and re-works it in his creative laboratory. As a result of above mentioned processes the writer manages to create his/her own style.

In this novel one can feel the influence of the works of famous Western writers such as F.Kafka, A.Kamyu and

J.Joyce.Likewise, Eastern folkore, written literature, religious samples and Uzbek classical works have served to supply the poem with poetic perfection feeding it with literal success. The style of traditional novel writing , such as detailed description of social life reality, does not dominate in the novel, on the contrary, the issues that the writer wants to reveal are shown through the heart of the main character. We can witness how the writer gave the largest attention to the expression of the main character Fozil's spirit.

In most episodes of the novel realistic scenes are mixed together with abstract and unreal descriptions. The events happening around the characters such as Fozilbek, Qadriya, Qosimbek Market Leader, Gulomjon, Diyorbek, Hafiza are organized based on the real happenings of ordinary people in real life, but, the episodes of a sudden appearance of creatures such as Zar bobo, and an image of an old woman who put most characters into difficult situation, is a creation of the writer, came up through his fantasy. The general construction of the work, its content is full of the symbols, signs and indirect meanings. Such literal descriptive qualities reveal that the work is fed with the experiments of famous world literal works. The signs of influence by unusual and significant characters of extraordinary folk tales, the masterpieces of Eastern literature "One thousand and one night", "Kalila and Dimna" and samples of fables are noticed in the construction of the novel and plays a certain role in it.

It is obvious that in Eastern literature , where from mere problems of everyday life to the most widespread issues of humanity are expressed through literal devices as light humor, open sarcasm, trope as well as hidden hints, the supporters of kind deals such as honesty, sincerity, fairness and justice have always been praised. The same issues are also taken its literal expression in the novel "Bozor". Bozor (Market or Bazaar) is a symbolic expression of the world rich in priceless blessing, surrounding and serving humanity. It is sacred and always in need of care. Its wealth is created by the hard work of people. The abundance, the cheapness of the products and honesty existing in the market is the result of people's hardship just like the steadfastness of gardener's hard work to create beautiful gardens. Yet, greedy creature which is never satisfied with anything and can swallow the market, symbolizes evil, oppression and greediness. His appearance is described as the following: "The creature which looks like neither a rat, nor a squirrel, with very small height, very ugly face takes something out of his pocket, chews it constantly splitting his saliva out of his mouth over the crowd sitting under the elm tree. What's more, no one in the crowd notices it and does not wipe their hair and does not look up to the tree to chase him away, on the contrary, they seem to be happy having his saliva on their faces, foreheads, eyes and faces..."[1.20]

Ideological views which the writer began in the story "Jajman" is developed in this novel by introducing the character called Zar Bobo.( Zar Bobo had a name as Zardusht in the story "Jajman"). The very image of Zar Bobo and events reminds us "Avesto". While reading the novel, one can feel that the writers' ideological thoughts are harmonized with the ideology connected with goodness expressed in Avesto. By exemplifying the reality of new period and the description of the spiritual life of contemporary people, the writer's willingness to take into his responsibility to challenge people to be alert against evil, greediness and ignorance, which are becoming a great threat to their past, future and destiny, is obvious.

Attempts to express evils surrounding the humanity in literally enliven form, can be met in the plots of classical Uzbek literal masterpieces as well. For instance, in Navai's "Khamsa", in its last part "Sa'di Iskandariy" there is some creatures which came to destroy humanity and to make their life upside down can be the sign of it.

We can notice that the writer's spiritual views are inspired by famous representative of world literature Alber

Kamyu's works as well. In his work "Cholera" there is described the situation where people are taken aback by the illness spread by rats which is similar to the situation in the work "Bazar" with a creature causing problems to people in the bazaar.

The creatures in the novel are a symbol of coming disasters trying to surround and destroy humanity. The ideological direction of the novel make one conclude that they did not appear by chance. Initially, they are the results of people's deeds. They are created by people themselves and spread out among themselves. According to the plot of "Jajman" story, the greedy creature in the market is initially helped by people to settle down in it. At first, they watch his actions with pleasure, making fun of it. Yet, later, nobody can have strength to chase it away. While Alber Kamyu attempts to express the spreading disaster, its results, its influence to people's view, behavior, attitude through the events of the novel, Khurshid Dustmuhammad tries to show the existing disaster which came out with the help of people themselves. Simple events given in the story "Jajman" is developed in this novel and shows that it can serve as a basis of a big social tragedy. It can be concluded that from the writer's point of view, a weak enemy initially seems as a small disaster, and if it is not taken seriously, it can turn into a bigger problem spreading out its roots to which it would be difficult to find healing. Now there is no way to chase him away. All the people in the market are trying to find the methods to chase him beating him, even the trap does not work to get rid of him. According to the plot of the novel, the creature has already surrounded the castle and celebrating his victory holding a party. By his terrible description, it shows that the writer is trying to give a form to the habits which attempt to occupy people's life, mind and dignity.

The characters like Fozilbek and Qadriya in the novel are described with lighter colors to serve to strengthen readers' belief in the victory of goodness and its eternity. The fact that the people who stayed loyal to goodness, their integrity in fighting against evils of society can be the most reliable way which forms the root of the writer's ideological views which the writer expresses in this work. Moreover, love, honesty and fairness as well as education glorify people and strengthen their belief and it is shown in the events of the novel. The reading hall situated near the bazaar helps the reader to reveal the writer's ideological views. Having a desire to be a patron of this reading hall makes a big change in Fozilbek's spiritual world and brings novelty into his life as well as giving determination to his actions. He cannot be indifferent to the events happening in the bazaar and considers that education is a proper way to fight against evil.

It can be felt that the novel which tries to discuss human problems connected with the development of people's spiritual condition, social advancement is the result of writer's certain style of depicting the themes in the novel, his personal outlook and ideology which defines the success of the work.

Continuous development of literature and art widens the opportunity to develop literature relying on existing traditions and adding creative novelties. In the literature of the Independence period the very process forms the main trait. The writer Khurshid Dustmuhammad has achieved to create new literal work, original and unrepeated masterpiece by thoroughly studying other literal experiences.

## CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, skillfull literal synthesis of Eastern and Western literal traditions in Uzbek literature of the Independence period is an aesthetic case of significant importance which creates a foundation for formation of main principles of the literature of that period. The writer Khurshid Davron's novel "Bozor" is an obvious example of above mentioned. The literal synthesis of Eastern and Western traditions is one of the principles to enrich the novel with ideological meaning

and unusual form.

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