



## TWO REALIST ARTISTS FROM TWO COUNTRIES (A LOOK AT THE WORK OF SHUKUR KholmIRZAYEV AND JACK LONDON)

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**Abstract:** The great writer of Uzbek literature Shukur Kholmirezayev and the English writer Jack London are writers who each created a separate school of skill with their work. They have further improved the genre of the story, and are distinguished by world literature not only by the number of mature stories, but also by the fact that they have written new and diverse topics. This article examines the work of the great writers of the two countries. The example of their biographical works reveals the spirit of the era in a realistic way.

**Keywords:** Creative influence, national color, autobiographical work, realism, dialogue style.

Shukur Kholmirezayev and Jack London have in common not only their works on the theme of nature and hunting, but also their works in a brutally realistic spirit.

Shukur Kholmirezayev's work, which illuminates the inner self and imbues the creative human spirit, is the work "The Sun Wanders in the Sky".

This story of the writer was written in the early days of the republic's independence, in 1992. It was published in the 9th-10th issues of the magazine "Yoshlik" that year. According to the memoirs of scientist Toshboyev, the teacher would tell the plot of the stories he wanted to create in conversations with his students and friends in the garden he had built in Dormon, wanting to know their reaction. For example, the plot of dozens of works such as "Bandi burgut", "Kuyosh-ku falakda kezib yuribidi", "Uh", "Chillak o'yin" were heard in such gatherings.

As we have established, there is a fragment of life that served as the basis for the plot of this story. We learned about the history of the creation of this story in 1994 through a literary interview with Shukur Kholmirezayev, a famous journalist and creator, on "Radio Uzbekistan".

The text of this broadcast was later included in Turob Niyoz's book "Dream World". In it, the journalist asks the writer about the writer's work "The Sun Wanders in the Sky" and the history of its writing. The writer expresses the following thoughts about this: "...If I were to tell the story now, three or four years ago, during these ups and downs, I couldn't fit anywhere, not even in Tashkent. "Wife, let's go and look for it and see," I said. I went with my daughter, son, and wife. We went to Bulungur. We saw relatives. The only question I have is: what will happen from now on? What if I am not a fortune teller, but I am also looking for a way out." . It was these questions that questioned the writer's soul, causing the inner turmoil of the creator.

"Creating a work of art is a mysterious process. A true creator never leaves his inner lamentations in the unknown depths of his soul, but finds a way to express his emotional experiences with his own style. He waits for the social conditions to be ripe for this." . Shukur Kholmirezayev, having gone to the village of Kurgan, is left alone and enters into his creative

aura. He is waiting for a life scene that will serve as an impetus for the story he is about to create.

On the advice of his friend Khidir Chorshanbiyev (the prototype of the character Misir in the story), Shukur Kholmirzayev and his driver go to Boysung - the center. It is here that the event that led to the writing of the story "The Sun Wanders in the Sky" occurs. The writer takes reality "fabric" and "sews" a "dress" that suits his artistic intention. "...The observed state or fate of a person awakens the creative fantasy of the writer, which he has been thinking about for a long time, and thus life events are created in the work of art".

The strange behavior of a person, or rather, a character, whom the writer meets in real life, his attitude that is different from others, his tone of speech, facial expressions, appearance - any of these things can give the writer the impetus to turn a creative idea into a work of art. Or it can even cause the idea of a work of art to emerge.

The writer tries to contact his family by phone at the post office in the center of Boysun. Since he is a famous writer, the guys at the post office show him a courtesy by saying that he will not have to wait in line. But here, one of the people waiting for the phone is dissatisfied with this situation. She lazily says, "Why is this person talking, it's my turn!" The most interesting thing is that after a while, the same lazy woman goes to the writer's car leaving the post office and asks them to give her a lift to her destination on the way.

This situation and the unusual charisma of the female artist affect the mood of the artist. They do not leave this stranger's request on the ground. They deliver it to her address. Here the reality related to the woman ends. Up to this point, the plot of the work and the life story have been the same. From the moment the stranger gets out of the car, the artist gives free rein to his imagination. The "frame" that stopped in real life continues in the writer's fantasy world. After all, "Literature is not and should not be life itself. Literature should become an illusion, that is, as if it were just like that." . Shukur Kholmirzayev mentally plans out the possible development of events and the structure of the work as he travels. Even when he reaches the hotel, only this creative thought occupies his mind: "I am sitting in the hotel. That story is in my mind. It is starting to take shape. It is raining. The driver is left outside." . The writer adds his own truth - his artistic intention - to the image that is considered a fact (the strange woman in the mail). The chain of events also serves to fulfill the writer's intention. "I don't know if it's a girl or a young woman. I started thinking. What would happen if she went with me? What would happen if I recognized her? And so on, many things crossed my mind. Until I left, I wove something. Writers are weavers after all. Russians once called writers "sochinitel". I read that, it's true. Finally, we arrived at the room. My heart was clearly drawn." The "unexpected coincidence" in the work accomplishes what the writer has long been waiting for: it clarifies the outline of the more obscure creative intention, reveals the ways in which it can emerge. In other words, the stranger, who was accidentally encountered, acts as a catalyst for the artistic realization of the writer's idea.

The fact that the stranger behaved calmly, got out of the car, was unexpected, did not correspond to the descriptions in the writer's inner monologue. Or in another way, this stranger is broad-shouldered, wearing a jacket, has a large body, and is older than the woman in the work. In the story, the writer adapted this woman to his ideal. He describes her as a young, beautiful woman. Usually, writers "sometimes use simple and unpretentious methods in order not to offend the original. For example, they change her height, fullness, fatness... her age, with such camouflage, sometimes you can deceive the person being depicted. He does not

recognize himself even in makeup." However, the author reveals the feature that unites the hero of the story and his prototype in their character, in their nature. Both women share one thing in common - they are not afraid to speak their minds. It was this boldness that the writer was looking for.

The novel "Martin Eden" is written by the great writer Jack London, first published in The Pacific Monthly in 1908-1909, and in 1909 it was published as a separate book by the Macmillan Company. The novel is largely autobiographical: Martin Eden and Jack London have many similarities. Both came from the lower classes of society and achieved great success in literature solely on their own. London tried himself in many jobs in his youth; he wrote masterful works based on his experience as a sailor, a factory worker, and an employee of a laundry company. The image of Ruth was taken from Jack London's first love, Mabel Applegarth.

The plot of the work is as follows: One day, a sailor named Martin Eden, who was in his 20s on a ferry, protects a young man named Arthur Morse from a gang of hooligans. He is the same age as Martin, but from wealthy and educated people. As a token of gratitude, Arthur invites Martin to dinner to introduce him to his family. The atmosphere of the house - paintings on the walls, books, a grand piano - delights and amazes Martin. Arthur's sister Ruth makes a special impression on him. In his eyes, she was the embodiment of purity, beauty, and even divinity. Martin decides to be worthy of the girl. He goes to the library to join Ruth, Arthur, and other educated people like him. Martin was a talented and deep-minded person. He enthusiastically engages in the study of literature and languages. He often communicates with Ruth, and the girl helps him with his studies. Ruth, a conservative and very narrow-minded girl, tries to mold Martin into the mold of the people around him, but she does not succeed. Having spent all the money he earned on his last sea voyage, Martin signs up for a sailor's job and sets off to sea. During the eight-month long voyage, Martin reads and studies, enriches his vocabulary and mental abilities, and begins to understand himself better. He feels a great strength in himself and suddenly realizes that he wants to become a writer. Then Ruth can understand the beauty of the world with him. Returning to Oakland, he writes a story about treasure hunters and sends the manuscript to the San Francisco Review. Then he begins to write a story about whalers. He meets Ruth and shares his plans with her, but, unfortunately, the girl (although she is pleased with the changes that are happening to Martin) does not like his plans. Ruth is in love with Martin, but his ideas about life do not give the girl the opportunity to understand this. Ruth wants Martin to study, as a result of which the young man takes the exams for high school, but fails in all subjects except grammar. Martin is not particularly discouraged by his failure, but Ruth is upset. None of the works that Martin sent to magazines and newspapers were published, they were all returned by mail without any explanation. Martin thinks that they were not accepted because they were written by hand. He rents a typewriter and learns to type on it. Martin works tirelessly. He finds in himself the ability to write down what he thinks. All his dreams and thoughts about beauty, which he has lived for many years, give rise to an irrepressible, powerful and passionate current. Martin discovers the books of Herbert Spencer for himself, which give him the opportunity to look at the world in a new way. And Ruth does not like his passion for Spencer. Martin reads his stories to her; Ruth easily notices their shortcomings, but cannot see the strength and talent in which they are written. Martin does not fit into the framework of bourgeois culture familiar to Ruth. The money he earned from swimming runs out, and

Martin is hired to iron clothes in a laundry. This hard work tires him. He stops reading and, as before, begins to drink alcohol on weekends. Realizing that this work is not only hard, but also stupid, he leaves the laundry. There are only a few weeks left before the next sea voyage; Martin devotes these days to his love. He often meets with Ruth, they read books together, ride bicycles. One day Ruth is in Martin's arms... Ruth knows nothing about the physical side of love, but she feels Martin's attraction. Martin is afraid to violate the girl's purity. But for Ruth's parents, the news that she is engaged to Martin was not joyful. Martin decides to write for money. He rents a small room in the house of the Portuguese Maria Silva. His poor health allows him to sleep only five hours a day. The rest of the time he works: he writes down unfamiliar words, studies them, analyzes the literary methods of various writers, searches for "principles based on events." He is not embarrassed that he has not yet published a single line. "Writing was for him the final link in a complex mental process, the final knot connected with the unification of personal thoughts, the final knot connected with the accumulation of accumulated facts and positions." But failure continued. Martin ran out of money, pawned his coat, then his watch, then his bicycle. He ate only potatoes, struggling with hunger, and occasionally ate with his sister or Ruth. Suddenly - almost unexpectedly - Martin receives a letter from a thick magazine. The magazine wants to publish his manuscript, but is ready to pay only five dollars, although, according to calculations, they would actually have to pay \$ 100. The weakened Martin falls ill with a severe flu. Then his luck begins to run out - checks from magazines begin to arrive one after another. After a while, success stops. Publishers try to trick Martin. It was not easy to get money from them for publication. Ruth invites Martin to work for her father, who does not believe that he will become a writer. By chance, in the Morse household, Martin meets Ress Brissenden. Brissenden is sick, he is not afraid of death, but passionately loves life in all its manifestations. Brissenden introduces Martin to "real people" who are engaged in literature and philosophy. With his new friend, Martin attends a socialist rally, where he argues with the speaker, but thanks to a quick and unscrupulous reporter, he gets into the pages of newspapers as a socialist and a person who wants to change the existing system. The newspaper publication leads to sad consequences - Ruth sends Martin a letter stating that the engagement is canceled. Martin continues to live, and he is not even satisfied with the income from magazines - almost everything he wrote is now being published. Brissenden commits suicide. After his death, a poetic epic called "Ephemerides", published by Martin, causes severe criticism. Martin is glad that his friend did not see this. Martin Eden finally achieves fame, but all this is no longer interesting to him. Martin receives invitations from people who once ridiculed him, considered him a bum, and sometimes accepts them. The idea of taking a vacation to the Marquesas Islands and living there in a thatched hut comforts him. He generously distributes money to his relatives and people whose fate is connected with him. Now he can neither be influenced by the sincere love of the young worker Lizzie Connolly, nor by the unexpected visit of Ruth, who is no longer indifferent to rumors and is ready to stay with Martin. Martin sails to the island. He realizes that there is no way out for him. After swimming for several days, he throws himself into the sea. To deceive his will to live, he takes in air and dives to a great depth. When the air runs out, he can no longer rise to the surface. He sees a bright, white light and feels himself flying into the dark depths, and then his consciousness leaves him forever... "Martin Eden" is an extremely vital book, a cathartic journey from human ignorance to the peak of beauty. The vehicle of this journey is the words in the book. The whole book is a



collection of development, learning, and struggles to overcome difficulties. This is a novel that describes the path of Jack London as a writer, and every page reflects life and authenticity. As in all his works, it is difficult to determine in this novel which part of the writer's autobiography was used. If we do not dwell on the details of the work, we can see in it the struggle, humanity, and individuality of Jack London.

Martin, with an iron will, begins to educate himself through books he borrows from the library. "Martin Eden" is a wonderful example of an educational novel. We live with him through each stage of his development and his achievements, his joys, the steps he takes to gain respect through books. Does Martin Eden himself think that books illuminate life, make it more pleasant and interesting? No. Martin always remains a rough sailor who loves to speak bluntly. But culture brings him closer to Ruth, and this was his goal. However, a new perspective crosses his path: he discovers that he can also write the literature he loves. Stealing time from sleep, working nineteen hours a day, living a miserable life, almost impoverishing himself, he writes his first stories and sends them to the best magazines in the country. Unable to attract the attention of any editor, he collects rejected originals on his desk, but he does not despair. He thinks that if he succeeds in publishing his works, Ruth will also fall in love with him.

Martin Eden is a lonely, strong, illiterate, but kind, stubborn and purposeful man from a poor family, who has seen and felt a lot on his way. He is not afraid of hard and dirty work.

I want to ask Martin where he gets so much strength and patience to read half a book day and night. Do I have to move forward, listening to no one, to get what I want?!

Love. This was the feeling that created a revolution in his soul and attracted him to knowledge. The storm of love made the sailor interested in books and eventually made him a great writer. He loves Ruth very much, he wants to please her... He does not worry about sleep, food and clothes. To please Ruth, he grows up, becomes a man. A smart man whose mind surpasses his intellect, he leaves behind even those whom he previously considered geniuses. He had everything: money, prestige, fame, and a strong mind. But he was an unhappy man who could not buy happiness with money...

The conclusion is that both writers brutally expose the problems of their time through the example of the main character's fateful path. Martin Eden is a work about life, will, discipline, and self-respect, while The Sun Is Rising is about a society free from any "isms", about human values, and about a soul. It is about appreciating the priceless blessings of life

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