

ANVAR OBIDJONNING OBRAZ YARATISH MAHORATI ("YALTIROQ TUGMA" QISSASI MISOLIDA.)

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ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada o'zbek adabiyotida obrazlilik masalasiga e'tibor qaratilgan. Anvar Obidjonning obraz yaratish mahorati, "Yaltiroq tugma" qissasidagi obrazlar tahlili yoritilgan. Alamazon obrazining tarbiyaviy ahamiyati bo'yicha ilmiy xulosalar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: obraz, obrazlilik, individualization, mimesis, san'at, timsol

АННОТАЦИЯ

Статья посвящена проблеме образности в узбекской литературе. Освещается способность Анвар Абиджана к созданию образа анализа образов в рассказе "Сияющая пуговица". Представлены научные выводы о воспитательном значении образа Аламазана.

Ключевые слова: изображение, образность, индивидуализация, мимесис, искусство, символ.

ABSTRACT

The article focuses on the issue of imagery in uzbek literature. Anvar Obidjon's ability to create an image, the analysis of images in the short story "Shiny Button" is highlighted. Scientific conclusions on the educational significance of the image of Alamazon are given.

Key words: image, imagery, individualization, mimesis, art, symbol.

KIRISH

Obrazlilik – san'atning asosiy xususiyati, hayotni o'zlashtirishning o'ziga xos shakli va usuli, uning "tili" va shu bilan birga hayot hodisalari ustidan chiqqagan "hukmi". Badiiy obraz- obrazlilik tushunchasining o'zagi. Obraz – san'at asaridagi inson tasviri. Obraz atamasining kelib chiqish tarixiga nazar solsak, obraz atamasi haqidagi ilk fikrlarni mashhur yunon faylasufi Aristotelning estetik qarashlaridayoq uchratish mumkin. Biroq Aristotel "Poeziya san'ati haqida" "nomli asarida "Obraz" atamasi o'rnida "mimesis" iborasi ishlataligani. "Mimesis – taqlid demakdir. Olim mimesis(obraz) turmushga taqlidan yaratiladi deb hisoblagan. "Obraz" atamasi birinchi marta mashhur nemis faylasufi Gegelning estetikaga oid asarlarida

ishlatilgan. Bu haqidagi jiddiy ta'limot ham ana shu olim qalamiga mansub. Gegel o'z estetik qarashlarida san'at haqida fikr yuritar ekan, "san'at – obrazlar orqali fikrlash" demakdir deb ta'kidlagan. Rus atamashunosligiga "obraz" atamasini, asosan, V.G. Belinskiy olib kirgan, bu ta'limotni takomillashtirgan. O'zbek adabiyotida "obraz" atamasi o'rniga XX asr boshlarigacha "timsol", "tasvir", "nusxa" kabi iboralar ishlatilgan. XX asrning 20-30- yillarda o'zbek atamashunosligiga "obraz" atamasi kirib kelgan. Ma'lumki, san`at va adabiyotda hayot obrazlar vositasida aks ettiriladi. Ijodkor hayotni kuzatadi, kuzatgan voqealarini tafakkuridan o'tkazadi, ularni qayta ishlab yana jonli hayot shaklida yaratadi. Hayot voqe-a-hodisalarini qayta tiklashda inson obrazi g'oyatda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shuni ham aytish kerakki, badiiy obraz deganda inson obrazi tushuniladi. Professor L.I. Timofeevning ta'rificha, "obraz – to'qima yordami bilan yaratilgan va estetik qiymat kasb etgan inson hayotining umulashma va ,ayni choqda, konkret manzarasidir". Bu ta'riflardan anglashiladiki, obraz deganda inson hayotining badiiy manzaralari tushunilar ekan.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHЛИLI VA METODOLOGIYA

Filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, taniqli adabiyotshunos Yo'ldosh Solijonovning "Anvar Obidjon poetik olami" monografiyasida Anvar Obidjonning bir qancha asarlari tahlili yoritib berilgan. Xususan, ushbu monografiyaning "Nasrning nafosati" qismida adibning "Yaltiroq tugma", "Ajinasi bor yo'llar", "Alamazon va uning piyodalari" kabi asarlari haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Keyingi yillarda Anvar Obidjon ijodini o'rghanish bo'yicha sezilarli darajada ishlar qilindi. "O'zbekiston xalq shoiri Anvar Obidjon tavalludiga 70 yil" mavusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari to'planib, "Bolalar olamining shaydosi" nomi ostida nashrdan chiqqan kitobda ham Anvar Obidjon ijodi bo'yicha qilingan ishlar, yozilgan maqolalar o'rinn egallagan.

MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR

Badiiy asarda e'tibor markaziga olingan har qanday narsa, tushunchaning ahamiyatlilik darajasiga urg'u beriladi. Diqqat markazidagi obraz, detal yoki tushunchaning hayotdagi o'rni masalasi atroficha, bor mohiyati bilan ochib berilgandan so'ng kitobxon tomonidan bu obyektga nisbatan hurmat, e'tibor paydo bo'ladi. Badiiy adabiyotda aks ettirilgan inson obrazi adabiy asar qahramoni deb yuritiladi. V.Belinskiy ta'kidlaganidek: "San'atdagi eng oliy predmet inson hisoblanar ekan, demak, "Obraz" atamasi insonga nisbatan qo'llanishi ma'quldir" Endi Anvar Obidjonning obraz yaratish mahoratiga nazar tashlasak, asosan bolalar uchun asarlar yaratgan Anvar Obidjonning kattalar hayotiga bag'ishlangan "Yaltiroq

tugma” qissasi adib ijodida muhim o‘rin tutadi. Ma’lumki, “Yaltiroq tugma” qissasi yozuvchining avvalroq yozilgan “Alamazon va uning piyodalari” qissasining mantiqiy davomi sifatida o‘rganilgan. Zero, har ikki asarning bosh qahramonlari ham Alamazon bilan Eshmat ishmadir. Faqat ular yoshi, qalamga olingan voqelik, zamon va makon, ko‘tarilgan muammo yuki jihatidan farq qiladilar. Qahramonlarning ishtiroki, ongingin o‘sganligi, harakter dinamikasi, voqealar davomiyligiga ko‘ra ular diliqiy-qissa bo‘la oladi. Chindan ham bu asar ishtirok etuvchi personajlar mavqeい, yoshi, qalamga olingan voqelikning ijtimoiy mohiyati, ko‘tarilgan muammolar ko‘lami jihatidan bevosita kattalar adabiyotiga daxldordir. Yozuvchi “Yaltiroq tugma” qissasiga “Shahar bedarvoza emas” degan xalq maqolini epigraf qilib olgan.

Adabiy asarlarda mukammal tasvirlangan va katta umumlashmaga ega bo‘lgan obrazlar tip deb nomlanadi. Adabiy tip insonning individual tasviri bo‘lgani holda, ma’lum tarixiy davr va jamiyat kishisining eng muhim xususiyatlarini o‘zida aks ettiradi. Shu bilan bir qatorda tipda bir davr va bir sharoit kishisiga xos sifatlarga emas, balki turli tarixiy davr va sharoitlarda namoyon bo‘ladigan umuminsoniy xususiyatlar jamlanadi. Ijodkor o‘z asariga hayotiy hodisa yoki insonlarni material qilib oladi. Shuningdek, agar asar tarixiy material asosida yozilgan bo‘lsa, ma’lum tarixiy shaxslar ham badiiy asarning qahramoni etib tasvirlanishi mumkin. Har qanday asarda prototip bilan obraz orasida ana shunday zaruriy “masofa” yuzaga keladi, buning natijasida obraz prototipga xos tasodify xususiyatlardan xalos bo‘ladi va katta badiiy ta’sir kuchi aks etadi.

Anvar Obidjon iliq, yorug‘, nurli, go‘zal narsalarni yaxshi ko‘radi. Shu boisdan o‘z asarlari uchun tanlagen qahramonlariga ism tanlashda ham shu prinspga sodiq qoladi. Talay asarlaridagi obrazlarning Alamazon, Guldiramazon, Olovjon deb atalishi ham shundan. Bu so‘zlar o‘z ma’nosiga ko‘ra iliqlik, g‘ayratli, maqsad yo‘lidan qaytmaydigan, ezgulikni yoritib, illatlarni kuydiruvchi kuch sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Alamazon har ikkala asarda ham ana shu fazilatlarni mujassam etgan obraz qiyofasida namoyon bo‘ladi. U hushyor, bilimga chanqoq, bilmaganini o‘rganishga intiluvchi, hamma narsadan yaxshilik, nekbinlik izlaydigan pok niyatli yigit. Alamazon obrazi uchun muallif Anvar Obidjonning o‘zi prototip hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun ham Anvar Obidjonning “Yaltiroq tugma” qissasidagi obrazlar sodda va xalqimiz yodidan chiqmaydigan obrzalar darajasiga ko‘tarilgan.

XULOSA

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Anvar Obidjon butun ijodi davomida bolalar adabiyotiga ulkan hissa qo‘sha oldi. Adibning asarlari bugungi kunda o‘zining tarbiyaviy

ahamiyati bilan ajralib turadi. Har bir yaratgan asarlaridagi obrazlar xalqimiz qalbidan chuqr joy egallagan.

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