



SHOLOKHOV'S LIFE AND CREATIVE POETICS

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ANNOTATION

The traditions of such artists as Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Sholokhov, who engraved the life of a whole period, human destiny on thousands of pages, over the years, as a result of creative research, have become more and more compact and beautiful. We also see cases where some people still think beyond the shadow of that "iron rule." Munaqqid's opinion that "he could not adequately explain the nuances of human behavior" requires a little editing, which is embedded in the philosophy of the novel, the hidden essence, the deep thoughts about the meaning of life, the Doctor and Akbar, Aunt Larisa and Of course, it is impossible to ignore the fact that Alexander's character is portrayed in a unique, exciting and sad way! In the nature of the characters, who are trying to improve their destiny in the artistic space and time, there are sad cries of rebellion and obedience, bitter sufferings, painful moments.

Keywords: *Sholokhov, Don, war and revolution, "The Fate of Man", story, novel.*

INTRODUCTION

Russian writer. Academician (1939), Hero of Labor (1967). Participated in the Civil War. He came to Moscow in 1922 and lived behind "black" labor. He later joined the Young Guard literary group and published his first stories in Yunosheskaya Pravda, Komsomoliya, Projektor, Smena, Ogonyok, and other magazines (1924-26). These works were later included in Sholokhov's "Stories of the Don" and "Lojuvard Biyobon" (1926). The main theme of Sholokhov's work was the Civil War, which was fought on the banks of the Don River with brutal clashes and struggles ("Tirrancha", "Shepherd", 1925; "Khundor dushman", 1926 and others). Sholokhov moved to Don, Vyoshenskaya stanitsa in 1928, and wrote the novel The Peaceful Don (Books 1-4, 1928-40), which was devoted to the Civil War and described in detail the brutal struggle between the two worlds. The play promotes the idea that wars and revolutions, which are initiated by the interests of individuals or groups, disrupt the life of the people and only oppress them. The novel The Open Guard (Books 1-2, 1932-60) describes the life of a Russian village in the 1930s in all its contradictions. In the first book of the novel, the history of the collective farm in the village of Gremyachiy is described by Davidov-Nagulnov, Davidov-Ostrovnov, Nagulnov-Razmetnyov and others. Both in The Peaceful Don and in this play, Sholokhov vividly described the difficult life of the Don Cossacks during the Soviet era, the complexities and contradictions of the period, as well as the confrontation and struggle between the heroes and the changes in their psyche. In his second book, written at a time when socialist realism was firmly entrenched in Russian literature, Sholokhov focused more on spiritual and spiritual issues than on social issues in the collective economy. Sholokhov was a military correspondent for Pravda during World War II. He saw with his own eyes the suffering, tenacity and courage of the people and the army during the war. Sholokhov began writing his last major work, They Fought for the Motherland. Sholokhov finished the novel in 1960, the first pages of which

were published in 1943-44 in the newspapers "Pravda" and "Krasnaya Zvezda". This novel (along with K. Simonov's epic "The Living and the Dead") is the first work in which the truth about the war is fully revealed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

One of Sholokhov's latest works, *The Fate of Man* (1957), skillfully portrays the rich and beautiful spiritual world of a man who experienced the horrors of war. Sholokhov's work has had a significant impact on the development of realistic imagery in fraternal nations, including Uzbek literature. Many theatrical and cinematic works have been created on the basis of Sholokhov's novels and short stories. Almost all of Sholokhov's works have been translated into Uzbek. Nobel Laureate (1965).

Mikhail Alexandrovich began serious writing in 1923, his creative career began with small feuilletons in the newspaper "Youth Truth". At that time, three satirical stories were signed by Micah. Sholokhov: "Test", "Three", "Inspector". Mikhail Sholokhov's story "Animal" tells the story of Bodyagin, a food commissar who returns to his homeland and learns that his father is an enemy of the people. The manuscript was being prepared for publication in 1924, but the *Molodogvardeets* almanac did not consider it necessary to publish it in the pages of the publication. Therefore, Mikhail Alexandrovich began collaborating with the Young Leninist newspaper. The Donskikh cycle and the stories included in the *Azure Steppe* collection were also published in other Komsomol newspapers to which they were sent. Speaking of the work of Mikhail Alexandrovich Sholokhov, it is impossible not to touch the epic novel "Silent Don", which consists of four volumes.

MAIN PART

It is often compared in importance to another work of Russian classics - the manuscript "War and Peace". "Peaceful Don" is one of the major novels in the literature of the twentieth century, and to this day it should be read in educational institutions and universities. But few people know that Sholokhov was accused of plagiarism because of a book about the life of the Don Cossacks. However, the controversy over the literary theft of Mikhail Alexandrovich has not subsided to this day. After the publication of "Peaceful Don" (first two volumes, 1928, "October" magazine), the literary circles began to discuss the problem of authorship of MASHolokhov's texts. Some researchers, and simply literary enthusiasts, believed that Mikhail Alexandrovich had shamelessly misappropriated a manuscript found in the field bag of a white officer who had been shot by the Bolsheviks. Unknown calls were reportedly received. An unidentified elderly woman told the newspaper's editor, A. Serafimovich, that the novel belonged to her murdered son.

In 1930-1950, Sholokhov wrote another brilliant novel about the collectivization of peasants - the *Virgin*. Military works were also popular, such as "The Fate of Man" and "They Fought for the Homeland." Work on the latter was carried out in several stages: 1942-1944, 1949 and 1969. Shortly before his death, Sholokhov, like Gogol, burned his work. Therefore, the modern reader can be satisfied only with separate sections of the novel. Mikhail Sholokhov's story "The Fate of Man" is a very valuable and powerful work for me. I didn't think I had the courage to analyze the work. But today I did an analysis of this story. I read it for the first time in my student years and stared at it for hours. Whenever I have a problem in my life, I start rereading the story. I'm hooked on you, too, so read on.

The story of the famous Russian writer Mikhail Sholokhov was written in 1956, ten years after the end of World War II. But the protagonist and the subject of the work were already ripe, that is, a year after the end of the war, when the author was moved by the story of an interlocutor he met on the way, he said, "I will definitely write about it." The work was published on December 31, 1956 in the newspaper "Pravda". The work is narrated by the artist to a certain point, and then continues in the language of his interlocutor, the

protagonist. The story begins with a picture of spring, a year after the end of the war. On his way to work, the author has to cross a river late on the left for two people. And while waiting for his companions, he meets his interlocutor, a dwarf boy next to him. The author is surprised that the man next to him is torn, but the boy next to him is dressed in the middle. The conversation begins, and this is where the protagonist continues the story. It was Andrei Sokolov, a man of will in the text. He was born in Voronezh in 1900 and has had a difficult childhood. During this time of great famine, Andrey went to work in other cities, did a lot of hard work, and barely had enough to eat. But his parents and sister died of starvation. Andrey, who has no one left in his life, gets married years later, and his life is filled with light again. Growing up in an orphanage, he and his wife, Irina Andrei, lived a peaceful and happy life.

First a son, then two daughters. His son Anatoly grew up to be a very knowledgeable child, especially in mathematics. While such a happy life continues, the war begins and Andrey jumps on the battlefield. As she watches her husband at the front, Irina bursts into tears and tells her husband that she will never see him again. Angered, Andrei grabbed his weeping wife by the neck and pushed her away. He comforts her, says goodbye to his family, and goes to war. He was wounded twice in battles and captured by German soldiers in one of the most terrifying battles. The period of captivity lasts two years. During this time, Andrei's suffering will not be the same. He is beaten like a dog, starving. Although he is a Russian soldier, he is forced to kill the traitor. In captivity he was taken to many German cities such as Ruhr, Bavaria, Berlin and so on. He tries to escape several times, but he can't. Andrei, who did not bow his head to the enemy despite his death, was assigned to drive a German major for two years and was sent to a nearby town. He took all necessary precautions, wounded a drunken German major, tied him to a car and flew to the borders of the country. He eventually sided with the Russian army and was rewarded for his bravery. Freedom-loving Andrei is given a month off to visit his family, and he excitedly sends a letter to his family.

After some delay, he received a reply from his neighbor Ivan Timofeyevich. The letter hit him hard. The letter stated that in one of the battles, in one of the air strikes by the Germans on the aircraft factory, one of the bombs hit his house and that his family members were at home at the time, and no name was found on them after the crash. However, his son Anatoly survived because he was in the city at the time, and when he learned of the incident, he volunteered to fight.

At least Sokolov, who was a little disappointed that his son was alive, received a letter from his son. Anatoly, who had considerable success in the military field, was awarded six orders and medals, and was appointed commander. After reading this, Sokolov dreams of seeing his son, marrying him, and being surrounded by sweet grandchildren. One of the most exciting days of his visit to Anatoly comes another tragic news.

His son was killed in battle. Soon after, Andrei finished his military service and went to a friend's house in Uryupinsk. He drives there. He meets Vanyusha, 4 or 5 years old, who died in a battle while her father was bombed by her mother, and takes him as her son. Thanks to Vanyusha, Andrey's life is bright again. Andrei and Vanyusha, who were on foot from Uryupinsk to Kashar due to a problem in their work, ended their conversation with the author at the end of the river and continued on their way.

The story of "Human Destiny" was written in 1956, ten years later, although it was planned to be written in the years after the end of the war, as mentioned above. In 1953, Stalin died. According to his decree No. 270, those who surrendered to the enemy in battle must be considered traitors and destroyed. Their family, on the other hand, had to be deprived of any state support. Sholokhov has always been critical of Stalin's policies, and we can see the same critical approach in *The Fate of Man*.

In his writings, he has tried and succeeded in changing the lives of thousands of prisoners of war during the war and in changing society's attitudes toward them. In Sholokhov's work, military literature took a turn for the worse and had a positive impact on the lives of thousands of Sokolovs.

If we analyze the work in terms of literary elements, the meeting of the author with Andrey and why the author thinks that Vanyusha is in the middle, cleanly dressed, and this man is in a torn state, is the knot of the work. Who is this man? Questions such as who the boy next to him is will make the reader think. The storyline is also unique. It would not be a mistake to divide the story into pre-war, pre-war and post-war events.

The protagonist of the story, Andrei Sokolov, is a brave, proud and loyal Russian warrior. As you read the story, you will see how strong-willed this character is. He suffered from poverty as a child, worked as a slave, and starved his family to death. It was the first blow of his life's struggles, and he was able to do it from scratch.

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