



**MATYOKUB KUSHJANOV IS AN ESSENAVIS SCIENTIST
(ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE BOOK OF MEMORIES "ARMON")**

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Summary

The article deals with the memory and essay writing skills of the scientist on the example of Matyokub Kushjanov's work "Armon".

Keywords: literary critic, research, essay, style, badia, memory, article, artistic skill. Well-known literary scholar, skilled critic, academician Matyokub Kushjanov made a unique turn in Uzbek literature with his productive and weighty scientific and theoretical research. He studied the works of Russian literary critic VG Belinsky and analyzed the works of Uzbek writers at the same level as VG Belinsky. His fundamental research and other scientific works on the works of Abdulla Qodiri, Oybek, Abdulla Qahhor, Abdulla Aripov are proof of our opinion. Matyokub Kushjanov differs from other literary critics by his way of thinking, style of expression, truthfulness, and the ability to evaluate works objectively and objectively. Literary critic Bakhodir Karimov wrote about this quality of the scientist: "The ground of the pond is flat, there are no mountains in its relief. However, the image of Matyokub Kushjanov has stood out in the history of Uzbek literature for many years, like a majestic mountain, like a solid rock." [1: 712]

In particular, Matyokub Kushjanov is the author of more than forty scientific, literary-critical, historical-biographical memoirs, art books, more than five hundred articles, dozens of serious, analytical reviews. He studied and researched to reach this level. Matyokub Kushjanov is not only a skilled critic, but also an essayist. His memoirs, historical and biographical works confirm this idea. The author has essays entitled "War Memories", "Tepki Basildi" (1990), "Alam" (1996), "Diydornoma" (1998), "Dagish" (1999), "Dagish" (1999), "Diydor" (2004). . He also wrote a book, *Diydornoma*, about the many good people he met throughout his life, the lessons he learned from them, and the collaborations he made with them. The book contains



essays on the life and work of the author's mentors, colleagues and friends. The speech begins with a meeting with Qori Niazi. It ends with scenes from the life of Abdulla Aripov.

Matyokub Kushjanov continued to write poems about his teachers, friends and students, and in 2004 he published a collection of poems called "Diydor" by Sharq Publishing House. The scientist is the author of about 50 books. Among them, "Diydor" is the most valuable for the author.

Before talking about the memoirs of Matyokub Kushjanov, it is appropriate to dwell on the genre of memoirs. N. Rakhimjanov's book "Glosses of Scientific Thought" contains the following information about the genre of memory and badia: "In the memoirs, badies, notebooks, which are forms of scientific thinking, artistic features have their own characteristics. That is, the spiritual-intellectual level, which provides the point of view of the artist or the author of the memoirs, is one of the most important features of art. " [2: 4]

By reading the memoirs, the reader learns about the personality of the writer, the period in which they lived, the history of the creation of his works, the literary process of that period. As a result, the author's personal thoughts and opinions take precedence over the memory, as in an essay. Draws conclusions based on his life experiences. In short, the author communicates freely with the reader. Memoirs, poems, essays tell about the life and work of our writers, the literary process. The writer speaks about the psyche, mood, creative imagination of the authors in the creation of works.

Matyokub Kushjanov's book "Armon" was published in 2007 after the author's death. The scientist was not lucky enough to see it. The book begins with Suwan Meli's memoir "Domla" in the "Introduction" section and ends with "The Scientific Meeting Continues" by Hamidjon Homidi, which replaces the "Introduction". The work consists of 21 chapters, each chapter is named separately. Memories are logically connected, and one complements the other. The memoirs cover the author's sniper years, his student years, his studies at the Moscow Academy of Social Sciences, the controversies in his scientific career, and his active leadership at the Institute of Language and Literature. The first chapter is called The First Dream. In it, the author recalls four years of heavy fighting on the battlefield, around Leningrad (now St. Petersburg). It's been four years on the battlefield. The first dream is born on a battlefield where artillery shells are constantly falling and mines are exploding. He read in a newspaper that the Academy of Social Sciences had opened in Moscow. At



this point, the author sets a goal to go to this academy and achieve this goal by studying constantly.

During the most difficult times of the war in Moscow, "Father Hakim, you support yourself!" cries out. The author rightly had reason to make such a call. It is known that Hakim was a student of Ahmad Yassavi. His full name is Suleiman the Magnificent. The author also mentions that Hakim is a descendant of his father. "According to our relatives who know my family tree, today we are the 13th generation of Hakim's father." [3:19]

Indeed, the author was probably inspired by Hakim's father's spirit. The return of Kushjanov from the war was a miracle.

The second chapter is called "Student Research". In it, the author talks about his student years, the teaching process of teachers who taught at the National University of Uzbekistan in those years. And he writes: "Maqsud Shaykhzoda took a special course on Alisher Navoi's lyrics. He was a truly knowledgeable man. His speeches were profound, meaningful, and moving, but his demeanor and demeanor were incredibly passionate." [3:28]

In addition, the author dwells on academician Vahid Zahidov, Professor Gulom Karimov, Hamid Sulaymon, Homil Yakubov, Ayub Gulam and other teachers.

In his Memoirs of Suffering, the author recalls that he almost memorized a large three-volume work by VG Belinsky, and what the Russian critic had to say about Pushkin, Gogol, Byron, and Hegel. To study VG Belinsky's method, he memorized almost every one of his works and read the works he analyzed and compared them with critical conclusions. The most important thing for the author was what points the critic aimed at, what he considered important or insignificant. In particular, M. Yu. V.G., who wrote about Lermontov's "Hero of our time". Belinsky's article impressed Matyokub Kushjanov. After reading the article, the author Yu. Realizing that he did not understand the real secrets of Lermontov's work, he wrote: "I am convinced that V. Belinsky revealed the essence of The Hero of Our Time as clearly and vividly as a masterful artist." [3:40]

It is obvious that this book will serve as an important guide for all lovers of literature, as well as for young scholars. The author also notes how he studied the analysis of the work. The author says, "If I can't understand the mystery of texts, the style of writing, for me all poets, all writers are writers." "How is one different from the other?" seeks an answer to the question. The author concludes that I need to be able to identify the



text that I came across by chance. To do this, the future scientist will practice reading and writing. Basically, he reads one of the short stories several times and closes it and rewrites the events of that century like a writer. In this way, the author learns to identify writers by their style. The author shares his experiences with the reader.

Matyokub Kushjanov was an "art researcher." In a speech on a foreign radio station, Suvon Meli said, "A true analysis of a work of art in Uzbek literature begins with Matyokub Kushjanov." Some literary critics have argued that he should have mentioned Izzat Sultan before him. Indeed, Izzat Sultan's contribution to Uzbek literature is incomparable, but Matyokub Kushjanov's research on artistic analysis confirms Suvon Meli's opinion. Matyokub Kushjanov himself humbly writes about it in his work "Armon": We have begun to turn around. " [3:51]

In describing the events in Armon, the author thinks sincerely and objectively. He recalls that after resigning from the post of director of the Institute of Language and Literature, a colleague sent him a 38-page application in Russian in his memoir, "You're Sorry, Surprised," and said, expresses an opinion. Reading the book, we learn about the 10-year history of the Institute of Language and Literature, the process of creating large-scale research in the field of literature, linguistics, literary history, folklore, lexicography, and who worked on it. The author's "ideological secretary" was persecuted by the Soviet regime and betrayed by his trusted friends because he was a former Soviet director. She is also losing her health. One eye becomes blind, but he never stops learning and researching. He does not stop researching in search of a solution out of desperation. He does not use the word "rude" anywhere in the work to describe these events. Describes events in polite, elegant words and phrases.

Matyokub Kushjanov has a unique quality in his scientific and critical work, unlike other literary critics. This means that all the research of a scientist is read with interest and pleasure, as if reading a work of art. This methodological peculiarity of the scientist's scientific activity is rarely met with criticism. After reading the essays and memoirs of the scientist, we came to the conclusion that Matyokub Kushjanov is not only a scientist, but also a scientist and writer. Each essay or memoir is reminiscent of an independent art story or narrative. That's probably why, no matter what genre of literature he writes, it feels like someone is reading a novel or a story, it inspires and delights.

So, the reader of "Armon" will gain valuable information about the life of a unique talent, who went through a complex school of life, from sniper combat to academia,



and bravely overcame the pressures of communist ideology. The book encourages the reader to read and study in the light of our peaceful days. This is the educational value of the memoirs and essays written by Matyokub Kushjanov, which we have analyzed!

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