

MEMORIAL LITERATURE - HIGHER EDUCATION SOURCE

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Abstract:

In this article It is thought that art of words is the most ancient and long-standing branch of culture, the emergence of written literature, at the same time, written literature appeared on the ground of oral creativity, was perfected, was its legal continuation , and is a source of high education even today .

Keywords:

Uzbek, folk, ancestor, high, unique, culture, art, writing, literature, traditions, ancient, simple, desire, hope, character, syncretic, society, life, word, image, education, spirituality.

Introduction

Art of speech is the oldest and longest-standing branch of culture. Its buds were formed at the time when the ideological imagination of the people of the primitive society, the types of ideology were still syncretic (not separated from each other, mixed). The development of the labor process, the development of human experience and consciousness serves the development of the types of ideology as independent spheres that are organically connected with each other. People begin to create the skills of describing and expressing their life experiences, thoughts about nature and society through figurative words. The growth of the experience of artistic words, the improvement of artistic taste and pleasure creates various artistic forms and literary genres. Thus, it prepares the ground for the creation of artistic speech and written literature. It is passed from mouth to mouth, from generation to generation, from era to era. However, it never remains exactly as it was originally created, but is creatively processed, undergoes various changes, is enriched with new information, adapts to new historical conditions, lives together with the next created works, and has a long life. At the same time, written literature effectively influences oral literature, oral literature creatively uses the experiences of written literature.

Some oral literature monuments of the peoples of Central Asia have been preserved to us through some sources. These sources consist of historical books, scientific works, written monuments, etc. In the books of ancient historians Herodotus, Ctesius, Polyenus, Hares, Mytelinsky, etc., the contents of some works of folklore have been narrated. Also, the works of medieval historians Hamza Isfahani, Tabari, Masudi, Beruni, Saolidi, Balami, and others contain valuable materials and information about oral literature. There are some examples of oral literature in written monuments such

as "Avesta", "Behustun", "Bundakhishn", "Denkart". Mahmud Kashgari in his famous linguistic work "Devoni Lugatit-Turk" gives various examples of ancient songs, lyrical poems and articles. In "Khudoynama" and "Shahnoma" of the great poet Ferdavsi, several works and images of ancient oral literature are processed. At the same time, we see that the traces of the ancient oral literature, its "archaic elements" have been preserved in the folk oral works created in later periods, which introduce us to the examples of the ancient oral literature and give us a certain idea about them.¹

Ancient oral literature includes myths, legends, heroic epics, songs, lyric poems and other literary works.

In very ancient times, before the time of Faridun and even Jamshid, there was a young man named Hubbi in Amudarya. He catches a fish with one hand and holds it to the sun with the other, while the fish cooks instantly. Hubby ate fish in this way and lived in Amudarya for 700 years, guarded the river, no evil spirit, not even a mosquito, dared to go near the river. As long as the people are in charge of water, they live happily. However, by the time of Jamshid, Hubbi disappeared. People assumed that she was kidnapped by the girl who is the ruler of the waters of the sky. After Hubby's disappearance, his mother came to Amudarya. He was the first to build a boat, to teach people how to swim in a boat and to fight against the enemy in water. However, one day, Hubby's mother also disappeared. But people did not forget their patrons, Hubbi and his mother. They depicted the image of Hubby's mother on the boats.

An image of Erhubbi, similar to the image of Khorezm's mythological hero Hubbi, was created in the Fergana Valley and told in many legends. In ancient times, people asked Erhubbi for help when they crossed the Ohangaron (Tashkent valley) river.²

The Tomaris epic is an artistic expression of the struggle of the people of Central Asia against invaders. Tomaris was the leader of Mas Saget tribes. Siparganiz, the only 18-year-old son, commands the troops of the Massaget tribe. Iran's king of massages threatens peace. At first, he intends to marry Tomaris, but the queen rejects his proposal. Dirt goes the way of tricks...

To'maris: "... we know that you don't want peace, so if you don't listen to our advice and want to clash with the Massagets, don't worry about living a bridge. If you tell us, we will move to the river three days' journey without interfering with you, you will easily cross the river, and then we will fight face to face. "Bordieu, if you want to meet us on the bank of the river where you are standing, say so, we agree to that, just don't be rude," writes the letter. Cyrus agreed with the initial idea. In the battle, Cyrus's troops used a trick, abandoned the city and retreated in the city, boiling soup

¹Mallaev N.M. Uzbek adabiyoti tarihi. 1-kitob, T.: "ŷkituvchi", 1976, 40-41-betlar.

²A mythological legend about Hubby. Yes. From G'ulomov's book "History of Oroshenia Khorezma". received _ UzFA publishing house, 1957.

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in their stomachs (not even telling the cooks this secret), while the son of Tomaris conquered the city and ate from those soups, and became a pawn with his soldiers. Cyrus's army captures the retreating city at midnight and captures Sparganiz, son of Thomaris. The son dies after being stabbed by the guards. To'maris writes to Cyrus: "... You bloodthirsty - Cyrus, do not brag about what you have done! You did not defeat my son in face-to-face combat, but you tricked him into drinking wine and captured him. Now listen to my advice, hand over my son to me and go back to your husband without any loss. "If you don't obey my word, I swear by the Sun, the god of massages, that I will water a greedy khan like you with blood," he says. And Cyrus did not give up. When Tomaris hears that his son is dead, he fights fiercely between two rivers. He takes Cyrus prisoner. To'maris said to him: "You wretch, you have slyly separated me from my son, a woman who won the battle honestly, and burnt me on the spot of a child." You have not had enough blood all your life. I watered you with blood, keeping my oath. "This is the punishment for those who violently invaded someone else's land!"³

Shirak - (before 509 AD). this epic is also not preserved. Its summary is told in the book "Military Tricks" by the Greek historian Polyenus (2nd century BC). Darius, who occupied the throne of Iran, draws an army to the land of Turan. The Shak tribe will be in danger.

While the rulers of the East are making a plan to fight against the enemy, the Shepherd- Shiraq appears and makes a plan to defeat the enemy. This plan will save the Shak tribes from the danger of slavery. Shiroq must consciously sacrifice himself. The plan was approved. It seems that Shiroq Daro, who was angry with the Shaks and wanted to take revenge on his fellow tribesmen, led his army to the "road crossing" the path of the "migrated" Shaks for 7 days. Shirag confuses the enemy in the desert. Shiroq: "I overcame, alone, overcame an entire army, repelled the calamity that befell my beloved tribe, the Shakars, and my motherland, and destroyed the invading armies of Darius. It's a 7-day journey from all four directions, no matter where you want to go, hunger and thirst will kill you. And my blood will be spilled here," he says, welcoming death with laughter. They cut off Shiroq's head.

Through the depiction of such adventures, the feelings of heroism and patriotism of our people are celebrated.

Proverbs, proverbs and sayings, fairy tales and aphorisms, which have been created for thousands of years, preserved like jewels and enriched to our time, are a priceless monument of the artistic genius of our ancestors, the spiritual property of the Uzbek people. Each of them is a short, concise summary of our ancestors' mental perception and thinking, manners, spirituality, wealth of knowledge, life experiences and lessons. Folk proverbs, sayings, aphorisms, stories, wisdom are extremely complex

³ H. Boboev, Z. Gafurov. Development of political and spiritual-educational teachings in Uzbekistan. T., 2001.

phenomena that acquire philosophical, scientific, socio-economic, ethical, legal significance. plays an important role in revealing the nature of the processes.

People and their spiritual world are reflected in wisdom, which are jewels of folk wisdom . They are the best living creatures in the world teaches a lesson about man and humanity.

Folk art has given inspiration, strength and skills to great thinkers, philosophers, historians, jurists, religious scholars, poets and writers in all countries, including Turonzaminu Turkestan and Uzbekistan. It is impossible to imagine a scientist who did not enjoy the folklore of the people, who did not create one or another masterpiece without relying on the great spiritual wealth created by his ancestors over the centuries and preserved like a jewel. We can say this about Eastern thinkers as well.

The great scholars who were born on the blessed soil of the ancient Turonzamin were never indifferent to the spiritual wealth created by their ancestors over the past centuries. They carefully read almost every piece of oral creativity, wealth of thought created by the people, proverbs, narratives, and proverbs, they digested their meanings, they carefully examined their meanings, they paid serious attention to distinguishing the necessary from the unnecessary, the useful from the useless, they critically and creatively mastered them. who made conclusions that are necessary and useful for the period and historical conditions in which they live.

"Kalila and Dimna", "Sindbodnoma", "One Thousand Nights", "Kabusnoma", "Gulistan and Bostan", "Bahoristan", "Shahnoma", "Donishnoma", "Indian", which still attract the attention of mankind. ", "Relics from ancient peoples", "Saodatnama", "Siyosatnama", "Rushnama", "Kutadgu bilig", "Devonu lug'atit turk", "Hibatul khagayik", "Akhlai Jalali", "Hamsa" and many other books folk art played an important role in the creation of works.

To sum up, the total written creativity, rich spiritual treasure, advanced worldview, cultural wealth created and accumulated by peoples over long centuries, which is a great masterpiece of human thinking, appeared on the ground of oral creativity, was perfected and became its legitimate continuation.

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