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A LOOK AT THE HISTORY OF BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS OR MOSES

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ABSTRACT

The emergence and development of the autobiographical genre goes back to the place of individual persons in the pain of man-long pursuit of freedom, his own right, his struggle for erki, in motivating him to move and fight. Since his injury, man strives to realize himself, analyze the cause of events in existence and realize the realities of nature and society, trying to find his place in life. This is the case when a person is interested in how people in the attention of many have walked their life path.

KEYWORDS

Memory, autobiographical and biographical works, monuments of Orkhun-Enasoy, history, literature, genre, memorabilia, memoir works, religious-philosophical works.

INTRODUCTION

People always try to follow famous people and be like them. Because everyone wants to have knowledge, strength, creativity and courage like celebrities.

In Uzbek literary criticism, a number of scientific studies have been conducted on such issues as the personality of the creator, the relationship between the author and the literary hero in biographical and autobiographical works. In the scientific works of such literary scholars as M. Qoshjonov, U. Normatov, N. Karimov, S. Mirvalyev, A. Rasulov, K. Yo'ldoshev, D.

Kuronov, H. Boltaboyev, B. Karimov, U. Jo'rakulov, Genre features and nature of autobiographical works. There are also thoughts about the characteristics.

The fact that the first appearance of autobiographical elements in the petroglyphs of Orkhun-Enasoy is included in the science of literary criticism and the practice of teaching literature is based on the fact that autobiographical works appear and develop in society in conditions of freedom of thought and attention. to individual aspects of the personality;

Autobiography, which appeared in our ancient classical literature in the form of tazkir and hasbi-case, manifested itself at different levels and in different forms in different periods. Although autobiographical works were formed as a separate genre in Uzbek literature in the Soviet period, they were created in very small quantities, and if they were, the main emphasis was on reflecting the characteristics of the social class to which the author belongs, and not the unique personality of the author. After all, for the ideology of socialist realism, it was more important in literature to show the universal aspects of the social class to which a person belongs, and not the irreversible uniqueness of the personality. Despite this, a number of autobiographical and biographical works were created during the Soviet period, creating a unique genre in Uzbek literature. The first example of works of this genre was the story of the writer S. Aini "Memories". Later, in the autobiographical genre, "Childhood of Oybek", "Tales from Atmish" by A. Kahhor, "My courageous works" by N. Safarov were published. Biographical elements are clearly evident in G. Gulam's famous story "Shum Bola".

By the time of independence, when writers gained creative freedom, our national literature was in the autobiographical genre: "Lost and Found" by Said Akhmed, "Karnak", "Ice cream" by Adil Yagubov, "Found" by Nasir Fazil, "I Didn't Lose", "Wrinkled roads" by Anvar Obidjon, "About Myself" by Sharaf Boshbekov, "Bibisora" by Sabir Onar, "This is the road" by "this is the wind" Bahadir Kabul. A number of works of different genres were created, such as "Road", "Ota Layra" and others. Because the period of ownership meant that the personality of the creator, his life path, the environment, the features of his work were important for the members of society. The

history of autobiographical works created in our country goes back to ancient times. Its first elements can be seen in the Orkhun -Enasoy monuments, which are ancient sources of the history of the Turkic peoples. The artistic creativity of the Turkic peoples belongs to the very ancient layers of the Labyrinth. Even before our era, Greek historians recorded some information about the examples of oral creativity that existed among our ancestors: fairy tales, stories and legends. Also, ancient Chinese historians recorded in their sources that the Turks had their own legends and epics. Here it is appropriate to mention the names of some writers who lived and worked in ancient times. The names of such artists as Apinchur Tegin, Kul Tarkhan, Singku Seli Tutung, Praty-Shiri, Asig Tutung, Chusuya Tutung, Kalim Casey, Chuchu, Yollug Tegin have reached us. Literary sources to a certain extent are considered to be religious and philosophical works, examples of fiction, history books, tombstone inscriptions, legal and economic documents and other written monuments created in Turkish in the 1960s. These monuments play an important role in solving theoretical and practical problems of teaching literature. After all, autobiographical works serve as a spiritual example for modern youth, since they depict the unique sides of bright personalities at a memorable age.

Autobiographical works are the most accurate source of information about the life and personality traits of a particular person. It is important to note that there is some difference between the concepts of autobiographical and biographical works. If an autobiographical text is understood as a written text describing the events of the author's life in chronological order, then a biographical work is understood as a written text that arose as a result of

one person's understanding of another person. Such texts take into account the birth and death of the creator, family circumstances, social background, genealogy, place of residence, education, activities, religious beliefs, and, if possible, the personalities of his family members, children, brothers and sisters. The autobiographical genre has appeared repeatedly during its short development. In fact, the roots of works of the autobiographical genre go back to ancient times. But the autobiographical genre is fully formed and truly developed only in those periods when the personality and its freedom of thought are established.

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