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Huriyat Muxiddinovna Xudoymurodova  
Termez State University  
PhD, Uzbekistan  
[h.xudoymurodova@mail.ru](mailto:h.xudoymurodova@mail.ru)

## REVIVAL OF THE SPIRIT, PERSONALITY OF THE AUTHOR AND THE REVIEW OF POETICAL THINKING

**Abstract:** *It has been interpered literatural talent of Nodir Normatov in this article. In the article the stories «Tashkoriz», «The Last Will of Ruzi Choriev», «Kuhitang Stories», «Brother Saifi», «Panji».*

**Key words:** *Poshhurd, novel, elements, selective work, detale, talent.*

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### Introduction

Publishers such as M.Dost, T.Murod, H.Sultonov, E.Azam, N.Normat, who were called literary descendants of the 1970s and 1980s, brought a new tone and charm to the literature. The metaphorical attitude towards reality in the works of M. Dust and E. Azam differs from the lyrical spirit in H. Sultan's works. The works of Nodir Normatov are more unique in their style and tone. Wide range of possibilities and intensity of realism are clearly demonstrated in the work of the writer. His works are manifested in the forms of artistic conditionality of folklore, elements of magical realism. N. Normatov is based on realism, that is, documentary in the artistic reflection of reality. Nodir Normatov was born in Poshhurd village of Surkhan oasis. The writer takes his birthplace as a literary place. Her heroes are the people of the land. The memories of the writer's childhood and what he saw serve as the literary materials. Literary critics and critics were immediately commented on the works of the writer at the time of his first publication.

Even after independence, the writer has been very active. He has worked not only as a writer but also as an art historian and photographer. That is why the writer could not engage in literary work. But every single one of them was lucky. In recent years, his new stories, novel-essay «The Last Will of Ruzi Choriev» and the novel «Tree of Zuleiha» have been published.

Nodir Normatov's novel-essay «The Last Will of Ruzi Choriev» was published in 2008, «Disposal» selective work in 2012 with the collection of stories and stories, and in 2013 the novel «Twins in the Mirror» came to the public. A number of reviews and studies have been made by literary critics on these works. In particular, Umarali Normatov has published an article titled «Impression of Two Stories», which is based on the analysis of the author's stories «One Day Ant ...» and «Ornamental Flowers in the Street Door». The author gives his attention to Nodir Normatov's literary world by analyzing these two stories.

Ibrahim Gafurov wrote a preface to the book «Disposal» by the writer and «Twins in the Mirror». The leitmotif of the writer's work is revealed in «Nadir's moon or Surkhon spirit». It should be admitted that the work of Nodir Normatov is not well studied in our literary studies. After the death of the writer, articles and interviews about his work published in the press «Nodir Normatov. His Life and Creativity Through the Eyes of Contemporaries» [1,386].

It contains a number of studies dedicated to the analysis of the writer's works. These studies play an important role in uncovering certain aspects of the literary and artistic world of the writer. These works serve as a key impetus for the wide-ranging study of the writer's creativity.

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The author writes: «The heroes of Nadir live in the embrace of nature and, of course, look for a miracle in it, and sincerely believe in miracles. Mysterious fish, charming blue nuts, blue rocks, three hundred and five-hundred-year-old trees, hundreds of thousands of ants and birds, and attempts to uncover the cosmos and ancient life in magical conversations with humans - these are also Nodir's natural solutions and accents» [2, 5-6].

Indeed, if you give your attentiveness to the works of Nodir Normatov, they reflect human and nature relations, the mysteries of the whole being, and the invisible wonders of the universe. In fact, the main task of literature is not to convey to the reader the process of artistic and figurative, realistic relationships and worldview and perception of the work of art. Although the «main pressure» of Nodir Normatov's work is focused on nature and its mystery, the protagonist is, in fact, a human image. Of course, there are some works in which the image of a human is not created. However, in fact in these works it is figuratively talked about of people life, destiny and feelings. Remember: Although animals at the center of the works of Nodar Dumbadze's «Bronze Pig», Turgenev's «Mumu», S.Ahmad's «Qorako'z Majnun», Chingiz Aitmatov's «Goodbye, Gulsari» and Turab Tula's «Dunan» are really humanized (thoughts, humans, laugh) crying). A person is friendly to a person, does good and shows his feelings.

### Analysis of Subject Matters

A special place in the study of Nodir Normatov's works belongs to the studies of Abdulla Ulugov. This collection includes his research «Spiritual Ointment or Intoxication» and «Do You Know Tree of Zuleiha, or Anyone Looking for Her?» The larger volume «Moral Ointment or Poisoning» analyzes the stories and stories of N.Normatov included in the «Disposal» collection. The author pays special attention to the general picture of N.Normatov's works, the artistic expression of human and nature relations, his literary style and aesthetic views. In the comments of the researcher the main aspects of his work are reflected: «Nodir Normatov recounts the events he saw, observed, and influenced, focusing on the most important details of the time and place in which events occur. Being able to find the most important aspects of drawing a landscape and a space means that the writer has a clear sense of the real nature of the characters, their characters and their experiences. This is especially true in the stories of Nodir Normatov. He expresses the reality in his works as if he were seeing them. That is why, the same image is being revived by the reader» [3.55]. These studies of A. Ulugov are of a more descriptive and analytical nature. There is a lack of deep scientific and theoretical perspectives. Undoubtedly, all of these analyzes have valid and controversial points. Because the whole existence of form and content in a fiction, as well as the lack of

uniformity in the classification of form and content components, can fully justify the «nature» of this study.

The author's story «One day an ant ...» has been the most controversial in our literary studies. The researcher Sh.Davronova also studies this story and compares it with the story of Rabghuzi's «Kissai Rabguzi» with the story of «Solomon and the Crows» [B.179-189.]. In the research of M. Kuchkarova and Sh. Davronova, N.Normatov's story «One day an ant» is studied in different angles. They have new insights and hypotheses. The story is researched in the context of world literary studies and is drawn with different conclusions. The essence of the story «One day an ant» was revealed by a modernist, innovative spirit. Because another important element of creation is imagination. After all, N.Normatov's story, «One Day An ant» is unique in its wonders, in various life situations, and in its various heroes.

The second chapter **Mystery of Autobiographical Elements in the Stories of «My Stone Stories»** focuses on the reflection of the author's autobiography in this series of stories. The stone in the stories is not just a simple, inanimate object, but it also shows that some kind of divine power is hidden in it.

A rock serves as a detail in the stories of «My Stone Stories». It does a specific mission in each story. In particular, in the story «Tashkoriz» the skipper has been a symbolic figure who, in fact, embraces all the work, dirt, pain, and darkness of its time. The writer directly demonstrates the realities of the totalitarian system, the human psyche, through his own experiences. Even in the footage related to his father, he does not retreat from the truth. As you read the story of «Tashkoriz», the person who has seen the darkest days of the period, who has faced death at war, and the father who has lost his or her spouse, feels as if they are about to throw their grief and pain away.

The story «Brother Sayfi» is also based on the writer's childhood memories. «The rock-related legends, my childhood has been around for a long time», [B.342] the story begins. Brother Sayfi, who dropped his child out of the car on the way to the wedding, was «struck» by the stone. The most important thing is that soon Saifi becomes seriously ill. He considers his illness to be a pain to the child and gives him a gift to clean up his guilt. After that, there will be a change in the nature of Saifi. The story of the rock was also the basis of the Panji story. The reality is based on childhood memories. Poetry Doniyorova writes: «In both works («**Brother Sayfi**» and **Panji**» - HH), the stone details depict human nature and virtues, intertwined with different views of the people, and portray them in fiction» [B. 31]. The stories of the writer's «Brother Sayfi» and «Panji» are more narrative rather than illustrative. It is as if the end of a piece is not complete. Is it the purpose of the writer to show the variability of the human character,

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or to impart to the spirit of the work the detail in the story? But their reality is not the result of literary fantasy, as D.Danorova said. These stories are a reflection of the events the writer himself saw and directly participated in. We know that a work of art is a system. In the system, however, integrity is understood as the relationship between communication. The essence of the elements of the system in N.Normatov's stories «Brother Saifi» and «Panji» is reflected in the whole composition. By the way, in both these stories the narrative was able to show a weak view of the biographical method.

If Shukur Kholmiraev and Erkin Agzam from Boysun and Togay Murod from Khojasoat are in our colorite literature, Nodir Normatov described his native Poshhurud's national color in his works. In almost all of his works, we are exposed to the image of Poshhurud, lives, people's thoughts and their dreams Living in Poshhurud. Wide range of possibilities and intensity of realism are clearly demonstrated in the work of the writer. His works are manifested in the forms of artistic conditionality of folklore, elements of magical realism.

The «Village prose» plays an important role in the work of N. Normatov. The writer's early stories follow a «cheerful» spirit. As Yulduz Hashimova points out, «Vasily Shukshin portrays rural life as authentic as it is in his works. This is because the author is well-versed in the lives of ordinary people, keen on with observation of his language and heart. In the lines that are written, spiritual wealth and universal values are paramount. Most of the heroes of Shukshin are ordinary laborers and peasants, each of whom has their own character, a sour tongue. Some of the characters are just as dreamy and live in their own world, while others tend to show some courage». For example, in his stories, «The Old Man, the Girl, and the Sun» [5, 175 6 ], depict the lives of the villagers.

### Research Methodology

This is especially apparent in the stories that are included in the artist's collection of «Kuhitang Stories». The main themes of the stories included in this collection are rural life, the joys, dreams and dreams of people here. N.Normatov describes the life of the people of the mountainous Kohitang villages, since the writer know them very well and lived in these places.

In the dialogue between the protagonist and the ant in the story «One day an ant ...», we are exposed to the images of human emotions, experiences, and aches of the period. The author's story «Deaf grandma» depicts the moral image of a person and the contradictions in relationships. The heroine of the story is handing out gifts to the Madiyor District Communications Office. One day, he stumbles upon a gift packing. At this point, one of the gifts is torn and a tivit scarf is seen between them. Grandma Norhol who looks after Madiyor's son, remembers what she

said when she told him she needed a scarf and if she could. In the process, he has an inner struggle. The author describes this struggle in the course of reality. Madiyor, who went on a one-day vacation with his boss, met the deaf grandma to bring grapes. During the conversation with her, grandma Norhol, learns the history of the feud between the old lady and the deaf grandma, the fact that she's been spanking the baby and selling the Tivit scarves. To whom has he entrusted his child's education?» To a robber, shaky old woman. Is it more stupid? Why did he pass his child over to this old woman without inquiry? There are so many deaf old women in the world. Why doesn't he look for them? [Б.388.]

As a result of this incident, Madiyor avoids the idea of getting a Tivit scarf - a «crime» – as a theft. The writer points out that through this story, the lust of the person begins to dirty. Madiyar refuses to steal because of grandma Norhol. The problems associated with human spirituality, its social and ethical issues, are reflected in the story of «Deaf grandma». At first glance, Aunt Norhol is described as a loser. The deaf grandma also makes a woolen scarf and pays for it. So it is thought that both women are interested in wealth. True, when the story was created from the point of view of the era, environment, and regime it was then, today's business was regarded as a form of crime. Or it was impossible to do business or to collect extra money. However, it should be noted that from the point of view of today, both cases are considered positively. In general, neither Aunt Norhol nor deaf grandma as a negative person would be impressed for today's reader. In general, the writer takes his subject from real life. It artfully reflects the person, his or her experiences based on literature - the principle of human discovery. He is interested in the fate, values, spiritual world, dreams, sorrows of man.

The story of Nodir Normatov is analyzed in the section «**Styles and visual skills in the stories, the artistic reflection of the education**». It is well known that style is one of the most important features of fiction. Each artist's artistic skills are also determined by his or her individual style. In other words, it is manifested by his «rich life experience, his attitude towards things and events, his understanding of beauty and ugliness, sympathy and antipathy, taste, and aspiration» [– Б.388].

N.Normatov, as well as his peers, worked in this genre. The stories, plot and style of the stories «Disposal», «Holder of the holy Fishes», «Punishment», «Man under the Tree», «Uncle Isma'il's scales» are not the same. However, it is not hard to see that they have a distinctive characteristic of the writer - his style and approach to reality.

In the story «Disposal», the writer uses a retrospective narration, the reverse storytelling method. Here, the reality is portrayed by Kabil militarist fictional prose and memories of his ruthless life. This technique is a way to show the hero's way of

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life and his inner suffering. Kabil militarist do not forgive even his own family, since he has been in the group of «wicked» people. Under the former regime, «invaders» were treated as real invaders. This is the mind of the people. In the years of independence, the truth about the fact that the «invaders» were, in fact, the heroes fighting for freedom. Their attitudes have also changed today.

But Kabil militarist is troubled by the attitude of his relatives «The government has forgiven, they understand my situation, but they have no compassion!» Kabil says, blaming his relatives on the way. «Well, in my case, I guess ...» [ 4.183.]

The writer builds the story of «Disposal» on the basis of internal dramaticism. It does not describe the details in detail. The hero reveals the most remarkable aspects of his life. As the events unfold, we will see the different facets of Kabil's appearance. The story «Disposal» also reveals a number of qualities, along with artistic discovery. In the book, the reason why Kabil abandons his wife, Barna, daughter of Aigul, was not well-grounded. In addition, the reasons for his cold and insincere relationship with his son Aman have not been revealed.

Nodir Normatov's story «The Man Under the Tree» is different in his style from other stories. Although the work is traditionally realistic, it combines elements of mythology and folklore. The story was led by a medium of artistic condition. Although conditionality is common in folklore, it is also used in written realistic works. «The Man Under the Tree» is a realistic novel written in an unconventional way. Although the motives and plot are based on folklore traditions, events take place in the real world. Esonboy's efforts to meet the conditions are just one tool. The work reflects people's lifestyles, experiences, thoughts and dreams. Different portrayals of people are reflected in the relationship between father and son, and the siblings. The story «The Man Under the Tree» is illustrated by the philosophy of life, the relationship between man and nature, the mysteries of the world. Why does Esonboy try to have silver nuts? The silver nut is actually a symbol. It has ever-present values, tradition, kindness, sincerity. Esonboy wants to take these silver nuts and return those values. For him, the silver nuts are a symbol of happiness. In general, the stories of Nodir Normatov do not overlap in style, expression or image. They skillfully use different means of expression.

«The third chapter of the work is titled as «**The Fiction of Nodir Normatov's Novels**». In this chapter the novels of the writer are analyzed. The book **The Nature of Images in «The Twins in the Mirror»** reveals the artistic features of the novel. The novel «The Twins in the Mirror» has its own artistic and compositional structure. The novel consists of three separate chapters, each with its own separate ones. Each chapter has a specific story, the story of the hero,

and they form the whole plot line of the novel. The novel depicts the lives of several heroes, their thoughts, their dreams, their joys, their thoughts, their perceptions and their emotions. Although the main characters are at the center of the work, the story is told not only by their activities, but by the artistic interpretation of the characters, their experiences, their memories. The writer's artistic intention is to illustrate the roots of events that seem simple but actually sad and unpleasant, with tragedy, portraying the complex, bitter destiny of man. The novel contains several knots and puzzles that are revealed throughout the course of the work. The writer does not immediately solve them. They have a detective spirit and tone. This method will keep the reader interested. The novel takes place in Surkhandarya, Tashkent and Leningrad. The main event will take place in Pana village. Pana is one of the villages of Kuhitang in Surkhan. Of course, it's a fictitious name for a symbolic, literary space. For all of Nodir Normatov's works, he selects his native and remote Kohitang mountainous villages as a literary venue. Although they have different names in their works, they represent a single space. Like his other works, «The Twin in the Mirror» reflects the diverse nature, customs and traditions of the people living here. The village of Pana has always been lazy. The novel serves as a catalyst for the development of the story of this lazy piece. In fact, the lazy one is one of the oldest traditions of the Uzbek people, and it is still alive today. Dangona - a public hashar. Basically, the hard work of people on the dump, the building of a house and the roofing are done together by the villagers. After the dump, the game was fun and a party. The banner is not limited to this. The dangles are dug in the village, the cemeteries are cleaned, the houses of the elderly are repaired. The villagers do this in harmony. Weddings, parties, and celebrations are also held in harmony. In the former Soviet system, the dangler was treated with other values and rituals.

In the novel «The Twins in the Mirror», the fate of the heroes of the work changes for a reason. Dangona's work unites the heroes and the plot. The work is at the center of lazy events until the very end. The motives of literary ethnography have revealed the essence of the work. We know that once in a person's life, two people look in a mirror: at night. This is exactly what the culinary masterpiece is associated with. Nodir Normatov shows the breadth of realism in his novel **The Double in the Mirror**. It portrays man not only as a product of social relations, but as a divine being of the universe.

The novel-essay analyzed by biographical method «**The Last Will of Ruzi Choriev**» and «**Artistic Expression of Heroic Experiences**» in it. The literature is with its original composition, style and form in the novel. The author does not merely follow the artist's biography in a dry way. The writer reflects on the artist's life from his childhood to his

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death, using memories, conversations with him, and notes in his diary. The events in the work are complementary. Sometimes the artist's memories, conversations or thoughts are given, sometimes by the writer's observation, knowledge and witness. But they do not get confused or confused. The history of the creation of the artist's works does not leave the reader indifferent. These are told through the artist's memories and conversations. Most importantly, «Ruzi Choriev's last will» will not overwhelm the reader. The novel essay presents a holistic portrait of Ruzi Choriev.

### Analysis and results

In this work, Nodir Normatov also incorporates Ruzi Choriev's return to the village in his fiction. For example, in the «Punishment», the story is about how the chief accountant and an unknown visitor came to the courtyard of the enclosure and was greeted by Mergan grandma. The man on the floor did not recognize the old woman. It doesn't look like the man of the place. He is young and has a beard. His hair is now like a girl's dream to wear a skirt. Mergan grandma greeted them. The bearded man, like a child who reads the alphabet, says, «Come on, have a look».

The Mergan grandma was frightened and retreated. The guest thought he was drunk. The chief accountant introduced the visitor. «Oh, aunt, don't be afraid. He is the son of Chori Pahsakash» [Б.183.].

It is easy to recognize the names of the father of the chief accountant of the farm Nodir Normatov and Ruzi Choriev, the son of Chori Pakhsakash. Of course, the story is a bit artistic. This shows that the writer uses real memories and memories to use them in fiction. In general, most protagonists of Nodir Normatov's works have real prototypes and realities. It is desirable to study the works of the writer from the point of view of the biographical methods.

Any artwork is a product of talent. The creative process is a mysterious and complicated process. This process is different for each artist. It is associated with a creative lab. Many creators argue that true artwork is not always born. It also depends on inspiration, creative influence and other factors. The creative process of famous artists, as well as the history of their births has always been of interest to industry professionals. An important material for a biographer is the character, character, working style, creative process, relationships with people, conversations and correspondence.

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