

Biography of the Artist as an Artistic and Aesthetic Category

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Abstract: The study of the problem of a creative personality and an artistic hero allows us to find a solution to a number of poetic issues, such as a work of art, the history of its creation, an aesthetic ideal, a hero, an image. In the first case, attention was paid to this concept from the point of view of sociality, and in a later period it is observed that the mental state and spiritual vibrations of a human personality are illuminated on the basis of literary sources (creativity, literary text, its roots). The main principles of the biographical method in the world literature are studied in many theoretical sources in general, during this period in the West, the synthesis of a work of art with the character, talent and psychological states of its author, an individual approach to the creative process, became a form of tradition. Since the identity of the creator is full of mysteries, it is difficult to organize his biography according to strict rules. That is why in Russian literary criticism the writer's biography was called "a genre that does not obey the rules" In a biographical work, one of the main issues of the biographical method is the integration and study of different aspects of a person's life.

Keywords: science, biographical method, literature, literary sources.

1. Introduction

Since ancient times, a person has felt the need to leave his signature when he wrote, wanting to be confident and fill a spiritual need. The study of the author's biography has been formed as a scientific direction since ancient times in the East. In the West, Saint-Beauvais developed scientific principles for studying the author's biography. Until now, Uzbek literary criticism has traditionally approached the study of the author's biography on the basis of the biographical method laid down by Saint-Beauvais. The Uzbek people were colonized for a long time under pressure from the Russians, the ideas of the Soviets were forcibly preached, the history of the nation was restored on the basis of lies and fabrications, and an attempt was made to erase it from memory. Forced adherence to the ideas of the Russians led the nation to spiritual decline, the decline of science. During the years of independence, the history of the nation was restored, the lies were exposed. Ancient folk traditions are used to cover the artist's biography. The article on a scientific basis reveals the origins, history and process of the formation of a biographical approach to historical sources, which was called the science of siyrat.

2. Methods and analysis

Methods:

The article uses a complex of several methods for studying the author's biography. The biographical method is a method that studies the life and work of a writer in connection with his biography, and serves as an important tool for studying the creative biography of an artist in literary criticism. In addition to the biographical method, psychological, social, psychobiographical, psychogenetic methods were also used.

The science of poetry offers to study the biography of the author in three directions. The life, creative and social biography of the author is explored in one chapter. Secondly, the author and fictional character are studied on the basis of parallelism. Thirdly, if the artist's works are analyzed in a biographical context, it is easier to

understand the meanings hidden in the essence of the work. Uzbek literary criticism has an ancient history, and the science of poetry has developed over time as a special area.

In human writings, it has become customary to give not only a signature, but also comments and statements about socio-political events, the cultural life of the time lived. These notes are not only biographical about the author, but have acquired value as a historical document of the time. Biographical information about the life of historical figures can also be found in the oldest stone inscriptions. Since ancient times, man has considered it necessary to know about himself and others, to understand him and to say what he understands. The inscription "Kultegin" contains the following words: "When the blue sky above and the brown earth below were created, a human child was created between them.

My ancestors Bumin Kagan and Istami sat on the throne over the children of men" [1.45]. The names and history of the throne and its owners are mentioned one after another in the inscriptions on the stone. The inscription records the history and merits of the people mentioned in the inscription. These inscriptions record not only the names of the mentioned persons, but also information about the writing and language of the ethnic group, ethnography, on the pages of history. A person considered it an honor, duty and obligation to know about the place and time in which he lived, and to pass it on to future generations. Serious work has been carried out to study aspects related to the life of a historical person in manuscripts and historical and literary sources on religious topics. It should be noted that information about the socio-political, historical and cultural life of the period is of a biographical nature.

A striking example is the books devoted to the lives of our prophets. Many rare works have come down to us, written in different languages, about the life and work of the prophets, whose names are mentioned in the Holy Quran. Scholars have studied the life, lifestyle, character and nature of the prophets along with their practical activities. The Muhaddiths interpreted the verses about the prophets the hadiths of Muhammad (peace be upon him) and made additional statements. The story of the life of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) is called "Siyrat". Translated from Arabic, the word "siyrat" corresponds to "the history of a person's life, the path of life", so to speak, "biography". The science devoted to the study of the biography of the Prophet (s.a.v.) is called "al-siyratun nabawiyya", and the scientists specializing in this science are called "siyrat scientists" [2.188]. In the history of Islam, many books have been created on the science of siyrat, and in the Middle Ages, educational aspects in the biographical spirit, dedicated to the lives of saints and prophets, tell about the history of this direction.

3. Materials and discussions

In the samples of our classical literature, the problem of the aesthetic ideal and its study is, of course, considered the scientific necessity of turning to literary criticism. In fact, stories about the prophets occupy an extremely important place in the education of people. Prophets are chosen, chosen messengers of the Creator, as well as ordinary human children. They are the greatest and greatest Personalities of the earth. The prophet is the messenger of God, he is the first person who reflects His commandments and revelations in his image and is an example in following the rulings of Sharia. Prophets are great personalities. The stories about them are a historical document reflecting the long journey of the ongoing struggle for the faith. The stories were told in different places and with different attitudes. Depending on the place and location, the stylistic tone of the story also changes. The stories, which sometimes seem to repeat each other, have different meanings and are used for different purposes. Since ancient times, the Eastern Muslim peoples have paid special attention to the study of the Prophet. The works devoted to the history of the prophets were also created by our writers who worked at the beginning of the 20th century. In Samarkand, a treatise by Mahmudhoja Behbudi "A Brief History of Islam" (1913) was published in Uzbek, and "A Brief History of Islam" by Abdurauf Fitrat (1915) was published in Persian. Similarly, Munavvarkori Abdurashid Khan and Shakir Suleiman are reported to have produced a brief history of Islam. In the same years, Abdullah Avlani published a pamphlet "A Brief History of the History and

History of Islam". After gaining independence, effective efforts were made to restore religious freedom and our national values [3.204.].

Rare biographical sources include such works as "Temur Tuzuklari" by Amir Temur, "Baburnoma" by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, "Shaibaniinoma" by Muhammad Salih. In the rarest examples of our classical literature, the science of siyrat was systematically improved. Among the early prose works of Alisher Navoi

"Khamsat ul-mutahayrin", "Kholoti Pahlavon Muhammad", "Kholoti Sayyid Hasan Ardasher" were translated into Turkish, which set out the biographies of Abdurrahman Jami, Pakhlavon Muhammad, Sayyid Hasan

Ardasher, famous scientists and thinkers of the era, created in prose. The work of Alisher Navoi "Nasoimul-muhabbat" provides detailed information about the life and work of 707 sheikhs. Alisher Navoi spoke in the magazine "Majolis un-nafois" about the work of 459 people of various professions involved in fiction, analyzed their achievements and shortcomings. With these works, Alisher Navoi, well-known among the people, showed in bright lines the high level of the perfect human spirit and demonstrated the skill of creating a picture based on Islamic rules. The sources note that Navoi was a close friend of Pakhlavon Muhammad for forty years. Such a leader of religion and culture as Pakhlavon Muhammad played a big role in the work of Alisher Navoi, the great poet, and in his personal development. After the death of Pakhlavon Mohammad, Alisher Navoi wrote a work dedicated to his friend and mentor. The poet Pakhlavon illuminates the life of Muhammad with beautiful and unique lines and gives him such a description. "Shams ul-millati wad-din" - the sun of the nation and religion, this status is given to high-ranking persons [3.264.]. The sources also note that the leading aspects of the biography of the great Alisher Navoi were covered in the classic literature of Khondamir "Makrim-ul-Ahlak". Therefore, the issue of the author's biography and the biographical approach to it occupies a special place in the history of Uzbek classical literature. Uzbek literary scholars continued the traditions of their predecessors in the biographies of famous people, and by the 20th century (30s), the supply and demand for biography changed, and it was adapted to ideological patterns.

4. Results

"Biography" is a Greek word meaning "life", "I write" - a biography, "life story", "destiny in a letter." Literary critic Abdugafur Rasulov connects the term "biography" with Alisher Navoi's attitude to this word: "The great Alisher Navoi greatly respected the word "case", used it effectively and widely. Hol is an Arabic word. A lot is a situation, once again a situation. Alisher Navoi alternately used such combinations as "husby khol", "holat adosi", "pleasant state", "anxious state". "Case" actually means spiritual life, spiritual movement, like "biography" [5.22.]. The scientist claims that a biography is a manifestation of a person's personality through his spiritual life and mental states, character.

When studying biography on the basis of works created on the basis of the biographical genre, the basis is the writer's diaries, correspondence and memoirs about him. The difference is that some restrictions apply to works of other genres. Documentation is required, which does not give space to the fabric, strict observance of certain rules in the depiction of space and time, and observance of gradualness. Therefore, the creator, who sets as his goal the creation of a biographical work, must consider these aspects. In works of the biographical type, the possibility of using artistic texture is limited. The reason is that the author relies only on documents of this genre. "The author of a biographical story is a slave of factual material. But if he remains an ordinary chronicler or herald, he will not achieve much. A biographical story is built not only on the basis of facts, but also on the basis of feelings - on the basis of feelings that quite naturally appear on the basis of a dramatic presentation of events. Facts are forgotten with incredible ease, but emotional excitement experienced is never forgotten" [6.97.]. It is clear that when analyzing a work created in the biographical genre, the understanding of mental states, experiences and the situation in which the human author lives, and not just following the numbers, is of paramount importance.

Therefore, such factors as the place and time of residence of Abdullah Qadiri, historical conditions, socio-political situation, it is advisable to study in harmony with his work. Because the creator is influenced by external and internal factors of life, and this is peculiarly manifested in his artistic and aesthetic concept. A

biographical work is a historical and artistic documentary work dedicated to the life and work of the writer. An author who intends to write a work in this genre must have a deep knowledge of the historical and literary process, the socio-psychological climate of that time, literary traditions and criteria. One of the main requirements of the genre is to portray the human creator in life as he is in life, without overly idealizing and inappropriately belittling, exactly as he is, without deviating from the reality of life in the necessary places, showing as far as possible, and depicting him from an impartial point of view.

The Russian scientist M. Bakhtin, studying the types of the genre of the novel in his research, refers the biographical novel to the third type of novel. About ancient autobiographies, the scientist writes that “the official self-consciousness of a person” or “in works of this type, they reveal not the processes of formation and growth of a person, but his character” [7.113.]. An autobiographical work is an artistic depiction of a certain part of a person's life and the stages of its formation by the author himself. In fact, an autobiographical work is an artistic expression of the author's way of perceiving and making conclusions about life. The autobiographical novel-dialogue of N. Safarov "Navroz", Oybek "Childhood", A. Kahkhor "Stories from the past" can be shown.

The Russian scientist B. Bursov, who devoted his scientific activity to the study of a creative personality, studied the works of L. Tolstoy and F. Dostoevsky from a biographical point of view and marked them as autobiographical writers in the literal sense. Etude, dedicated to the works of L. Tolstoy "Childhood", "Adolescence", "Youth", he calls an autobiographical trilogy. "From the boy Nikolenko to the wise Tolstoy, who understood the philosophy of the world" shows the stages of life, from the "talented writer" to the "great man" with a deep understanding of the climate of the process and shows him in his own lines [8.404.]. Exploring the biography of F. Dostoevsky in connection with his letters, diaries and works, the scientist defines the genre of the work dedicated to him as a biographical-psychological novel-research. Studying the work of F. Dostoevsky, he emphasizes that he is different from other artists, and states that "as a writer preaches the priesthood, creates like a priest" [9.504.]. Another Russian scientist, N. Berdiyaev, who deeply studied the biography of F. Dostoevsky, writes: “When you get to know Dostoevsky better, his correspondence and letters are richer in philosophical observations and more interesting” [10.31.]. Therefore, in the study of the personality of the creator, a special place is occupied by correspondence that fills the biography.

Biographical and autobiographical works, educational novels, biographical stories, biographical essays devoted to the science of poetry appear in Uzbek prose, which means that the possibilities of this genre are expanding. A biographical work is an example of a fictionalized documentary work in which the image of a historical figure is created through the author's imagination and meaning. N. Karimov's educational novels "Cholpon", "Mirtemir", "Maksud Shaikhzade" are vivid examples of this. In this case, artistic creativity and literary criticism in a certain sense converge, one complements the other.

5. Discussion

There are points to keep in mind when using the terms of a literary portrait with a fictional biography. The content, purpose and task are the same for them, that is, the scientific study of the biography of the creator. However, there are also very different points between them. The biography extensively explores the personal, social and literary biography of the creator. In a literary portrait, the focus is on creating a holistic image of the writer creatively or scientifically comprehending the essence of his life in a short period of time.

Different opinions were expressed about the differences between a literary portrait and an artistic biography. They can be studied and classified as follows:

1. Each of them belongs to the documentary genre, while in the portrait the information is consistently presented in a scientific manner, in the artistic biography the life of the object is presented as a whole based on memories.
2. Although both are devoted to showing the entire life and creative image of a person, a literary portrait depicts the creative image of a writer, and a biographical work shows the entire life path. A literary portrait is a presentation of a creative biography in a phased picture.

3. In both directions, the author's "I" and his attitude to the hero become important, and this phenomenon requires the observance of the principle of objectivity.
4. A biographical work can be recognized as a complete artistic design of the life and work of the subject, and a literary portrait is a part of the whole. The works of H. Kadiri "About my father" and "Memories of the father" play an important role in a more complete understanding of the personality of the writer as a documentary work of art.
5. Both directions belong to the same genre, and one complements and explains the other.

A scientific and literary study of the life of famous writers first appeared in the works of L. Strech, A. Morois, S. Zweig in Western literary criticism in the 10-20s. and quickly became popular. The genre of the biographical novel became more widespread in Russian literature of the 1920s-1940s, and it was called the "historical" or "historical-biographical" novel, famous writers were chosen as central characters, and biographical information was of particular importance in organizing the plot and compositions of the work. In Uzbek literary criticism, Professor Fitrat tries to restore the biography of the author based on his works. The sources note that in the studies of the scientist Ahmad Yugnaki, Ahmad Yassawi, the poets of the Yasawi school Muhammad Salih, Turdi and Mashrab, as well as "Imam Ghazali" Abdurrahman Saadi, "Fuzuli Baghdadi" Vadud Mahmud [11]., a unique style of creating a scientific biography was formed. These studies are the result of a holistic view of the personality and work of the author. [12.1815].

6. Conclusion

The study of the problem of a creative personality and an artistic hero allows us to find a solution to a number of poetic issues, such as a work of art, the history of its creation, an aesthetic ideal, a hero, an image. In the first case, attention was paid to this concept from the point of view of sociality, and in a later period it is observed that the mental state and spiritual vibrations of a human personality are illuminated on the basis of literary sources (creativity, literary text, its roots). The main principles of the biographical method in the world literature are studied in many theoretical sources [12,123]. In general, during this period in the West, the synthesis of a work of art with the character, talent and psychological states of its author, an individual approach to the creative process, became a form of tradition. Since the identity of the creator is full of mysteries, it is difficult to organize his biography according to strict rules. That is why in Russian literary criticism the writer's biography was called "a genre that does not obey the rules" [12.53]. In a biographical work, one of the main issues of the biographical method is the integration and study of different aspects of a person's life.

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