

The Origination and Evolution of the Students' Character Are in the World Literature

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ABSTRACT: The article reveals the origination of students' character in English and Uzbek literature. The role, genesis, national nature, poetic-typological features and the portrait of students in the works of English and Uzbek literary writers, their character's features, similarities and differences. The article presents samples from English and Uzbek literature, analyzes and studies comparatively and typologically. The comparative study of the works of world figures analyzed in the article will have a positive impact on the development of our international literature and will promote the reading literary books and reading culture.

Keywords: origination, student, students' period, genesis, poetic typological feature.

Student, department, science, professor, lecture, experience - concepts, which has been developing for more than ten centuries, is a very conservative and at the same time rapidly developing field of university education, unmatched by the volume of research created and created in it.

The first students are believed to be students of the Greek philosopher Aristotle and the first university appeared in Cairo in the middle of the tenth century. In 1088, the first European university — Bologna — was founded - the first Russian university in St. Petersburg in 1724, established by decree of Peter I.

Students have repeatedly acted as a true political force, participating in solving important social problems. Clearly, university youth, which is sometimes important in this history, should be the object of understanding in the works of fiction.

It is noteworthy that student images also have a place even in Uzbek literature. Primkul Kadyrov created a separate story called "Students" (1951). This is one of the first works that is directly related to modern university and institute life. In this play we can find words that have not yet disappeared during the life of today's university and institute: audience, synopsis, lecture, course, student, session, seminar, department, thesis, faculty, vedimost, and conference, report, summary, and so on.

At the same time, the image of students eager to knowledge, rather than the image of students who are less active in reading, the study period, students actively participating in conferences, graduating with honors, and the golden age of studentship are perfectly described in this short story. Enriches the impressions of the period and leads to this period. "This is one of the most memorable events of my life. In this collection, which was published during my studies in 1950, I tried to depict the lives of our university students in artistic colors." Says the writer.

Prior to that, in the works of our writers, the student (tolib) is described in direct connection with the madrasahs. Madrasahs have long had the status of higher education institutions. Their emergence is inextricably linked with the emergence of new methods of teaching. In the VIII-IX centuries, students were mainly taught in madrasahs, where the doctrines of the Muslim religion, along with Islamic sciences (transport sciences), were taught specific sciences (mental sciences). Such Students' images can be found in Abdullah Qadiri's "Mehrobdan chayon" in the "qiziqqlar Fasli". It depicts the State and Bakhtiar students, and their teachers, Mudarris, are also featured in this chapter. They are described as entering a madrasah and looking for a dormitory. At the same time, it is clear that the students are in a state of walking, and that they are walking in a state of hunger. Sadridin Aini's "Memoirs" (Esdaliklar) (1983) also describes in detail the science of the madrasah, the buildings, and the life of the students, their way of life, their rooms, and the teacher.

In addition, Primkul Kadyrov's novel "Three Roots" ("Uch ildiz") is noteworthy for its depiction of student life. In the novel, the author focuses on the role of students in the life of Uzbeks of the twentieth century, their role and influence in the development of society. Because it was during this period that students became one of the progressive forces of society. This time is depicted in the novel as a real-life process. "The main heroes of this work were the young people of our generation, more precisely, the students of our university. At this point we have to reveal a family secret. While my views on life and dreams were expressed through the images of Mahkam and Achil in the work, the images of Gavhar and Zamira reflected the image of my wife Sofiyakhan, who gave me happiness. In the novel, I read a poem by a young poet, Achil Samadov, to his teacher, Temur Akbarov, in the company of my classmates on the night we waited

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for 1950. So, I think that the feelings that I had in my heart during my student days were reflected in the novel "Three Roots". The author also explains in the introduction to the work "Three Roots" why he called it "Three Roots". There are three spiritual roots for young people to mature, the first is to get a thorough education, the second is to be a real person, and the third is to build a family based on love.[3]

This work, in fact, reveals the achievements of Uzbek students, their mistakes and shortcomings during their student days, and was created in order to give students this spiritual root. The author had high hopes that today's youth will mature.

Prior to this work, Abdullah Qahhor's novel "Sarob" (1934) was one of the most notable. This novel has been reprinted several times to date. The novel "Sarob" is the first Uzbek novel based on the materials of the new socialist reality. In it, the writer skillfully describes the tragic situation of a young student who enters school on his own, but sees the lows and highs of society and falls into a swamp of disgrace. The Komsomol accepts him into its ranks, the university gives him a place in his heart, the state provides him with a bed, a scholarship. Saidi has talent. Now his destiny is in his own hands, his future is bright, much more can be hoped for. But those hopes are dashed. Because his past life, even though the environment in a wealthy family was small, had poisoned him — he had grown up building a house for himself, disregarding others, and not being seen as a human being. In general, he grew up ignoring the poor, the peasants, the workers, not others. His selfishness is revealed at the beginning of the novel: when the old professor insulted one of the students and said, "You don't deserve to go to university, go and run," Saidi "spreads like he took off his tight shoes, and he loved this professor." Selfishness, belief in one's own uniqueness, urgency, self-genius, self-esteem, and the desire to adapt the whole world to it all fuel another danger in Saidi's ambition. It depicts an ordinary student drowning in the ugly swamp of society.

The image of students is one of the characters presented not only in novels but also in short stories, short stories and dramas. Odil Yakubov's story "Muqaddas" is a well-illuminated story that embodies the life of applicants. The entrant is the first stage of this studentship. "Abitruent. 1. A high school graduate. 2. Applicant for admission to a higher or secondary special educational institution." "Students. A student of a higher or secondary special educational institution." [15]

The story "Muqaddas" describes such topics as the process of admission of young people (applicants), bribery, love, dreams and hopes of parents. The story of Muqaddas was one of the favorite works of the youth of the sixties. The story is about love, or rather, about tragic love. A symbol of true love, purity and honesty. The protagonist of the story, Sharifjon, succumbs to selfishness in his dream of reaching his beloved Muqaddas loses his beloved. Because where selfishness and dishonesty reign, love fades, even dies. That is why the story of the "Muqaddas" remains an example for today and perhaps for the future.

"Ghafur Ghulam's story "Yadgar" (1983) is a work that combines the events of a student's life. The play covers such topics as patriotism, childhood of the Uzbek people, love, deception, science and enlightenment, compassion. Through the image of Jora, the writer proves that the whole Uzbek people are also knowledgeable and courageous. His knowledge was praised even by his military service teachers for his knowledge and courage, and he was given a referral to Leningrad to study at a military academy.[6]

Although fate sent him a test in Jora's youth, he was later endowed with a beautiful love and an honest wife. Saodat, like Jora, is a smart, knowledgeable young student who entered the pedagogical college on her own. "I entered the first year of pedagogical college by passing an exam. I'm studying now. Despite the fact that my lessons are very difficult (not to praise myself), I study "excellent" in most subjects "[6] Although these two young students have many challenges, their aspirations for life, education, entering higher education institutions on their own, and graduating with honors to become good professionals serve as a model for every student.

The role of TashSPI students in Shukur Kholmiraev's story "Uzbek character" is fragmentary. The story "Uzbek Character" describes the long-term involvement of journalism students (now TDMU) in the cotton harvest during the cotton season, often taking them to Mirzachul, and the conditions for students. The conditions in which the students lived, such as the laundry, the washing conditions, the theft of things there, the begging, were expressed in real life. It shows the students' real Uzbek character, their active participation in revealing their guest friendship. "So what do you see here, what do you conclude? Here I saw the simplicity of a simple Uzbek. Believe me, when I got on the bus, I would cry from the cold window to the stork: I cried with joy for the generosity of these Uzbeks, for the fact that, despite all the difficulties and poverty, their unabashed, legendary hospitality remained as an instinct." [12]

Mirtemir's drama "Atlas" is one of the first dramas depicting the life of students and the university. In the drama "Atlas" about the lives of young people of the last century, pure love is described on the basis of the relationship between student and student, professor-teacher and student. The play, which consists of eleven scenes, tells the story of

Orzumand and Atlas's love for each other, their youthful experiences, the serious mistakes that Atlas's teacher made in his deceptions, and yet Orzumand follows his teacher's advice and saves him.

In a short poetic drama, the author depicts the lives of entire students and professors. The events of the work continue in a struggle of colorful emotions. The choice of the name of the protagonist of the work as Orzumand also has a special symbolism. By this the poet means that man should not be depressed in any situation. It reflects his sarcastic attitude through the image of Kamolov to the fact that the promises of the ruling regime in his time were false and deceptive. Orzumand, who suffers from it, tries to express his heartache in his experiences.

Mirmukhsin's novel "Umid" is a well-educated, intelligent young graduate student of the Research Institute. He starts his life path wrong, thinks of becoming an easy scientist, gives up his love and marries the daughter of his scientific leader. As a result, this girl, who has no Uzbek dignity, no dreams, and no husband, will not give her a happy life. On the contrary, it destroys his life. Realizing his mistake, Umid loses his girlfriend Haviza and even his scientific work is postponed. This work caused a heated debate in its time. In it, the fate, happiness and tragedy of young people are clearly expressed

In conclusion, it should be noted that the origin of the image of students in Uzbek literature differs from other folk literature in that it is multifunctional, based on real events.

The academic novel stood out as a separate genre from the stream of the most diverse works about university, academic life, professors, and students that had formed over the centuries. The presence of a professor index or university is not enough to speak clearly about the genre affiliation of a novel, of course, that the genre under study did not originate from scratch. Most importantly, to define his lineage and cross the boundaries of the genre. It should be noted that the academic novel is a product of post-war literature, which is specific to the style of play, allowing the creation of works within the boundaries of different genres, even though the authors of the first scientific novel became traditional poetry. This feature will be left behind in the novel in the future.

As in Anglo-American novels about students, the history of works is usually not limited to the university years. Sometimes heroes are forced to explore adult life not only outside their own homes, but also outside the walls of the university. The novel itself about the student means that the protagonist stays temporarily at the university and is inevitably separated from the student's life: the student is a transitional period that marks the beginning of a new, "adult" life. For example, in the novel "Return to Braidshead" (Brideshead Revived, 1945), the main character is unable to take a degree from a prestigious university.

The transitory nature of university education combines a novel about a student with a genre of educational novels: a young man, a girl, entering a university (usually Oxbridge or Liga Plyusha), their big lifestyle begins. Here the protagonists go through social, class, and sexual relations; this is where their "nurturing of feelings" begins. The main point of the plot is the opportunity to enter the university, which is accepted as the boundary between childhood and growth, to leave the old life and start a new one with a clean slate from the first day of study. The protagonist offers an alternative life, based on his family, childhood friends, and familiar situation (e.g., moving to another city, settling in a dormitory, choosing academic subjects, influencing new interests, re-evaluating old experiences, looking for new friends, and resisting new enemies). designed to change the protagonist. called-coach, teacher, as well as master. Students are the characters of an academic novel, so they are not the main participants in the events and mainly play a supporting role (sending messages, spreading rumors, etc.).

If a novel about a student becomes a genetically educational novel, an academic novel refers to another genre modification — a production novel. As in production novels, the main character of an academic novel is a professional who performs a specific work function and production task in a team.

N. L. Leiderman, for example, describes the genre of the production novel as "a genre that man sees primarily in terms of his work functions."

Although the university novel (academic novel) as a separate genre entered mainly in English and American literature in 1950, but its origin dates back to the XIV-XV centuries. Jeffrey Choser's "Canterbury Stories" was the first to cover university, academic life, faculty, students, and more. In this play one can meet the image of the first student. Especially in the work "The Story of the Mill" (Rasskaz melnika). The image of the student in it shows the traitor as unfaithful to his landlord. He betrays his second wife, who falls in love with a young beautiful lady, while living in the rented house of his master miller. At the same time, someone who cares about Alison gets involved in the same thing that happened to Arsenal.

The next example of the image of a student in English literature is seen in the tragedy "Hamlet" (XVI century) by the famous English poet and playwright William Shakespeare. This is Hamlet's friend, the poor student Horatio.

O. Kayumov also noted that the images of "soldiers and students" in this tragedy are noteworthy. Horatio was Hamlet's closest confidant, confidant. Hamlet could always talk to him openly, not hiding his secrets from him. In exposing the enemy's tricks, Goratzio extends a helping hand to him closely. Hamlet, who is sentenced to death, entrusts his trusted friend Goratzio to tell the truth about himself to those unaware of the incident. Goratzio is a loyal, honest, courageous young man, and is seen as one of the typical representatives of this stratum of the nation.

While the tragedy Hamlet depicts the triumph of the human mind over antiquity, in this sense the image of a student who seeks to constantly cultivate his mind through reading and research is included in his plot.

Student Goratzio is a representative of the people. He is distinguished by his intelligence, pure heart, and devotion. In his speech, the character of a truth-seeking, well-educated, intelligent, humane person is individualized.

Gradually, from the 18th century onwards, the image of the student became directly embedded in university life. For example, in Tobias Smollett's *The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle*, Peregrine's student days at Oxford are described. Although his knowledge is very good, but his light-hearted outlook on life, his arrogance, his disregard for professors and teachers, and his over-indulgence do not make him a perfect student. His attitude towards women, his light-hearted life, his striving for the top, his life rich in all sorts of jewels, his financial bankruptcy will eventually end in imprisonment.

U. Tekkerinig's "History of Pendinnis" (1848-1850). The play depicts Penn's life, from good to bad, from his childhood to his student days. At the age of 18, he falls in love with an actress who is 10 years older than him, against which his mother breaks up the wedding. Saddened by Penn's family, Saint leaves home to study at St. Boniface College in Oxbridge. There he lives extravagantly, forcing his mother and sister Laura to live in almost poverty. Two years later, Pen fails the final exam and, unfortunately, easily forgives his mother and Laura, and Laura sacrifices her small personal fortune to pay off her debts. Soon after, he returns to Oxbridge, retakes the exam, and earns a degree, but his mother returns to Fayrox because she believes it is detrimental to her son's health. The protagonist Penn's student life is similar to that of Honore de Balzac's *Rastiau*, the protagonist in *Gorio ota*. Being an ordinary student, he has a habit of living in a royal way, thus putting his family members in a difficult financial situation.

Jude Foley, the protagonist of Thomas Hardy's "Jud Nezametnyy 1825," is eager to study, to go to university, and to be a scientist. But the tumultuous paths of his life, his double marriage, the death of his children make him forget to study as a severe blow, and as a result his life ends tragically.

Tom Hughes's "Tom Brown in Oxford" belongs to the 19th-century "University Novel" genre and depicts Tom's student days and life. The universities of that period, the situation of students, are reflected in this work. He also leads a light life as a student, drinking, flirting with women, and quarreling become his habit. However, he could achieve a lot in life with his own knowledge and skills. *Porthouse Blue* (1974) The events of this work by Tom Sharp take place in Porterhouse, Oxford's woven name. This play shows the traditions of the college, the life of the students there. Its new boss is changing the college traditions that have existed for centuries, and these changes are leading to a variety of bad tragedies. The play depicts the life of a graduate student Zipser in college, and he, too, plays a major role in these unfortunate events.

Malcon Braberry's *The History Man* is also a satirical work based on the University Novel genre. The play, which depicts Howard and Barbara's later married life as well as their student days, ridicules university students and teachers at the time. Gorward and Barbara get married, and in the college where he studied, Howard later worked as a teacher. The student-teacher relationship (intimate sex) is also shown in this play and criticized on the floor. The work ends tragically as a result of Barbara and Howard's constant pursuit of life and their enjoyment of teachers and students at home. In this way, the writer harshly criticizes the life of such a university.

Subsequent works are not directly related to university life, but rather the life of a particular student is written about their experiences. Therefore, these works are not included in the genre of "University novel". The characters Razumov and Khaldin in "Under the Western Eyes" (Joseph Conrad), Ricky in "Longest Journey" (EMForster), and Pennifezer in "Decline and Fall" (Evelyn Vaugh) are students. Given outside of life. Their lives are almost the same. From the student days of the low heights of life, young people find it very difficult and their lives end in tragedy. Although each of them has a unique talent and knowledge, but they fail to unleash these talents and become victims of a bitter life.

In conclusion, it can be said that the student images between the written works in each period are radically different from each other. The student uses real life events as an object of depiction of university life. In most centuries, the fragmented lives of students, their light-heartedness in life, their lack of education and their inability to graduate are due to the influence of women and society.

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