

# EXPRESSIVE READING OF FAIRY TALES AS A MEANS OF DEVELOPING ORAL SPEECH IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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## Abstract

This article analyzes the life and scientific activities of Nabijon Boqiy, a talented writer and publicist of Uzbek literature. The aim of his life is to show the development of documentary journalism in Uzbek literature, as well as the further enrichment of the approach to issues of historical memory. The study analyzes existing sources in literary studies, memoirs, and popular scientific materials about the writer, and scientifically evaluates the life of Nabijon Boqiy as an important part of the Uzbek national literary process.

**Keywords:** Literary process, documentary journalism, translation, film story, confession.

## Introduction

One of the creators with a unique voice and a firm life position in the modern Uzbek journalism and literary process is Nabijon Boqiy. His life and creative formation are closely connected with the cultural and spiritual development of the period of independence, and through the writer's personal experience, internal research and responsible approach to society, one can see the principles of the development of journalism of the new era. The complex socio-political processes that took shape in the early years of independence, the re-awareness of national identity, the revival of historical memory and the liberalization of literary thought occupy a special place in Nabijon Boqiy's worldview, life position and creative research.

## Discussion and Results

Nabijon Boqiy was born on November 7, 1956 in the village of Chuvalanchi, Baghdod district, Fergana region. He graduated from the Faculty of Journalism of Tashkent State University (1984). His stories include “A Love Story” (1990), “Qatlnoma” (1992), “Gulzamira” (1994), “Letters to Chingiz Efendi” (2004), and “Anvar Pasha’s Will” (Istanbul, 2006).

This writer is distinguished in the Uzbek literary process, first of all, by his fruitful work in the field of translation art and artistic adaptation. His translation heritage has served as an important bridge in bringing the great figures of world literature to the Uzbek reader. In particular, the



translation of Robert Louis Stevenson's famous historical novels - "The Heir" and "Catherine" (1990) into the Uzbek language is considered an important event in the national school of translation. These novels are rich in complex historical events, psychological images and adventure elements, and their translation into the Uzbek language in a suitable and fluent manner requires a high artistic taste and linguistic sensitivity from the translator. Preservation of the spirit of authenticity in translations, adequate expression of historical color and national-cultural details are important indicators of the translator's skill.

Another important stage in the creative work of the translator is the translation into Uzbek of the work "The Lament of a Hunter Left at the Peak", created in collaboration with Chingiz Aitmatov and Mukhtor Shokhonov. This translation, carried out in collaboration with Y. Khojamberdiev in 1998, is of particular importance in strengthening the literary ties of the Turkic peoples. The work focuses on philosophical reflection, issues of historical memory and human responsibility, and the full preservation of these ideological layers in the translation is scientifically noteworthy. Researchers evaluate such translations as an effective form of cultural integration.

The continuity and consistency of translation activity is also clearly visible in the example of Georgy Pryakhin's novel "Hazora Enters My Dreams" (2013). This work is rich in complex symbolic layers, internal monologues and memory motifs characteristic of modern literary thought, and their perfect artistic and aesthetic reflection in the Uzbek language testifies to the professional potential of the translator. While the harmony of human memory and historical space is the leading theme in the work, this artistic and philosophical burden is conveyed in the translation in accordance with the original. The creator worked effectively not only as a translator, but also in the genre of screenwriting and filmography. In particular, the 10-part filmography (2007), created based on the famous story "The Death of the Usurer" by Sadridin Ayni, is an important example of the experience of artistic adaptation. This work addresses the issues of adapting a classic literary source to the screen language, combining the plot and images with a modern interpretation. Such works, created in the synthesis of literature and cinema, are important in creating new forms of artistic thought.

The author's services to the literary and cultural process have been duly recognized by the state. His awarding of the "Shuhrat" medal in 1996 testifies to the high appreciation of his contribution to Uzbek literature and translation. This award is significant not only as a recognition of individual creative achievements, but also as a general contribution to the enrichment of national culture.

Nabijon Boqiy worked effectively in the genres of documentary journalism, translation, filmography, and short stories of Uzbek literature. In particular, journalist Murod Chuvosh describes Nabijon Boqi in his article "The Writer of the Execution at the Age of the Prophet" as follows: "Today is the birthday of the writer Nabijon Boqi, who introduced the style of transparent realism to Uzbek literature. Nabijon Boqi is considered one of the skilled journalists who also left his name in Uzbek journalism of the 90s. Nabijon Boqi is known for his documentary novel "The Execution" based on the KGB archives around the 90s. Later, based on documentary-investigation, he wrote a novel about Anvar Pasha, who came from Turkey for the freedom of Turkestan. He traveled to the places where Anvar Pasha walked and fought.



He met and talked with living witnesses who saw the events of the 1920s with his own eyes, and he instilled the spirit of that era in his works. The work constantly torments the reader, but does not wish evil, it reveals the reader's inner demons and shows their actions. Nabijon "His timeless works are reminiscent of European, especially French, films of recent years, with frames that seem to be imbued with light humor."

Nabijon Boqi's documentary journalistic story "Qatlnoma" brought the writer great fame. The writer Miraziz Azam describes this work as follows: "I close Nabijon Boqi's "Qatlnoma" and think about the author's work: to write this book, a person must read hundreds of books, newspapers, magazines, thousands of pages of documents, group evidence, and fill out many notebooks!" He gives some of his conclusions about the work and adds the following: I do not want to embarrass our higher authorities by asking to award this author the title of People's Writer and Professor of History. But I would like our modest organization - the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan - to congratulate "Qatlnoma" at least with the title of "Book of the Year" created in the field of documentary journalism.

In particular, statesman and politician Nuriddin Akramovich Muhiddinov, in a conversation with Nabijon Boqi, said: "I read your book carefully, and I liked it. Those terrible events should have been covered from this point of view. You chose the right path."

### Conclusion

In conclusion, Nabijon Boqi's work in translation, artistic adaptation and filmmaking occupies an important place in the Uzbek literary process. In particular, the documentary journalistic story "Qatlnoma" clearly demonstrates the writer's awareness of history, politics and language. His works have brought high examples of world and regional literature into the national language and cultural environment, contributing to the development of literary relations and aesthetic thinking. Therefore, this creative heritage is recognized as an important source worthy of scientific analysis and evaluation in today's literary studies.

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