

COMMENTS ON THE STORY "LETTERS TO MY DAUGHTER" BY O'LMAS  
UMARBEKOV

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**Annotation:** This article discusses the noma genre used in Uzbek literature. The article analyzes the letters of the creative writer Olmas Umarbekov to his daughter. The article talks about human feelings and love. The author writes his advice in the form of letters, as if expressing the inner feelings of every father. The language of sincere, touching, and unique letters written for daughters is studied linguistically.

**Key words:** classical literature, creativity, creator, letter, poetic letter, epistle, type of artistic work, human emotions, advice, teaching.

One of the genres that has a unique place in Uzbek literature is the noma genre. Noma (Persian: *xat, maktyb*) — 1) a letter, letter, decree, official correspondence or something written; 2) literary genre; a type of artistic work created in classical Eastern literature, particularly Uzbek and Persian classical literature, written in the form of a poetic letter based on a real or fictional character.

Fakhriddin Gurgani (11th century), Avhadi Maroghi (1274–1338), and Khoja Imad Kirmani (14th century) founded and developed the noma genre in Persian literature. The emergence of the noma genre in Uzbek classical literature is associated with the name of Khorezm. His work "Muhabbatnoma" (1353-54) consists of 10 love letters in the form of ghazals from a lover to his beloved. Later, the works "Latofatnoma" by Khojandi, "Taashshuqnoma" by Sayid Ahmad, and "Dahnoma" by Yusuf Amiri, which were created under the influence of Khorezm's "Muhabbatnoma", also followed the traditions of the noma genre: they were all written in the same meter, in the form of a masnavi; they all consisted of 10 nomas. While the nomas in the works "Muhabbatnoma", "Latofatnoma", and "Taashshuqnoma" were written in the language of the lover, the nomas in "Dahnoma" were addressed to both the lover and the mistress. The poetic letters written by Alisher Navoi and Zakirjon Furqat to their friends and teachers can also be broadly classified as the noma genre<sup>[2]</sup>.

This genre has also been refined in modern Uzbek literature. The poetic letter was expressed in the form of a prose letter. An example of this is O'lmaz Umarbekov's publicistic work "Letters to my daughter". The prolific writer was born in the Mirabad neighborhood of Tashkent in 1934. He studied at the Faculty of Philology of Tashkent State University (now the National University of Uzbekistan). In his latest publicistic work, "Letters to My Daughter" (On the Brink of Eternal Life), Ulmas Umarbekov, who worked as editor-in-chief and director of the Uzbekfilm film studio, demonstrated his rise to the level of a writer who draws high conclusions from his own and others' life experiences, taking a deeply philosophical look at life and the passing of time. "Letters to My Daughter" by the famous writer, who has entered the hearts of readers with his works, is a father's admonition to his only daughter, "On the threshold of the eternal world." While reading, the reader feels the writer's anguish, sighs for comfort, his throat hurts from an uncertain feeling, and listens to his father's advice as a distant child. This letter reflects the father's past, present, and future hopes. The gazes fixed on the lines are heartwarming.

"Letters to My Daughter" is valued in Uzbek literature as a unique educational, spiritual, and moral textbook. One of the most precious bonds in human life is the love between parents and

children. One of the most sincere ways to further strengthen this bond and enrich it with special meaning is through letters. "Letters to My Daughter" is a type of work that is a communication from the depths of the heart, expressing the feelings that are burning in the heart on paper, life experiences, advice and love. Through these letters, parents not only express their love for their child, but also prepare them for life's trials, show them the right path, and encourage them to take bold steps towards the future.

Through this work, Olmas Umarbekov sheds light on the relationship between father and son, not only within the family, but also as a spiritual work of society. Written in the form of letters, this work encourages deep reflection on the inner world of every person. The main idea of the work is that the father sees his daughter as a spiritual companion and teaches her life lessons that encourage goodness, encourage the right path, and encourage spiritual growth.

The work consists of a series of letters, in each letter a father gives his daughter reflections and advice on the following topics:

1. Family and love. A father explains the importance of family to his daughter. He emphasizes that family love and respect are the most important values in human life. He teaches children how to treat their parents with love.
2. Hard work and purpose in life. The father emphasizes the importance of hard work in a person's life and encourages his daughter to work hard and strive for her goals, believing in her own strength. He advises her to be determined in achieving her dreams.
3. Moral values. Each letter highlights principles such as humanity, honesty, truthfulness, justice, patience, and gratitude. The father teaches his daughter to uphold moral values and apply them in life. O'lmas Umarbekov, in our literature, approaches the issues of man and society, parents and children, morality and spirituality with high artistic skill, and gives them unforgettable value. For this reason, "Letters to My Daughter" continues to find an indispensable reader of our literary heritage.

O'lmas Umarbekov's "Letters to My Daughter" contains many sentences that deeply express a father's love: Umida, my dear daughter! I am so glad that God gave us you. Like your sister, you are the dearest, most precious, sweetest and most precious person to me. If only you knew how much I want you to be happy! Be safe, my daughter. May all your dreams come true. I pray to God every day for your sister and your happiness.

This sentence expresses the true love of a father for his child. At the end of the work, Olmas Umarbekov gives his daughter sincere advice: At the end of my letters, like Ustad Abdullah Qahhor, I have two pieces of advice for you, my daughter. The first: there is no one in this world who is as kind, close, dear to you as your sister, who would not spare even her life for you. Be together. Don't leave her alone. Be safe. The second: Times change, values change. But honest work, purity, and humanity have been valued in all eras. Remember this. My dear, my love, goodbye, be safe!

These admonitions encourage deep reflection on the meaning of life, values, and humanity. The work "Letters to My Daughter" is valued as a unique educational, spiritual, and moral textbook in Uzbek literature.

The main essence of the work is that it provides life lessons as a spiritual companion. These lessons encourage a person to do good and encourage spiritual growth.

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