



Learning Discussing the Epic Novels

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ABSTRACT

Methods of artistic representation are modified by the writer, they are combined and synthesized with each other when necessary, and have a scientific-theoretical and practical significance. Thus, by analyzing works of art in the minds of students, we form universal human feelings and values, restore the true history of the people, and bring up an aesthetic feeling. We create the basis for the formation of speech cults and breaking of linguistic wealth.

Keywords:

Writer, Work, Novel, Literary Critic, Image, Creativity, Style, Method, Genres, Character, Psychology.

In fact, this is one of the most important issues that makes us think deeply and draw certain conclusions from modern theoretical and practical thought. Although the direction of artistic psychology as a new aspect of our national prose has existed for a long time, it is worth noting that in the second half of the XX century, in recent years, it has developed and served to raise the level of artistic and poetic prestige of our literature. In addition to the above, other writers K. Kamalov [1], K. Sultanov [2], J. Narymbetov [3], Z. Nasurllaeva [4], S. Bahadyrova [5] and others have expressed their initial views on this new issue in our literary prose. EA Balburov [6], Q. Yuldashev [7], A. Iezuitov [8], K.A. Yusupov [9] and others expressed their views on the issues of artistic psychology. The art of artistic psychological depiction of the reality of life can be applied in any way in any poem. In certain works it is effective, new plots appear full of sharp drama or through absurd events. For example, Sh. Seytov's "Aktuba in Jaman shyganak", A. Abдиеv's "nest of demons". However, in some stories and novels such compositions are distinguished by novelty, for example, Sh. Seytov's "Shyrashylar", K. Mambetov's "Hujdan" and others. The activity

of other methods of depiction of artistic psychology, their widespread use is also reflected in the internal monologue, dialogues, actions and more. We also see so many differences in the narratives of the writer from the point of view of the principle of artistic psychology.

In particular, the talented writer's short story "Moskvadan kelgen kyz" in the journalistic work: "I met her at the International Symposium in Leningrad." explained. This means that the protagonist is the main character. It is known that the prototype of this literary image is the famous historian-ethnographer T.A. Zhdanko from Moscow. On the one hand, the author wrote this story on the basis of historical documents, on the other hand, he enriches the main events of Tatyana Mikhailovna's oral story, narration, recollection with creative inspiration and paints it with richness. Such places in the work, that is, the recollections of the protagonist, the manner of narration are described in full of internal psychological experiences, emotions. In the related works, the young ethnographer's love for Karakalpak land, her interest in studying the ethnography and history of this nation, her humanity and perseverance, her

determination to achieve a common goal are described through several psychological experiences. Due to her stubbornness, she almost died on the way to the monument "Barak Tam" on the outskirts of the country, but Murat, a young man from Karakalpakstan, died at the hands of enemies. [10]

The protagonist's recollections and fantasies are briefly described in the play. It has a good effect on students, like a road essay. For this reason, although it can be called an "essay-story", it does not detract from the artistic and aesthetic value of the work. Such lines in it are taken as in real life, with an influential and artistic psychological quality...

"At dawn we descended from the Black Mountain. We are walking, it seems that the road does not end at all. The wide field, the sand, the sun is warming. The wheels of the cart were not lubricated, and his voice gave us a headache. In this case, Murat will be very embarrassed. But we talked about other topics as if we didn't pay attention to the sound in the cart so as not to embarrass him. The cart raised its voice even louder, as if we were exhausted. In this case, Murat stopped the cart and sprayed water on the wheel. The cart would mute for a while, then start screaming again" [10; 195].

The main plot of the story depicts the psychological evidence of the awakening and development of feelings of love between the Russian girl Tatiana and the Karakalpak young man Murat. Initially, when Tatiana took Murat by the hand, the writer described him as "jumping as if he had stepped on a hot stove" [10; 195]. The reason was that he was a very polite young man, who strictly adhered to the "hold the girl's hand" tradition in the rules of national customs of the people. But the openness of both Tatiana and her Russian boyfriend Petr and their friend Daulet bialn Kolya, especially the love affair between the Russian girl and her first visit to the Barak Tam monument in the Takhtakor district, far from Chimbay, makes it clear that the love affair exists. Perhaps, whether or not this happened in the life of T.A Zhdanko, the writer covered it well in artistic ways.

We will also dwell on some of the characters in the novel-epic "Khalqabad" by Sh. Seyitov. In the novel, the image of the hero-elder Kunnazar, whose exemplary qualities are reflected in the mirror with the simplicity of the left circle. He is a prototype of a real life, born and raised in the village of Khalkabad, where he lived and ruled his people. In the poem, it can be said that his name and essence were taken in the same way as in his life, without any changes, without any changes in his character. The man's son is Aynazar, the young Komsomol member in the book is Aynazar, and his wife is Aynazar Kunnazarov. For many years he held the same leadership positions: secretary of the party committee in Kegeyli district, head of the Holders society of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, head of the Nukus city Executive committee, etc. he appeared to the people as an exemplary, enterprising gentleman. This is the life story of the "Khalqabad" in the works of the writer Sh. Seyitov. Finally, old man Kunnazar is a man of high intelligence, mastery, stability, modesty and devotion to the people. In the novel, the people believe in the elder before all the activists, they shout about the elder brother, they have high hopes for the leader and ask for help [11].

S. Ismailov's novel "Galaxy of the Heart" has a number of artistic methods, which differ from the artistic power and aesthetic qualities of the plot and compositional development. These author's descriptions or author's information, dialogues and monologues, landscapes and scenery descriptions, portrait of heroes, movements, letters written by characters of the work, diary entries and dreams, or mental hallucinatory processes are considered to illustrate. It is also interesting and scientifically-theoretically and practically significant that these methods of artistic expression were modified by the writer and synthesized together where necessary. In particular, the master of prose short and extended forms of dialogue and internal monologues, internal monologues of heroes and forms of author's and personalized internal monologues, types of merging of characters and author's monologues, author's narrative

data, landscape fusion, movements and synthesis of portraits are well used. Here, we will try to reveal all this in more detail in the course of our analysis below.

In our opinion, it is better to dwell on the author's information and narratives in the novel. While cold and ineffective external narratives of psychology and thought are allowed, on the basis of various environments, especially in space and on other planetary conditions, their history, sometimes with sharp philosophical, social and ethical ideas and current problems, with his (author's) stories has achieved great success in depicting the inner psychological thoughts of a person. Here are the author's descriptions of the events of Bahadur and Tamara in the long world of darkness, who were in search of the constellation Cepheus and on that trip had a child named Sabyr in a spaceship. Their idea at that time was to temporarily take care of their child Sabyr, even if it was an unfamiliar planet, and to allow him to grow and develop anatomically and physiologically. The author manages to convey to readers in an effective and clear way through a number of extended internal monologues of Bahadyr and Tamara, other descriptions, author's information.

Such authorial information, expressed in the words of the author, is followed by philosophical or scientific fiction in different places, in the novel, with the idea that after death a person's body turns into a number of other chemical elements. All of them are thought-provoking, perhaps, call for the acquisition of science, as well as humanism and patriotism. It is also worth noting that the relevant author's reference here turns into a short plot after the comments, that is, his ability to present the events related to the temporary death of old man Atamurat. This story in the works is complemented by the author's infinity and the author's monologue, which enrich and explain each other. There are many such philosophical ideas in the inseparable synthesis of the plot with other methods of depiction of the novel.

One of the most widely used methods in any literary prose is dialogue. Through it, the effectiveness of the work increases, the plot-

compositional development is revived, and sometimes with the help of it, the plot is shortened by the writer. We can clearly feel these qualities and their skillful use in the novel "Galaxy of the Heart". Such skills are evident in the following examples and our analysis.

Scientists and talented writers rightly warn that dialogues should not consist only of greetings and simple greetings of the heroes. From this point of view, S. Ismailov successfully developed dialogues. For example:

"The guests were in a good mood.

- Fruit juice "Moscow" is very cool! Every time you drink, your mood rises.

"My late grandfather said that such bottles were once filled with vodka, which drives people crazy," Sidorov said, taking a glass of fruit juice and looking at it for a long time.

Was there vodka when you were young?

- Yes, we had drinks like this when we were girls.

God forbid others to experience grief of this. Then the production of vodka decreased ... In the end, even though the stores were full, customers stopped buying them ...

Now that I think about it, some of the people of that time bought it because of a lot of grief! "(33).

In the dialogues, the writer narrates the space of time in a fantastic way and gives it a realistic, objective character. At the same time, it seems that in the plot paintings related to the realities of the epochs, one by one, they pass before our eyes. In this way, they ideally raise the most important issue of our time. Make it clear without going into too much detail. Many of the dialogues in the novel contain deep and wide-ranging important philosophical thoughts.

Kuzma's lust and stupidity has finally come to an end. Sergei, Karim and other partisans, taking advantage of his stupidity, secondly, alcoholism, Kuzma and one of the fascists Sieger were captured by the partisans in the middle of the night and they achieved their goal. The dialogues in the novel have a plot significance, and the short words in them are illuminated by a number of events that sometimes fit the reality of the whole era. Let's

pay attention to the following short dialogue between Bahadyr's father (Mahmud's father) Karim and Kuu Man...

"Kuu Man", - said the boy, moving his leg, we live in this village, located at the foot of the mountain. My father and I. My mother was killed by villains. The people of Sahuan...While the village was on fire, Sahuan's troops withdrew. Because the village will be burned only when the Sahuans leave." (119).

Therefore, the events described here are appropriately summarized in the dialogue of the protagonist. The dialogues between Karim and Theo Lan have the same character. Theo Lan is the father of this Kuu Man. "In battle," said Theo Lan, "is this Sa Huang a good man?" A man with a soul in his body is ready for military service. In this country, everyone has to serve two years in the army and take part in the war.

What a profoundly bold truth of the age lies here! In this direction, they also talk as follows: "- What is sin, reward, Sir?"

- I will not talk about sins and rewards individually.

Because the answer is the same. Because without sin, humanity would not know what a reward is ... If all the deeds of the world were a reward, no one would understand them. There is no reward without sin ". The first of these dialogues in the novel explains the problem of social morality, the natural ecological problem, and the last one explains the purely philosophical, psychological and ethical issues. Now let's pay attention to the dialogue between Sabir, the son of the famous astronauts in the novel, with Ai Man and Aya from another planet:

"Welcome, my friend, and at last we have met.

You have been looking for us and have come here.

"Yes," said Sabir, not knowing what to say. There were all sorts of rumors among the people.

These words from other planets are also true to Sabyr. Although it sounds like a fantastic, somewhat schematic statement, it is impossible not to admit that the human power, which is valued by the eyes of others, is

amazing. The author achieved great success by combining it into a fantastic plot by rationally using the method of dialogue in the formation. This would not be the case if it were given only by the author.

Who can say that such actions are an event that did not happen in the recent past, and in some cases in our society today. In particular, these were typical events that were very common in the past, in the era of socialist, communist ideology, in the era of settlement, the collapse of socialism. But no one, not even writers, journalists and scientists, could say this openly, even if they did, no one heard, and such words, spoken in the novel of "impostors", the task was actually carried out in the reverse order. Therefore, writers, poets and pen owners were looking for ways to somehow explain to people the truth, illusion, stupidity and hypocrisy.

We also agree with the chosen images of impostors, half-heads, devils and fairies in S. Ismailov's novel "Galaxy of the Heart". We believe that the plot-compositional orientations that led to their full disclosure are generated by such social morality, motivation and artistic and aesthetic requirements. Even if they have some plot orientations and images (fictional) and artificial, schematic nature, they can meet the ideological and aesthetic requirements of modern students. Because in the fantasy genre it is difficult to live or create without a schematic plot and artificial images.

Here, in the background, the dialogues of the last half-headed from the novel clearly reveal the secret of a few things for our society, which is distinguished by its objectivity, the predominance of realism. It is clear that the drying sea is our island, Matibay, who smashed a head of his neighbor for half a meter, is a real typical representative of our contemporaries. Obviously, they are all satirical and humorous in nature. Thus, the plot and images of the last section of the novel, connected with Sabyr's travels, coincide with M. Nizamov's story "A Journey to the Seven Lands". This is because in this story, the main route is traveling through seven countries (seven planets) on UFO's. However, more satire and humor prevail here, and in the stories of S. Ismailov it is not

superiority, not ironic objectivity and realism that prevail, as well as tragedy in many places. This is one of the most important symbols in the description by writers of the peculiarities of their own style, plot and images.

This is how Bahadyr thinks about his beloved Tamara, who has not yet joined before going into space. From this poetic point of view, it prepares the next plot lines. And from the ideological and life point of view, it evokes the objectivity of the protagonist, as well as his credibility and effectiveness. "People are small people! Where did they come from? Does this mean that people live in other places? Let me take a risk." Tahira began to speak in her own language with a trumpet. The inner monologues of this man named Tahira, who was discovered by cosmonauts Bahadir and Tamara from another planet, also serve to clarify his ideas. "Parents admire the active movement of their children. Anyway, land is land. What good is a person if he has no soil on which to walk? Sorry for the fate of those born in space and ending life in space!

Therefore, it seems that here, too, the great creation - the world of philosophical ideas is very impressively illuminated in the form of author's inner retreats, inner monologues. On the one hand, it can be considered as Bahadyr and Tamara's thoughts and internal apologies. Because these thoughts were born from the fact that their first child, Sabyr, who was born in space, bowed down and took a step forward. Therefore, in such internal monologues, even if the thoughts of the author and the characters are expressed in the language of the characters, the author's thoughts are hidden and even obvious. As we said in the previous chapter, all of them act as additional plots to the main plot-compositional core, and through those parallel plots, they have the effect of increasing the emotionality of the main direction. In addition, this method of writing played a useful role in the novel as a form of artistic description.

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