

METHODS OF SELECTION OF KARAKALPAK NOVELS

¹Yusupov Konysbay Abilovich

¹*Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Nukus, Uzbekistan.*

Abstract

Through analyzing works of art in the minds of students, we form universal feelings and values, restore the true history of the people, and cultivate an aesthetic sense. We create the basis for the formation of a culture of speech and the breakdown of linguistic wealth.

Keywords: writer, work, novel, literary critic, image, creativity, style, method, genres, character, plot, historical situation, psychology of protagonists.

INTRODUCTION

Popular scholars S.D. Yakusheva [1], Ya.Z.Skalova [2], M.N.Skatkin [3], O.Yu.B.], K.Yuldoshev [5], A.B.Esin [6], K.A.Yusupov [7], B.G.Bobylev [8], D.Ausekle [9], Sh.Islomov [10], V.Koroban [11] in the methodological works of others expressed their views on the principles, types and methods of selection of works of art. From this point of view, there are differences in the didactic and philological selection of prose works in the literary program.

Karakalpak prose of the twentieth century has a wide plot, a number of decades, and even a number of social and political events of several centuries: a novel-diology, a novel-trilogy and a novel-trilogy. Among them it is noteworthy to give these as example including : "Karakalpak kyzy" and "Karakalpak dastany" by T.Kayipbergenov, "Posgan el" and "Turkestan" by K.Mambetov Sh.Seytov's epic "Khalkabad", T.Khalmuratov's novel-trilogy. It is also known that the above-mentioned novels of the famous writer T.Kaypbergenov are the basis of several articles and researches, monographs, dissertations on issues related to their plot and conflict, composition and image depiction skills. The plot and some theoretical issues of the composition, as well as some examples of

Karakalpak prose were studied by A. Kojykbaev [12], T. Kurbanbaeva [13], Z. Bekbergenova [14] and their monographs were published. However, Sh. Seytov and K. Mambetov's novels with large scaled plots have not been mentioned in the literature or studied in our literature. The great poetic and aesthetic level of these works, as well as the fact that they cover a wide range of events and are described on a large-scale epic scale, as well as the conditions of their historical epochs, the image of the heroes, the image of the heroes and heroines. The great poetic and aesthetic level of these works, as well as the fact that they cover a wide range of events and are described on a large-scale epic scale, as well as the conditions of their historical epochs, the image of the heroes, the image of the heroes and heroines.

Basically, Seytov's novel-epic which consists of four books, "Khalkabad" [15] not only demonstrates the skill of a writer, but also is one of the works that brought the ideological and aesthetic level of Karakalpak poetry of the twentieth century to a new level. The novel-epic covers the events of the Karakalpak people for more than thirty years of the XX century, through which the psychology and socio-moral characteristics of people, several literary heroes

are studied on a large scale and in depth, taking into account today's aesthetic requirements.

In particular, the play, based on a large-scale plot, focuses on the shortcomings of the transfer of farms to state-owned collective farms by the old government in the late 1920s and early 1930s, crimes, violence, events during the years of Stalin's repression, the brutality of the Second World War, the profound reality of the period of reconstruction in the following years, the tragic events of several decades, and the enormous number of problems. For this reason, the novel consists not only of 4 books, but also of a wide range of events and problems of that period, the number of literary heroes and their character, psychological and psychological aspects and the varieties etc. gave the work an epic quality.

The novel "Khalkabad" by Sh. Seytov is different from other works such as "The way of Abai" by M. Auezov, "Poem of Karakalpak" by T. Kayipbergenov, "Poskan el", "Turkstan" by K. Mambetov which describe several centuries due to the limited in terms of period as well as location of plot which consists of decades. This, the so-called novels were a complete captive or a few captives, but also formed the basis of the plot of the historical destinies of an entire nation. However, the so-called originality of the plot of the novel "Khalqabad" does not detract from its epic character, the ideological and aesthetic level of the novel.

The policy of unification of small farms in the prose of the national literature of the peoples of the present-day Commonwealth of Independent States, which was formed as a state of the former USSR, is a testament to this fact. The first two books of Sh. Seytov's Roman epic "Kalkhabad" taken from the events of this period are from the Russian writer M. Sholokhov's "Open Silence", the novel-dialogue, the Kyrgyz prose writer T. Sidikov's "Ken suv",

It is right to say that Karakalpak writer T. Kayipbergenov's "Last Attack" differs from the works of this period in terms of artistic philosophical, socio-psychological views, as well as in terms of a deeper depiction of the

images of heroes. In particular, the ideological-thematic, problematic topicality of the above-mentioned works of M. Sholokhov, T. Sydykbekov, T. Kayipbergenov, as well as the vital importance of the plot line is already out of date. The peculiarity of Seytov's novel-epopee, in our opinion, is that from the historical point of view of the epoch described by the writer, only one aspect of the plot is dominated by a convincing, praiseworthy point of view, but the events of those years. The predominance of creation, the deep revelation of the characters' character, the sharpness of artistic psychology, the predominance of truth and naturalness in the plot and the coverage of conflicts. Therefore, no matter how much we oppose the policy of collectivization of agriculture today, this principle does not diminish the ideological and aesthetic significance of the first two books of "Khalkabad", its realism. There are several reasons for this.

From this point of view, M. Sholokhov, T. Sydykbekov, T. Kayipbergenov and others. It has been half a century since the above-mentioned works were written, and the national ideology and the ideology of impartiality are taking shape. In our time there is a need to assess the problems of the 1920s and 1930s, the historical situation, the events of that period with a different, new ideological and aesthetic views, and it was necessary to describe them in a new way. Although some time passed, Seytov's work, the plot and the differences in the conflict were born out of such innovative demands.

Secondly, in the whole plot of "Khalkabad", in all his books, there is a predominance of a new approach to the events of the historical epoch, in which, first of all, the ideological and thematic new ideas of the author and the psychologically vivid images of human beings. In particular, the plot of the novel-epopee is the story of the violence on the farm during the years of unification of individual peasant farms into collective farms: or gifts of deceptive repression, all the books written in arabic script are not only religious in nature, but also in the field of "kulak xatlaw" and in the struggle for the enlightenment of the people. burning, etc.

The sad, tragic events of the repression are portrayed through the critical views of the pen owner. All this is naturally described in the plot of the novel-epopee, in the order of the events of those times, through the mixed, often tragic destinies of many heroes. In other words, in all four books, the plot does not determine the human behavior and psychology through the story, but through the logic of the psychology of the characters, the evolution of images, the plot develops and they come into a compositional connection. This phenomenon is of great importance in fiction and literary theory.

Materials and methods

In writing the plot and revealing the psychology of the protagonists, the writer's approach to the events of that period with a sharp realism, from a modern point of view, also seems to emphasize the predictive qualities of the master of words. The point is that although the epic books of the novel-epopee were created and published a little earlier (Book 1 in 1978; Book 2 in 1981; the latter were preceded by impartiality, Books 3, 4, 1990), they have a deep realism, objectivity, The spirit of impartiality and the building of a democratic society is clearly felt. Therefore, the first books of this work were highly valued by scholars, who imitated the ideological depth and sharpness of the work.

As it is known in the plot of the third book of the novel-epic, in the 30s of the XX century the state and the party sent a commission to the remote villages of Karakalpakstan, as well as to the people of Khalkabad, to check the literacy of the population. Its leader is a man named Dosmuhammed, who in fact is a real illiterate, but arrogant, bureaucrat, a man who seeks filth under his fingernails and only oppresses the ordinary people. In order to check the literacy of the peasants and the people of the village, he repeats the word "kuwkilmiltik-suwmmiltik" in a single line of words. Look at the trick he is trying to use to oppress the people ...! These words were written by ordinary peasants who had just learned to read and write in those

years, and it was difficult to say them orally, and it seemed like a nonsense. That's why the fact that Kudaibergen's "shundi" in the village objected to this, saying that "it's hard to spell the word," is a natural plot detail. In particular, Kudaibergen said in a stern protest against the head of the commission, Dosmuhammed:

"-Hey, it's so hard not only to write but also to say "kuwkilmiltik, surmiltik"! ... have you been sent by the government to dismiss the kolkhoz workers with a political nonsense and give them a headache, Has not there another meaningful word, has it?!"[15].

In fact, this is a typical case, a typical contradiction between the bureaucrats of those years, the arrogant or ruthless and, above all, the illiterate many (even the majority) and the ordinary people, the peasant representatives. The writer reveals the turning points and decisive moments of the psychology of the protagonists, the social and spiritual qualities of the images, by emphasizing that conflicts are not so common in fiction, and contradict the views of socialist ideology. Through such plot details and conflicts, the images become sharper, the writer's skill in illuminating them becomes more pronounced, and the emotionality of the plot and the narrative of the plot increases. Therefore, we do not leave without reviewing all the plot content and events of the novel-epopee, but the key to the discovery of the psychology of the image of the plot and conflict elements, which play an important role in some situations, in short, the psychology of the plot and the protagonist. We think it is necessary to stop and make a choice. And a review of the full, coherent plot of the novel-epic - this, in science, can only lead to simplicity (primitivism) and eloquence, opulence. The age of such a method of selection in literary criticism is long gone.

Thus, if we take a closer look at the methodology of our choice and look at the differences in its plot, as mentioned above, the commission headed by Dosmuhammed once again demonstrates its violence and arrogance, its lack of interest in the people and their spiritual wealth. They use violence, oppression, and cruelty to persuade mullahs to find who

know the old arabic that are hidden from the public. As part of this, they forcibly collected a large number of books in Arabic from the people, piled them up in the middle, and set fire to the manuscripts or printed books.

One of the plot parts of the novel-epopee is described as follows:

"At dusk they made a cart of books gathered " ... party candidates take three steps forward! Dozens of young people appeared. Allambergenge; "... sprinkle the lamp oil, burn it!" He didn't let other know if he was afraid. When a bucket of oil was on fire, the crowd was astonished, some saying, "God, God, save yourself!" "... he was a lonely young man, Allambergen is having a hard time! I wish his mouth won't be crooked !" [15.24-6er].

That is, in this small plot, the words of the author and the words of the protagonists are deeply combined and synthesized, all of which serve to depict the harsh and cruel historical conditions of that period with realistic objectivity and artistic psychology. The psychology of the heroes on both sides, and even on three sides, is based on the spiritual and material wealth of the people led by Dosmuhammed, and the group of "red commissars" on the other hand, who value their religion and customs and see it as "prophetic", "magical" things. an example of people's psychological views. And the third group - they are just idiots, immersed in the various rumors and propaganda of the "reds", the communist ideology, a group of greedy youth - or "students of the party." On the one hand, they are hesitant and think. But they accurately reflected the clear psychology of the young generation, saturated with the "new" ideology of the time and subjected to both violence and propaganda.

In the plot of the novel-epic, the writer openly and implicitly depicts such a terrible fate of the historical situation, and through it he deeply and impressively reveals the psychology of the protagonists, the contradictions of those social and psychological qualities. Therefore, in our opinion, it would be appropriate to assess the value of the birth in such a fair and high way

from the point of view of the ideology of impartiality. In the text of these works, "Soviet", "party", "socialism", "collective farm", "communism" and so on. We do not think it is right to criticize them in one way or another, to throw them out of our literary history and spirit, or to forbid their reprinting.

In order to prove the correctness of our opinion, it is necessary to say the following ...among the people, the party sent to the villages, the representatives of the government are mostly described as always good, only in cases where the cato is at first a little inexperienced, and then a populist and humanist who can satisfy them by studying the work well. And the modernity of Sh. Seitov's novel-epic, the depth of its realism and the reliability and naturalness of the plot are the most opposed to the creation of such a one-sided and convincing image. The realist writer is not only the violence, rudeness, or illiteracy of all kinds of party and state representatives and law enforcement officers sent to the villages, but also their morals, hooliganism, and the open beds of the ignorant people's deputies. He was able to enter with courage. In the conflict between the plot and the plot of the work, it is necessary to understand its place in the ideological and aesthetic direction of the work. It is inappropriate to accuse the writer of immorality or mentality for portraying them openly.

In particular, in those years, before the Second World War, the Jamal and Aman, who were sent to the village as representatives, took advantage of their modesty and self-sacrifice, tried to rape Aitgul and Zubaida, humiliating the honour of both men and women. The conflict of events in this direction in the plot becomes more and more intense, thus depicting the tragic fate of several heroes, as well as their personal psychological appearance, very convincingly and impressively. We will stop a little later ...

In the novel, which consists of four books, the author deals with each real event, each scene, each detail with realism, so all of them are impressive to the readers, trying to make them forget the realities of the time. creates opportunities for new and rational discovery of

behavioral traits, spiritual qualities. From this point of view, Madiyar, Kunnazar “aksakal”, Saimbet baslyk, Kudaibergen “shunday”, Bazarbay “kyly”, Aitgul “ak katyn”, Haitmurat, Zubaida, Askarbay, Izban (Izbaskan, Izban the thief), Eshbay, Zhamal “sot”, Aman “tergeushi”, Hajibek and others are included in the work. Images of a large number of heroes have a strong impact on readers with their pros and cons. Most importantly, they leave a lasting impression on anyone, leaving a lasting impression on anyone through their natural psychological qualities: the dialectic of both positive and negative aspects.

The image of the hero-Kunnazar “aksakal” in the novel-epopee is distinguished by its most exemplary qualities and simplicity of the time. He was born and raised in the village of Khalkabad, lived and ruled his people, and has a prototype of real life. In the work, it is possible to say that his name and object were taken in the same way as life itself, without any changes or changes in his character. The man's son is Ainazar, a young Komsomol member in the book, is Ainazar Kunnazarov in the real life. For many years, like his father, he held senior positions: secretary of the party committee in Kegeyli district, head of the Consumers' Society of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, head of the Executive Committee of the city of Nukus, and others. In his work, he appeared to the people as an exemplary, enterprising citizen. That is why the events of life in the works of Sh. Seytov and “Khalkabad” do not deviate from the reality of life events in the creation of deep works of art and depicting the inner world of the image of the heroes (of course, not naturalism), objectivity, depth of realism. That is why Kunnazar aksakal is a man of high intelligence, resilience, stability and honesty. In the novel, the people trust the elder in front of all the activists, they are proud of him, they have high hopes for him as a leader of the country and ask for help.

The writer does not deviate from the objectivity of the reality of life in revealing the inner secrets of this image, but reveals its flaws, shortcomings, along with the necessary plot events, actions and others. Elder Kunnazar's

stern character is enough. Otherwise, it will be difficult to be a leader. Therefore, the plot of the story, in which he whipped those who provoked the opening of Kyzketken's excavations, on horseback, also took its rightful place.

One of the main shortcomings of the elder was his initial simplicity and illiteracy in accordance with the new captivity. He then gradually eliminates and refines these shortcomings as a result of public policy. The development of this image in its own way, the evolutionary path of the writer in an artistic psychological way, was also impressive in the words of the protagonist:

“-... Yes, honor is stronger than death, I read without stopping! I also took a notebook for my salary and wrote it down! If I add all the notes I have written. It must reach Moscow!” [p.15.22].

Result and discussion

On the one hand, it is a word of the open-minded person, and on the other hand, it is the word of a person who is eloquent even if he is over sixty. The writer Kunnazar was able to vividly imagine the living personality of the elder as a real living person. In the novel, even Kunnazar when given deep thought or in difficult situations sitting quietly while holding his beard and shaking his head are also long remembered by his readers as sharp and figurative plot events.

Bazarbay is so sensitive that he feels that his wife Aitgul has been harmed by Amanlyk. From then on, many bad thoughts start to come to his mind. At first he blames his wife, but then he realizes that he agreed with Amanlyk for only to see Bazarbay. The inner psychological apologies, thoughts and feelings, thoughts in the mind of the protagonist are also skillfully and convincingly portrayed by the writer through Bazarbay's inner monologues, his movements, and the author's narratives.

Izbaskan wants to be faithful to his love. It's as if he fell in love with Zubaida for a lifetime. He ordered his men, Berdykarim and others, to

find Zubaida. He also asks Madiyar, who went on a trip abroad, for the address of his beloved Zubaida. Probably, Zubaida's remembrance of the days when she met Izban, who had long since disappeared while swimming, is probably due to the unity of these feelings of love! After all, Izban is a man who has made mistakes in the way of love.

Judge Jamal is one of the people who sold the land born in the novel and became a beggar. He is an arrogant man who wants to dominate as much as he can, and at the same time he is immoral and has a bad inner world. For this reason, he used tricky violence to Aitgul, whose husband is in prison, and caused a rift between Aitgul and Bazarbay, and even tried to rape Zubaida. Because of this recklessness, he was beaten by Madiyar to the point of not being able to ride a horse, was hospitalized, his documents were stolen from Zubaida, and he was forced to flee abroad for fear of his imprisonment. The writer describes Jamal's situation abroad as follows:

“ the judge Jamal! He is wearing a shawl and a pair of shiny boots. white “salle” on the head! He let go of his beard and put on his glasses ...

"How can I return to my country?" He said with tears in his eyes. Initially, I had gone to Auganistan ,but the trade was not succeeded, then went to the Turkey... I wish you would cry when I died , otherwise there was not anyone else who would do that for me... (3rd book, p.577).

The characters and actions of Askarbai, Bazar and Ismet in the novel are of special interest to readers, as they are real people in real life. For example, Askarbay, through its complexity, with its positive and negative aspects, imagines the real tidal waves of life. On the one hand, he is loyal to friendship, honest, on the other hand, he is a lonely man, unable to find his place in life, completely unhappy in terms of love. But he also has good qualities that can set a good example for others. Askarbay spends all night reading books, earns money with his fair labour, buys a cow and ties it to the barn of his newly married friend Saimbet.

Researchers recognize A. Pushkin's "Eugeny Onegin" as an encyclopedia of Russian life, M. Auezov's epic novel "The Way of Abai" as encyclopedias of Kazakh life. The reasons for this are that they cover the life of those peoples in a deep and wide way. If we evaluate the encyclopedic qualities of the work, the novel-epic features in this way, then Seytov's "Khalkabad" can easily meet the demand through widely describing the way of life of the Karakalpak people for almost half a century. It covers not only dry political ideological issues such as collectivization of agriculture, the Patriotic War, the reconstruction, but also the traditions, customs, friendship of the peoples living next door, the friendship of the neighboring peoples, the historical situation. Other issues are clearly highlighted. In the novel, we can clearly see such qualities in the actions and events of Madiyar's son's marriage, in the relations between the Kazakh and Karakalpak peoples, and in the behavior of the men from Germany named Schwartz, who came to us in the Russian years.

In this novel-epopee and other works of the author, the plot is described in its own dynamics, in objective action, such as life events, corresponding to the historical period and the ideological-aesthetic goal. Finally, they can be both effective and effective. Such an objective-chronological form of the plot, developed by the writer, changes in the space of time in the gay, and quickly turns into a subjective-psychological form. It is worth noting that the short words of the above-mentioned judge Jamal to Madiyar are of such importance. At that time, the events of Jamal's fate were sent to foreign lands in a word or two. The plot of the poem was still nonsense, as the writer described all of them one by one. The plot of the poem was still nonsense, as the writer described all of them one by one. This means that the goal is to capture the plot in an expressive way and move it to the size of the plot. However, in most cases, such a speed is given by individual writers with their own words, the words of the author, the words of the author of the plot, the plot of the parts of the plot, the words of the author. Thus, the plot or parts of the plot diminish their effectiveness

and the role of the protagonists in the story, the psychology of the poem disappears, and the readers' confidence in the events described becomes questionable.

Conclusion

The plot, the historical context and the interaction of the psychology of the characters, the image of the characters in the plot and their psychological description are convincing with their peculiarities (uniqueness), their naturalness in the example of selected works of Karakalpak prose of the twentieth century is needed to show. In recent years, it seems that in Karakalpak prose it has become a special trend to illuminate the plot and character of the protagonists on the basis of sharp or unexpected events. Other writers besides us comment on this issue and write about the advantages and disadvantages of their differences. Among them, P. Nurzhanov sees signs of absurd realism in the novel "Zhaman shiganaktagy Aktuba" by the talented writer Sh. Seitov it correctly shows the richness of subjective psychological type - recollection, imagination, internal monologues and dialogues, etc. In the article of Zh. Yessenov, A. Abдиеv makes the corresponding comments, analyzing the actions of Zh. He spoke about A. Abдиеv's novel "The Nest of Demons": "The plot of the novel is developed through the recollection of the experiences of two heroes: Kaiyp and Saimbet, narration, dreaming ... and their interaction.

Such a modern, subjective-psychological, analytical form of plot development does not bore readers, but rather opens the way for them to think together with the protagonists and the author of the work. Also this literary critic said about the novel ("The game of the devils") by J. Serzhanov as below: "the difference between the incidents and the protagonists is contributes to the heroic quality... the meaningfulness is crucial and it is far from the fiction". Therefore, our choices should be based on comparisons and the opinions of our colleagues, the plot, the historical context and the psychology of the protagonists, so that they

have their own life, historical and logical credibility. This leads to the vitality of the psychology of the heroes. As we have shown in the Karakalpak prose of the twentieth century, etc. The best results are coming out. There are some shortcomings and contradictions in this direction. Karakalpak novels are of great importance in the aesthetic education of young people and the development of their literary language.

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