ISSUES OF CREATING IMAGES AND ARTISTIC IMAGINATION IN NOVELS

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Аннотация. *Мақолада ўзбек ва қорақалпоқ романларида бадиий ҳаёлдан фойдаланиш билан прототиплар асосида образлар яратилиши масалалари муҳокама қилинади. Ёзувчилар Муҳаммад Али «Улуғ салтанат», «Сарбадорлар», Музаффар Мирзо «Шам ва шамшир» («Навоий ва Бойқаро»), Шавкат Низом «Тўққиз хоқон салтанати», И.Ғаниев «Дарвеш», Н.Норқобил «Қорақуюн», Г.Есемуратова «Академик Собир Камолов», С.Баҳодирова «Тақдир», О.Отажонов «Бузилган уя», Д.Шерниязова «Мен сизга ошиқман», А.Абдиев «Қадимги қорақалпоқлар», К.Каримов «Буюк дашт бўрилари», «Оға бий», «Дарвеш», «Зардушт», «Бердақ», А.Султонов «Элим деган эр эди» романларини яратди. Мақолада романларнинг ривожланиш йўналишлари ҳақида хулосалар берилади. Ҳар бир ижодкорнинг услубий хусусиятлари ҳақида хулосалар чиқарилади.*

Таянч сўзлар. *Роман, образ, прототип, бадиий хаёл, сюжет, композиция, конфликт, услуб, тенденция.*

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются вопросы создания образов на основе прототипов с использованием художественного воображения в узбекских и каракалпакских романах. Писатели Мухаммад Али написали такие романы, как «Великое царство», «Сарбадары», Музаффар Мирза «Свеча и меч» («Навои и Байкара»), Шавкат Низам «Царство девяти ханов», И.Ганиев «Дервиш», Н.Наркабил «Каракуюн», Г.Есемуратова «Академик Сабир Камалов», С.Бахадырова «Судьба», Х.Атаджанов «Разрушенное гнездо», Д.Шерниязова «Я влюблен в вас», А.Абдиев «Древние каракалпаки», К.Каримов «Волки Великой степи», «Ага бий», «Дервиш», «Зороастр», «Бердак», А.Султанов «Он был храбрым человеком». В статье даются выводы о направлениях развития романов. Делаются выводы о стилистических особенностях каждого творца.*

Ключевые слова. *Роман, образ, прототип, художественное воображение, сюжет, композиция, конфликт, стиль, тенденция.*

Annotation. *The article discusses the creation of characters based on prototypes using artistic imagination in Uzbek and Karakalpak novels. Writers such as Muhammad Ali «The Great Sultanate», «The Sarbadars», Muzaffar Mirza «The Candle and the Sword» («Navoiy and Bayqara»), Shavkat Nizam «The Sultanate of the Nine Khagans», I.G'aniyev «Dervish», N.Norqobil «Qoraqo'yin», G.Esemuratova «Academician Sabir Kamalov», S.Bahodirova «Fate», O.Otajonov «The Ruined Nest», D.Sherniyazova «I Am in Love with You», A.Abdiyev «The Ancient Karakalpaks», K.Karimov «The Wolves of the Great Steppe», «Oga Biy», «Dervish», «Zardusht», «Berdaq» and A.Sultanov «He was a brave man» created novels. The article provides conclusions regarding the developmental directions of novels. Conclusions are drawn regarding the stylistic features of each artist.*

Keywords. *Novel, character, prototype, artistic imagination, plot, composition, conflict, style, tendency.*

It is necessary to demonstrate the developmental directions, trends, formal and ideological-artistic features of Karakalpak and Uzbek novels, as well as the influence of free creative conditions on the stylistic originality of writers in both literatures, the artistic interpretation of the human problem in their works, the formation of a diverse system of images, and their role in strengthening national unity. Literature plays a special role in raising the youth of New Uzbekistan as spiritually rich and hardworking individuals. It is necessary to teach young people to be active. The extent to which the issue has been studied is as follows: Scholars such as I.Yakubov, K.Yuldashev, A.Kayumov, M.Boboxanov, M.Kochkarova, K.Rajabov, H.Toliboev, U.Nazarov, K.Jarimbetov, Z.Bekbergenova, P.Nurzhanov, G.Allamuratov, J.Kaniyazova and others have engaged in the study of novels, including historical novels. In the research work of literary scholar Z.Bekbergenova titled «Poetics of the Literary Word in Karakalpak Novels», historical novels are examined in detail. Furthermore, the scholar's article «The Novel and Upbringing» raised issues of the historical novel. In Uzbek prose, the novels «A Stroll in a Thunderstorm», by Erkin Azam «Four Streets», by Ulugbek Hamdam «Late Dawn», by Gulnara Rakhman «Horses Flying to the Sky», by Guljahon Mardanova «Korichki», by Orinboy Usmanov «Suyunbike», by Risolat Khaidarova «Gavharshad Begim», by Shahodat Isakhonova and «The Threshold of Separation» by Jora Fazil became famous. Historical novels are of particular

interest. The novel in which Suyunbiqi's character was created was successful. The images of Gavharshat, her mother-in-law, Jan Ali, Tazagul, and Yunus Mirzo are also artistically created. In the works of researchers such as Kahraman Rajabov's «A Writer Who Inscribed History in Literature», Mavlon Boboxonov's «Researches in Contemporary Literary Thought», Husnigul Djurayeva's «The Image of Husayn Boyqaro» and Marhabo Koshkarova's «Thirty Years of Modern Uzbek Prose» scientific views on novels are revealed. In Karakalpak prose, Seyfulgabit Mazhitov, Karabay Ermanov and in Uzbek literature A.Kadiri, Chulpan, Behbudi and other artists studied their heritage. From the history of literature, it is known that the master of the word S.Mazhitov created the manuscript novels «Kulmurod» and «Nineteen». It is known that K.Yermanov is the author of the prose works «Days Gone By» and «The Tale of the Fishermen». It is required to demonstrate the developmental directions, trends, formal and ideological-artistic features of the Karakalpak, Tatar, Kazakh, and Uzbek novels, as well as the influence of free creative conditions on the stylistic originality of writers in both literatures, the artistic interpretation of the human problem in their works, the formation of a diverse system of images, and their role in strengthening common national unity [2;384,3:205,4;103,10;61]. The writer masterfully depicts the characters in Muzaffar Mirza's novel «Sham and Shamshir» («Navoi and Boyqaro»). The teachers of the young Alisher, striving for knowledge and enlightenment, also act as heroes. A letter written in verse to Said Hasan Ardasher, who was his grandfather, served as the main idea of the historical work.

The dream that Alisher saw is also masterfully described. Suddenly, a white-breasted, blue-winged bird named Kofi Anko appeared before him. The bird's rainbow-colored eagle, as shiny as a peacock's, dazzled the eye. He clearly heard a verse that sounded like «kofi anko»:

- The petty warriors do not understand the symbol of your mouth,

For me, he is probably immensely upset in this regard.

The young man, despite his sleepy amazement, did not lose consciousness:

- For his love, the nickname «Humoyun» was written on his face. This image of the poet is reflected in the novel [10;19-68]. The master of the artistic word deeply studies the poet's heritage, the Quran, hadiths, and scientific works. The writer masterfully depicts the poet's dreams, elevating his artistic imagination. In the novel «The Ancient Karakalpak», A.Abdiyev also depicts the images of Tomaris, Pirzhan, and Saparkagan in a unique way [1;248]. The image of Cyrus the Great is masterfully created. Folk legends are artistically utilized in the plot. Tomiris's heroic struggle for his homeland serves as an example for today's youth.

Numerous characters from the writer's imagination enter the novel. In the novel «The Ancient Karakalpaks», A.Abdiyev's artistic imagination is widely developed, characters are created from artistic imagination, and it is worth noting the important role of the poem «White Alpine Snow» by the People's Poet of Uzbekistan B.Genjemuratov in determining their names.

Alongside historical characters such as Tomiris, Sparganis, and Kir-Kairush, Karatas-Kairak, Ay Alpin, Urhon bobo, Mother-Sun, Karakoz, Pirjan, Buvrahon, Aisholpan, and others act as characters. Writer G.Esemuratova, by calling him «Academician Sobir Kamalov», draws attention to the protagonist, showing how he reached this level and how he faced life's difficulties. The image of Academician Sobir Kamalov is created. The plot of the novel is based on events related to his childhood and youth. Nartok Kilich's novel «Slander» also sparked discussion. The image of the main character, Master Mirgalib, was masterfully created. Each character reveals their unique personality. The use of artistic time in historical novels has its own characteristics. The concept of time has philosophical significance in human life.

When philosophical concepts such as time, space, and the unity of contradictions transition into fiction, a subjective approach is manifested, and the authors' personal attitude becomes more evident. The artistic master I.Ganiev skillfully develops the image of Najat in his novel «Darvish» [6;23-37]. The compositional structure of this novel is also unique. This manifests from a young age. The writer's artistic imagination is actively utilized. The images of Najot and his teachers are particularly moving. In conclusion, in modern novels, we are witnesses to the widespread flourishing of writers' imagination. This is the result of the writers' research.

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