

THE POETIC-FUNCTIONAL ROLE OF THE CONTRAST METHOD IN THE STORY

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Abstract: The article analyzes the poetic-functional role of the contrast method in the narrative genre based on the stories of Shukur Kholmirzayev, Erkin Azam, and Nazar Eshonqul. The method of contrast used by the creators and the new way of using it, the unique cases of revealing the psyche and inner experiences of the characters were studied.

Key words: Contrast, modernist prose, the stories "Bandi Burgut", "The Writer", "'Xayol tuzog'i" "

One of the effective methods in storytelling is the contrast method. This method has been used in fiction since ancient times. Using it in his artistic work, the artist easily explained the true nature of the events depicted to the reader, helped him to understand the work. At the same time, as a result of using the contrast method, they achieved a high level of impact of the artistic work.

Contrast is a French word that means "to contrast sharply". Contrast is an artistic method based on sharply contrasting things and events. It allows you to exaggerate and show what is being depicted. The author uses this method to reveal the characters of the characters of the work more clearly and to fully embody the circumstances of the events covered in the work in front of the eyes of the reader. He creates a unique mood by depicting contrasting objects and events, for example, light and dark, joy and sadness, laughter and tragedies in a natural juxtaposition in an artistic work. In the same way, they achieve an extraordinary increase in the impact of the work.

In the method of contrast, two events, ideas, etc. are contrasted in one place of the text, and in some cases in different places. This art was used in certain parts of Shukur Kholmirzayev's story "Bandi Burgut" written in 1996.

First of all, we will pay attention to the title of this text from this point of view. The syntactic unit "Bandi burgut" cannot be an example of contrast according to its denotative, i.e. original meaning. Because the word "bandi" is subordinate to the linguistic unit "eagle" and means that this animal is deprived of its freedom. Therefore, there is no antithesis in this compound.

It is known that many words and phrases within the framework of an artistic text can acquire connotation according to the requirements of the creative concept. In addition, some words and syntactic devices can serve to express a certain symbol in the language system. "Eagle" is actually a word referring to a huge carnivorous wild bird that lives in mountain areas. This is its original meaning. At the same time, taking into account the pride and will power of this bird, it is attributed courageous people. If we look at the second word in the title of the story as such a symbol, we will notice that it is understood as a symbol representing the idea of true freedom. Therefore, the contradiction between captivity (prison) and the eagle (freedom) in this combination is known. So it turns out that there is a method of contrast in the title. This form of opposition is also called an oxymoron in literary studies. Because the combination of captivity and freedom is based on an unnatural contradiction.

The story tells how an eagle was accidentally caught in a village and grew up in captivity. Because this bird loves freedom by nature, it cannot live long in captivity. He fights for his will,

and when the result does not come, he dies tragically. Eagle in captivity is understood as a symbol of our poor people who were made dependent by colonialists during Tsarist and Soviet times. The symbols in the artistic text served to express this fact.

This syntactic device is a combination of words that come side by side and are connected in an equal way - solemn and tragic, expressing the conflicting experiences that appeared in the heart of this character. It served to strengthen the above-mentioned contradiction, like a compound of constructive suffering. If the word "celebratory" expresses pride in the justice towards the bird, the word "tragic" indicates the dark and painful days that the eagle went through.

In this episode, the contrast is not only in words and phrases. He also dramatically expresses the serious differences between father and son, who are considered representatives of the same family.

Rais in "Bandi Burgut" is not an arrogant, self-righteous, uneducated team leader, which is often presented in almost the same style in prose and dramatic works of the Soviet era. The narrator found it necessary to comment on this at the very beginning of the story: "But when you say "chairman", you should not understand a person wearing boots, a belly, and a mustache. He was a very delicate, patient, pale person like Torakul" (p. 8).

In the work, there is another image that complements the external portrait of this character presented above, and at the same time helps to understand his inner world, in which the method of contrast is used:

"Grandfather Rais frowned as he smiled. The patient's appearance took on a poor appearance." This contradiction can be seen more clearly in the following diagram:

He smiles on his face



he frowned

The sick person's appearance became poor

The reason why the chairman is like this is that his son and all the children gathered to celebrate his birthday want the eagle to be free. However, it turns out that this person, who seems to be enlightened and righteous, has a completely different view on this issue. In his opinion, "compassion is a good thing. If I was in your youth, I would have expressed the same opinion, probably" (p. 23). His laughter is explained by these words. The chairman thinks that the children's sympathy for the eagle is a "childish mistake". Therefore, he advises the representatives of the younger generation: "However, young men, know that in our philosophy everything is for Man. Nature, flowers, birds like this eagle... We should enjoy them. That's why we have zoos and nature reserves" (p. 23). When the chairman says "our philosophy", he means the Soviet ideology. Indeed, this doctrine consistently advocated the subjugation of nature. As a result, huge ecological disasters occurred in the former union, and the world of nature was destroyed. It will be known later that such thoughts of this character, which on the surface seem to be harmless, will lead to evil in the end. Eagle is not freed from captivity and towards the end of the play, he rebels against his captivity and dies tragically. This terrible tragedy is caused by the false beliefs of that infamous era and the actions of people like the chairman who followed such baseless views.

Debates about the fate of the eagle show that there is a contradiction (contrast) between the images in the plot system of the work. We will try to show such a contrast between images in the following drawing:

Chairman (father),



Yoldosh (son) and his equals

Such a conflict in nature between father and son is related to the author's philosophical-aesthetic ideal. The writer who lived and created at that time was a witness to the ruthless attacks on nature by the "fathers", that is, the products of the ideology of that time. He was well aware that such a cruel attitude would eventually bring great disasters to mankind. However, in those days, calls and oppositions regarding the preservation of mother nature did not receive attention. Because the management system to which the Chairman belonged was powerful. At such a time, the writer looks at the new generation that is growing up with the eyes of hope and confidence, he believes that one day, this generation will be the protectors of nature.

Writer Shukur Kholmirzayev's works, especially in his stories, focus on nature and its protection. Dozens of his works such as "Kulgan va kuldirgan", "Jarga uchgan odam", "Ozodlik" can prove this point.

Erkin A'zam, who considered this writer as his mentor in literature, learned the secrets of artistic skills and realistic image methods from him, dedicated his story "The Writer" to the memory of his mentor. The sincere and incomparable love of man for nature is also expressed in this example of art. The proof of this view can be clearly seen in the epigraph of this work: "Shukur Kholmirzayev also loved his garden. I dedicated this modest story to the memory of the elder of our story-telling - the grateful brother Shukur. May God bless him."

In this story, we see that the author uses contrast, along with several other artistic image tools, very effectively and in accordance with the requirements of the artistic concept.

In the introduction of the work, the narrator's speech uses the method of contrast in the assessment-description given to the main character (writer):

"He was a mediocre writer." This, according to the narrator's confession, is the opinion of "wise people" like us, who read every ballad and scatter it to the sky. The fact that he did not find value and recognition in his time is explained in the text as follows:

"Whether it's because he hasn't seen a career in his whole life, or because he's too timid and modest, he doesn't have a reputation among the representatives of "big" literature. People like us are considered human. He was a penman who did not smoke.

After these considerations, different points of view are presented that completely deny such views:

"However, putting aside the inappropriate idea, he was closer to the original literature than most of the fathers and brothers riding horses in the field, even its loyal citizen. By the way, he was not only a citizen, but also a laborer of Jafokash. He didn't know how to write a lie, because he couldn't make a fake one. The thing is, you can't confuse the things he writes with jealousy, there was no need for it."

The study of contrasts in the content of literary texts shows that there are the following types of contrasts:

- 1) contradiction caused by two words with opposite meanings;

2) a contrast created on the basis of two opposing ideas.

In addition to these, there is another special form of opposition, in which the contradiction of the stated idea is not stated in the text, but the existence of such a contradiction is understood in the context.

The contrast expressed in the artistic piece that we are analyzing belongs to the second group in the classification. Two mutually exclusive ideas were expressed in it, and this art was created on this basis.

There is also a contrast in the following excerpt from the story:

"Look, Mashal became the chairman, and this man also fell ill - while he was writing!" I can't stand it if I don't write!"

A graphical representation of this contradiction:

Famous chairman



"while writing" (in the sense of a creator)

In fact, logically speaking, there is no conflict between a good leader and creative work. History testifies that famous leaders and even rulers were famous writers. Such a contradiction occurs in the context of the text through the narrator's speech style. Therefore, we take this example as a special form of contrast.

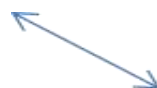
The attempt of a famous chairman to create art, taking time to write paper is a very common vice in the era of artistic expression in the work - see how some figures are not satisfied with leadership and try to gain fame by writing works, even though they have no talent.

Our investigations are in the stories of Nazar Eshanqul, in particular. In the small epic "Imagination Trap" he showed that contrast is used in the process of artistic depiction:

"At that time, Vaqif was a passionate and honest young man, and his livelihood forced him to work in a newspaper with almost no prestige."

This is not a word, but a conflict based on thought, which is expressed in the drawing as follows:

Passionate and pure-hearted young man (Vaqif)



to get a job in a newspaper with almost no prestige, where articles are published

In this place, the conflict is happening between a person's character, taste and determination.

As we read the story, we find another example of contrast:

"At that very moment, I realized that Waqif had dragged not only himself, but also this beautiful malak, who was the first gift of the greedy and greedy world, into the lost streets of life."

In the context of this artistic piece, the "greedy and greedy world" is opposed to the "beautiful talent" that is his gift.

The plot of this story is created according to the criteria of modern literature. The main character (Waqif) disappeared for an unknown reason, while he was about to marry a very beautiful, intelligent and loyal girl (Gozal Malak). The abstractness of the event system and the hero's loneliness, living in a world of fear, and mental depression show that the story is related to modernist prose examples. The contrast in this passage also expresses the relevance of the text of the work to "modern art":

"I looked at Robia. He was crying quietly; It was as if some frenzied uneducated artist had cruelly painted a beautiful picture, which was shining with divinity, and her tears covered her face, which was as clear as the morning sky. A complex form of contrast is used in this example. This image can be represented in the drawing as follows:

A beautiful picture with the radiance of divinity \longleftrightarrow is painted by an uneducated artist

Her face, as clear as the morning sky \longleftrightarrow was covered with spring rain

It seems that the author was able to effectively express the suffering of hijran, which destroys the divine beauty of the character (Rabiya) by using a layered (complicated) type of contrast.

Modernism has a great opportunity to depict the very complex and vast expanses of the human psyche. During the research, we observed that the contrast method comes in handy in such a process. We will try to prove our point of view through this piece of art:

It rained heavily today. I really like the rain. Even though the humidity made my shoulder shrivel and hurt, I came home from work." In this piece of text, the pain of moisture sliding the hero's shoulder is contrasted with the slow return from work. In the passage quoted above, it is explained that Waqif walks home on a rainy day: he likes rain. But the artistic text indicates that there is another reason why this image wanders in the humidity. The fact is that the hero began to suffer from "persecution" (schizophrenia). In his imagination, he sees a huge and majestic building in the middle of the city. On the first day, this building arouses interest and admiration in him. On the second day, this place arouses fear in him: "The gate of the building was just open, and when the thunder was blooming, the building took on a very scary color. Maybe they built this building on purpose to create fear in the city?! Looking at its enormity, one involuntarily comes to such a fantasy. He looks like a sleeping giant."

A person suffering from persecution panic is suspicious of everything. In his imagination, it seems that everyone is killing him or taking him to prison. He lives in constant fear and panic. Although he can hide his illness at the beginning, later when panic attacks, he reveals himself. People will realize that he is crazy. The great storyteller A.P. Chekhov's works "The Sixth Ward" and "The Black Monk" describe the mental states of such patients with deep evidence.

In the above-mentioned stories of A.P. Chekhov, it is symbolically shown that the source of the "panic disease" that appeared in the psyche of the heroes is the monarchist system based on oppression and violence. In the Soviet state, which was considered the heir and successor of the Tsar's government, the people could not get rid of the oppressive tyranny. On the contrary, social injustices have intensified. This caused the feelings of hopelessness and fear to increase in the

hearts of the people living in this society, and there are statistics that the number of patients with schizophrenia has increased significantly in these terrible times. The tragedy of Vaqif and his lover Rabia in the story "“Xayol tuzog’i” " is shown as a consequence of such evil regime's policy.

In general, we can find many more traditional and modern forms of the contrast method in stories. Our writers (Sh. Kholmirzayev, E. Azam. N. Eshankul) create innovations in the use of contrast and achieve their goal. The main thing is that the artistic method used in the new works more than fulfills its function in the works, and is of great importance in revealing their artistic purpose.

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