

LINGUPOETICS AND IMAGES IN FREE WORKS ERKIN A'ZAM

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ABSTRACT

Erkin Azam is one of the artists who considers creativity as destiny. The author has won the hearts of readers mainly with his stories and short stories. But in recent years, the author's novel "Noise" was published. Several articles have been published about the work. The author's novel is based on symbolism and is one of the most unusual works. The novel seeks to portray a particular aspect of life in terms of its own style. Changes in the development of different genres can be seen in the genre of short stories in the works of the writer. Umarali Normatov, a literary critic who has written about short stories in recent years, writes: "When we look at our short stories today, first of all, the subject matter attracts attention in terms of problems, form, style; Among them are works on historical, modern, socio-political, family, romantic themes, both traditional romantic, realistic, modernist, serious and humorous, adventure-detective. no matter what the diversity." As noted, in this genre, a variety of thematic stories have been created, in which the human psyche, character traits are interpreted. Analysis of the artistic features of the author's novel "Noise", the demonstration of the writer's skill determines the relevance of the topic

Keywords: Erkin A'zam, literature, meaningful work, image, analysis, novel, story, heroic character.

1. Introduction

The great representatives of our classical and modern literature, first of all, decorated their works with meaningful titles, and thus fulfilled two tasks: first, to point out the main content of the work, and secondly, to attract the reader's attention and interest in it. This feature continues in the works of our modern writers. In choosing headings, the possibilities of the vernacular are often used extensively in figurative, figurative words and concepts. Askad Mukhtor's "Plane", Odil Yakubov's "White Bird, White Birds", sharp Hoshimov's "There is light, there is shadow", Shukur Kholmiraev's "Olaboji", Erkin Azam's "Zabarjad", "Noise" the titles are based on the metaphorical meaning of the word. One of the most active writers in today's literary process, the pinkish, strong stone meaning of the word "zabarjad" in the title of a story by E. Azam is a symbol of the determination and will of the hero Zabarjad, and the figurative meaning has become symbolic. The title of his new novel, Noise, is not a particular situation in nature, but a satirical representation of the turbulent, barren environment of the Soviet era.

2. Main part

In Erkin A'zam's prose, especially the titles in a series of short stories, the words or phrases in their meanings are the basic concept that summarizes the essence of the work, the general content and the author's artistic intention. provides consistency. For example, "By the water's edge", "Father's birthday", "Poet's wedding", "Pedestrian", "Angel", "Stupid lover's heart", and so on. The titles used by the author are as follows:

A one-word title; 2) a title consisting of two or more words; 3) epigraphic title; 4) A two-part title in which the word "or" is used ("Where is Paradise itself or Joraql from Jiydali"). This can be conditionally called a double-content title. Which of the forms of the title to use is determined by the nature of the work, the purpose of the author, personal preferences and methodological specificity. the titles in the short stories "Pakana's Lover's Heart" and "The Poet's Wedding" are examples of Group 2. They are the main base section, under the first "The experience of growth and shaving or spiritual training", the second under the words "Narrated from yesterday", the words are an explanation of the headings. The keywords "hair" and "spirit" refer to the time of the story and the fact that the subject is partly fabricated, to express the false essence of the ideology of the last century, and to emphasize the content of the work and its issues. by informing them, it performed the function of strengthening the rag. In another story by E. Azam, the title part consists of three elements: 1) the title: "The year of his father's birth"; 2) the title rzhohi "conditional story"; 3) epigraph: "If I say, they will kill, if I do not say, I will die" l. Each of these is conditioned by a specific task. While the first main title is intended to expose some absurdity in literary education, the second comment refers to the persecution and the true protagonist - the student's actions in the path of intolerance, "Love

The epigraph from the epic "The Stranger and the Glorious" gives a brief summary of the evolution and nature of the conflict between the protagonist and the environment, the old view and the new thinking, which form the basis of the plot. the word "burden" is lifted by the word "conditionality," which vividly reflects the general character of the content. In addition, the author uses separate titles in each of the twenty chapters that make up the work, along with the general title in the novel Noise.

The names of the images encountered in the writer's work are chosen in a way that is deeply thought-out, goal-oriented to reveal the content of the work. The protagonist of the story "Water is flowing" is Bolta Mardon. The name is not accidental, but a sign of the former chairman's generosity, sharp wit and ingenuity. His sons of different characters were also chosen according to their spiritual appearance. For example, when his eldest son is called Amir, he is called "petrol", he learns to give orders to others, he is a supporter of his father, hardworking, humble, graduate student named Botir. is the full basis of the term. The names of the women in the story, Musallam

(Bolta Mardon's wife), Zulfiya (daughter), Sharofat (widow), also signify their positive qualities, modesty, respect and kindness that glorify women. The swindler, the swindler, the slave of lust, Mirab Orin, is called Jaga because of his negative character.

Importantly, the name of the image evokes in both the author and the reader a feeling of sympathy or hatred, and these qualities are revealed in the events of the work, in the behavior of the nobles. There are a lot of stylistic elements, such as satire, satire, and sometimes the images are given in the form of one or two words, not with the names of people, but with their leading qualities. For example, the protagonist of the story "Pakana's Lover's Heart" is called Pakana. In the story "The Poet's Wedding" the characters are called 1) "fiery poet" 2) "old poet", 3) "stranger fan", 4) "wonderful teacher", 5) "young poet". Here the writer expresses his relation to each of them by these names. This attitude is positive for images 1, 3, and 5, and negative for images 2 and 4. The Night of the Lights is a celebration of the New Year. Rented students are looking forward to the New Year at Vali's father's house. New Year is a holiday for everyone: everyone visits the house, everyone's heart. Young people forget that they are celebrating the New Year in a rented apartment: a good mood, fun, youthful enthusiasm completely captivates them. The landlord is a single parent. His grandmother died, his children and grandchildren did not come for some reason. Father's grief is dark. However, he does not want to spoil the mood of young people: he forces himself to celebrate the New Year in the circle of young people. New Year's snow lifts everyone's spirits. The title of the story, "Night Without the Lights Out," is symbolic. From the very beginning of his stories, Erkin Azam tries to depict life and people from the inside, not from the outside. In the works of the young writer, the strength of the text is striking. The story "The Year of Atoy's Birthday" introduced Erkin Azam to a wide readership as a unique writer.

The lyrical spirit of the story, its consistent realism, and its mature character attracted attention not only with its critique, but also with its critical view of life, people, and events. The protagonist of the story is a classmate of Barno, Rano, Nazira, Vazira, Jovli, Rahmatilla, Muhiddin; Student of such teachers as Ziyokhon Ahmadkhanov, Dildora Jorayeva, Makhsumov, Ubaydullayev; A boy with a broken face fighting with a bully in Beshogoch. So, Askar Shodibekov came to Tashkent and became known to everyone as a horse's bridle. He's a special guy: he can't come out with arrogance, falsehood, boastfulness, arrogance. Askar Shodibekov is a nut. But it's not a waste of time, it's a rich, delicious nut. Ahmadkhanov, for example, asked students, "Why is Mashrab's horse Mashrab?" asks the question. Gulya, Zulya, Dilya, Jovliboy, Rahmatulla are looking for answers. Only Askar Shodibekov understands the absurdity of the question. First of all, Mashrab is the poet's nickname. Second, does the fact that the poet is Mashrab change anything? Askar Shodibekov does not slip on the surface of the issue, he looks at the root. Ahmadkhanov's question is the reason for his careful study of Uzbek classical literature. Matters are at the heart of the matter.

The story of the "pedestrian" is also noteworthy. The protagonist is Berdiboy, the eldest son of Parda Kurban; Brother of Muzaffar, Gulchehra, Gulsanam and Samandar. Berdiboy is stubborn and stubborn. She doesn't want the girl to go to the capital to study. Because of him, his mother, his wife Oyrozi, tells his sisters that there is no day: sitting is cold, standing is cold. Sanam wanted to go to Tashkent to study fashion design, but Parda Kurban lost her temper. When Berdiboy came to his father's house, he was arguing: the parents were nervous, Sanam was crying... Finally, the mother chased her son away. Berdiboy will come back in a day or two. He was also against electric lights and televisions. Gradually he got used to it. His brother does not like Muzaffar's lifestyle. Muzaffar divorced his first wife and remarried. When he sees the new bride, Berdiboy is furious: his jacket is short and thinner than an onion skin. Now her sister Sanam wants to go to the city and live in the same apartment with this bride. "There are writers in the world who, throughout their work, or in many of their works, re-write a serious life problem or a certain aspect of it, trying to interpret its essence, its new meaning, from different points of view. Erkin Azam's works have an attractive melody. What is important is that among the works of the writer, there are few that are outdated and out of date. A work that depicts a person, that finds its way into his heart, will never perish.

3. Conclusion

Erkin Azam's 2002 collection, *The Man Who Was Late*, is huge and powerful. It includes the author's short stories "Year of Father's Birth", "Answer", "Days other than Holidays", "Poet's Wedding", "Pedestrian", "Pakana". In other words, the author registered his works during the Soviet era in the Uzbek literature during the years of independence. Since Erkin Azam always considered the human spirit and beauty as his basis, his works did not become obsolete and did not fall short of the times. At the end of the last century - the beginning of the current century, the possibility of showing a work of art on the screen has expanded. The same goes for Erkin Azamov. The author turned the story "Pedestrian" and the story "Pakana's lover" into a screenplay. His works "By the Water", "Zabarjad", "Debtor", "Angel" appeared in the form of a film story: they were read as a book, shown as a movie. There are some secrets to performing a work of art on stage. Erkin Azam wrote the dramas "Where is Paradise" and "Shajara". So, Erkin Azam is a writer who has a place and status in modern Uzbek literature as a storyteller, storyteller, screenwriter, playwright.

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