



IMAGES FROM THE STORIES OF ERKIN AZAM

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Abstract

The article discusses the methods used by Erkin Azam to reveal the characters. Examples show how well a medium, such as a character's portrait, name, or nickname, can reveal a character's character.

Keywords: Image, character, character, aesthetic ideal, portrait, character speech, vulgarism, barbarism.

Introduction

There are a number of principles in fiction that evaluate a writer's skill, including the writer's figurative thinking and how he sees the world, and his ability to create an image. The deeper and more relevant the imagery in the work of the artist, the higher the artistic value of the author's works. Because in the images, the author also shows his emotional attitude to the being. A work that embodies the writer's emotional response meets the delicate requirements of artistic criteria and plays an important role in conveying the work to the reader, reading it with understanding and feeling from the heart.

Erkin Azam is a writer who has won the hearts of literary lovers with his works and characters of different character. Most writers write dozens of short stories, novels, and fall out of the literary scene without finding their own way of depicting life events and portraying human beings. Erkin Azamov showed his style in his first story - "Year of his father". Its protagonists are distinguished by their unique appearance and style of speech. Students who are accustomed to polite, smooth-spoken characters at first seem a little melted." place, age, gender, people of today. The closer you get to the characters in the writer's works, the more familiar and challenging they will seem to you; it's as if you're always on the street, in the neighborhood, at work, around you, seeing, knowing, recognizing. And sometimes you realize that these characters are like you, that they have something in common with you. The involuntary person asks, "Why is this happening? Why do writers' heroes quickly take root in people's hearts?" The question naturally arises. Because at first glance, the protagonist, who at first glance seems to be a villager, is a man of the heart, he obeys only the heart, he walks with a heavy heart. Man can reveal his nature, his heart perfectly. That is why Erkin Azam is called the "Artist of Character".



In the author's works, the characters are characterized by a unique nature and are easily noticed. The writer does not try to portray the characters perfectly; he describes them as they are.

In this regard, Professor Dilmurod Quronov notes that in fiction there are a number of tools that serve to fully create the image of man, to bring it to life in the eyes of the reader, to introduce the hero in detail. These include artistic elements such as authorship, portraiture, artistic psychologism, and character speech.

So, the first method that Erkin Azam used to reveal the characters is to draw portraits of these heroes. The term "portrait" is defined in the dictionary of literature as follows: "One of the means of creating the image of a man and revealing his character."

As it turns out, the portrait refers to the character. At the same time, it gives the reader an idea of the nationality and social background of the character. "The monkey was in the front row of the class. He was about to block the board in front of him. Nainov, with broken bones. I wish he was sitting quietly: sometimes Mastura, who was lying next to him, pulled the hair from the window, and sometimes he threw a horn in the front row and dusted an apple or a quince with a tooth. When the teacher sees it and scolds him, he smiles and says, "Oh, oh, what are you doing?" Through the descriptive portrait of the Believer (Monkey) in the story "Guli-guli" above, it is possible to learn about the approximate age, appearance and character of the character.

Another way to describe the characters is by naming the characters, which can be divided into 3 by nature, in our opinion:

- a) Names - Madhiddin ("Year of his father's birth"), Jonibek, Aituman ("Angel"), Berdiboy, Muzaffar ("Pedestrian")
- b) A combination of names and nicknames - Momin Kal, Rayma Bitiki, Ormon Kalta, Mamura Gajak, Sayfi Pason, Ismail Telpakdoz, Soli Bakirak ("Guli-Guli"), Rajab Bodi ("Pedestrian")
- c) Names that do not exist as names in life, but are given by the writer - Pakana ("Pakana's lover's heart"), Fiery poet, Elder poet, Musafir fan, Wonderful teacher, Young poet, Mrs. Mafkura, Mrs. Mashuqa wedding")

In turn, it is possible to group each of these classifications according to certain characteristics.

The author also uses vulgarisms and barbarism in the language of the protagonist to reveal the character traits of the image.

"In fiction, words and phrases from other languages are used for specific imagery purposes. Such foreign words, which are not included in the vocabulary of the language, but are present only in the oral speech, refer to the place of events in the artistic speech, the speech situation and the nationality of the participants, the



character of the heroes. It is used to provide information.” There are many characters in Erkin Azam's works who use similar words.

Such words are called barbarisms. A dictionary of literature defines barbarism as “a word or phrase borrowed from another language. The text of a work of art is often used to individualize the speech of the protagonists, to reflect the color of the period or environment.” Since the individualization of the protagonist's speech in the above definition means that barbarism exhibits all the characteristics of a protagonist, it is not a mistake to understand the possibility of expressing the protagonist's character as well. In fiction, barbarisms are often used in a character's speech to indicate the speaker's nationality, but this is not a strict rule. It is sometimes used to show that they have a relationship, and sometimes a low level. ”

Bahrom's brother Bahriddin also uses foreign words in the film "The Debtor":

“ –А как же, кайф! Жизнь прекрасна! Can you tell me? When? Здесь всё прекрасна!”

In this sentence, too, barbarism served the function of revealing human character. The speaker is Uzbek and Bahrom's brother has been abroad for several years. He has not returned since he left, and Bahrom wants to bring him back. Just before the trip to Russia, his brother called and said the above. He is accustomed to an easy life there, has no children, no family worries, no "debt" to relatives. A reader or TV viewer who has read (heard) his brother's words and read the events of the work will conclude that he is lazy about Bahriddin, has lost his national identity, wants a carefree life, and is indifferent.

Zafar Umurkulov commented on Erkin Azam's use of barbarism in revealing his heroic character: "We know that Erkin Azam used barbarism again to show the character and morals of his heroes." E. Azam used this method of introducing the characters to the reader in the story "Days other than holidays".

Erkin Azam skillfully used all of the above methods. Especially when it comes to choosing names for heroes, Boysun's son is unlikely to be found. Here are just a few of the ways in which Erkin Azamat reveals his character. The author's work is wide-ranging, his skills are great, and some aspects are obvious to us.

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