

POETICS OF ARTISTIC SPEECH IN SMALL PROSE WORKS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, in the example of the stories "Scholar son", "Well", "Mother hill", "Day of the Sun eclipse", "Song", "Stormy Day", "Hill" by the writer Normurad Norkobilov, language of literary work, artistic speech, author's speech, character's speech, monologue, features of dialogue are discussed. Also opinions about the forms of the author's speech and its importance in describing the state and psyche of the protagonists, the role of the characters' speech in characterizing the character, and the features of the dialogue in revealing specific aspects of the protagonist's character are expressed.

KEYWORDS: *Normurad norkobilov, Story, Language Of Literary Work, Artistic Speech, Forms Of Artistic Speech, Author's Speech, Character's Speech, Monologue, Dialogue, Character, Individualization.*

INTRODUCTION

Human is an integral part of nature. Today, the subject of human and nature is becoming a topical issue not only in literature, but in all areas.

In the last century, great writers such as Sh.Kholmiraev, T.Murod, M.Safarov in Uzbek literature and J.London, Ch.Aitmatov, S.Thompson in world literature on the theme of human and animal world, nature also wrote in their works. NormuradNorkobilov is one of the few writers in Uzbek and world literature who does not imagine human in isolation from nature, depicts him in harmony with nature, understands the subtleties of world of non-organic things, flora and animals, and considers this subject as the main issue of his work. The happiness of NormuradNorkobilov as a writer is that the virtue of bloodshed with mother's milk, the ability to enjoy the complexities of nature determines the basis of his work [1].

In a number of researches and articles of the leading literary scholars U. Normatov, A. Rasulov, K. Yuldashev, the writer N. Norkobilov is recognized as a writer with his own style of interpretation and eloquence. Although Normurad gained popularity for his two novels and short stories such as "Bilbog", "Dog of the jungle", "White neck", "Man of mountain", "Death day", "Fluff", "Enemies", "Belt" "White house at the station", "The Wolf in the Village", a significant part of the author's work consists of about a hundred stories. Although the author's stories have been partially studied in the research of scholars such as D. Kholdorov, U. Rasulova, the author's stories have not been studied in terms of artistic speech, its forms and features, the author's speech, dialogue and the role of monologue in the poetics of the story genre. For this reason, in the stories of the author, we will focus on the forms and features of artistic speech, its importance in fully revealing the character of the characters.

Major Representatives of Russian literature, such as VV Vinogradov, G. O. Vinokur, MM Bakhtin, also spoke about the language of fiction. Research has been conducted by Uzbek scientists such as M. Kushjanov, G. Imamova, Y. Solijonov.

Although we say "the language of literary work", it is in fact a matter of artistic speech, because a literary work is a text created by the elements of language, that is, the phenomenon of speech [11]. It is well known that the language of literary work consists of two major interrelated parts, the author's speech and the character's speech [9]. When it comes to forms of artistic discourse, the first thing to consider is the author's discourse. Because in a literary work, the author's speech introduces the reader to the characters, draws the characters, describes the place and time in which the events take place. In general, the author's speech is a factor that binds all the major and minor parts of the literary work [7]. In this regard, we will focus on the features of the author's speech in the stories of N. Norkobilov. The author's story "Stormy Day" describes the situation of a woman who is angry with the work of men who always talk to women on the street. "As she hurried out, she stepped out the door and saw an ax in her hand. She didn't think about when she had got it. The only thing she thought was that it wouldn't last long. The pain, which had been suffocating for a long time, touched the surface, burning to clear the area of men. She chases men around the table first, then she quarrel Bahrombutcher. Eshqulnow sees what he sees in her"[5]. In the story, the author draws her state through the actions of Aunt Sanam for the reader. As Aunt Sanam rushes out with an ax in her hand, the author's speech portrays a woman who is full of hatred and wants to get rid of everything in the eyes of the reader. At the "peak" of the story, the author describes the image as a woman drowning in pain. It was this dull affair that took Aunt Sanam out into the street and, in the words of the writer, swept through the square.

In the story of the "Song", we focus on the old man's condition. "The old man looked outside. When the daughter-in-law did not return, he got up, tired of his niece's words. He met a woman in the yard and gasped again. At the same time, he looked at his nephew with contempt. He tilted his head as if to reflect the stone inside. He raised his head in shock, feeling a pleasant grin in front of him. The bride was washing and ironing. He's a bot. He obeyed her instinct, stroked her hair, and caressed her with sweet words, saying that she smelled of you. He could not dare this [4]." The wife of a niece from the city reminds the old man of the old woman she cares for. The author describes the old man's psyche, sufferings, and inner feelings in such phrases as "excited again," "scared," "stunned again." In this way, the author's speech allows the reader to express the inner feelings of the protagonist, which cannot be expressed in his speech. In some cases, the author's speech directly describes the events that take place around the characters. "She's walking

down her sister's house alone, holding something in her long sleeve. It is clear that his wife yelled after him. At the door of the hut outside, two sisters-in-law are shouting. No one seems to have touched the neighbors' quarrels. Two young men are chirping like chickens in a pond by the pool. A third perished without being able to separate them. The brother of one on the right and the uncle of the other on the left are hurrying towards Saikhan"[5]. In the story "Tombstone", the reader, following the author's statement, sees a lively, lively scene and enters the world of the literary work. The author's speech is as emotional as the language of the whole literary work. This emotionality is sometimes manifested in the transfer of the author's speech to the character's speech. Berdimurod who is sitting on a low platform raised from a stone, is looking at his mother from under the canopy. He wants to scream from the inside. "Enough now," but something's bothering me. It doesn't sound like it's better to be crushed than to scream. His mother became more and more angry"[5]. In describing the mood of the character, the author describes the suffering in it through his own words. This will increase the emotionality of the work we are reading.

Everyone's language and way of speaking in life gives a clear idea of how they lived, their culture, their psyche. Accordingly, the speeches of the protagonists in the literary work, as well as the way of speaking, are different, unique, and play a role in understanding the essence of their character. [10]. The speech of a sharp person, which comes to life in our imagination as a result of people's actions, thoughts, arguments, and interactions with others, is called character speech. In turn, the speech of the characters in the play is divided into several forms. One of these is monologue speech. Thoughts, inner experiences, speeches of the protagonists to themselves (character self-argument or self-analysis A.X.) or to others are called monologues. In NormuradNorkobilov's stories, monologue is not observed in a specific way, that is, in a large volume or as a whole. However, in the author's story "The Hill", dialogic speech becomes monologue to express the strong experiences of the protagonists with excitement [1]. We see this in the story, first in Soqol and then in Sharif's speech. This is how the author describes Sharif's image as a simple, bitter man, his dreams and aspirations.

"Are you talking like you don't know?"

Sharif stared at him and patted him on the head.

"I'd be a pilot if my father died and I didn't have to worry about living here!" I was floating in the sky with your eyes burning!

"Her eyes are full of sadness and she sighs deeply."

- But ... you shouldn't give up on your dreams. Here are the brothers growing up. Now everyone is worried for himself. no one say that brother, how are you? Now there is a wish! Envy! But I will definitely make one of my children a pilot"[4].

Through the following monologue from the story, the reader becomes aware of the character's mental state, his inner world, his spiritual image, as well as his deep thoughts and thoughts about life and people.

"Of course you don't know me," he said, blowing smoke, "but the whole republic knows me."

-Soqol's eyes suddenly flashed angrily and he pointed his index finger upwards.

-Artists know! And you ... He fainted, fell silent for a moment, and then said, "Because ... you have no growth!" As you were born, so you are! Oh my God, what a horror it is!

-Soqolpressed his right paw to his mixed forehead.

- What a horror! If only they were born that way! If it doesn't grow, if it doesn't grow! If he only knew how to survive, he would have to wander around like a pair of oxen!

He took his paw from his face and looked sad. He almost whispered the next sentence:

-How awful! "[4]

We also see in the author's story, The Scholar Son, a monologue of old Shayman's speech [3], in which he analyzes the old man's unspeakable, painful pain ... silently. I'm told, that he has a lot of money, otherwise he would not sit leisurely. But how do I ask? Asking for money from a child ... after all, I am asking for his brother. If it doesn't help then, when he will help. Hey, let's tickle it. If he understands, he understands, if he doesn't understand, it's his father's fault. Through a short speech by the old man, the writer reveals to the reader certain features of his character. The author skillfully describes the condition of the old man, his inner experiences, through the speech of the protagonist, so that the reader fully understands the psyche of the old man as a result of emotional speech. Although Shaiman is old enough to work, he is not allowed to ask his child for money, but the whole burden of living is on him.

Dialogue is the most common form of literary discourse after monologue in today's prose. Dialogue plays an important role in fiction: it reveals the character of the protagonists, represents the period, reflects the situation [2]. N. Norkobilov uses dialogue extensively in his stories and understands its place in the work. The author builds the plot of the story "Day of the Sun eclipse" on the basis of dialogue. In the story, we see that dialogue plays an important role in revealing the main aspects of the characters' character, their moral and spiritual image.

"After all, his brother your uncle ...

- This guy doesn't have this excuse ...

"Even if you die dying, is he dead in this world?"

"I'm standing next to you!" [5, p.226]

This dialogue exacerbates the situation between the protagonists. The author does not interfere in the debate between the characters in order to increase the intensity of the conflict. In the author's story "The Hill", the dialogue also shows the characteristics of the characters, their worldview.

"Maybe we'll grow up tomorrow!" he said for a moment.

- No, we will grow today! -Nortojipolvon stood up. "If I don't grow up, I'll die!"

"I'm going to die, too!" Sharif still didn't understand anything, but didn't want to be left out.

- Where ... where do we grow? Samandar's hand looked at the tray from time to time. " [4, p.226].

As a result of the author's use of dialogic speech in the stories "Scholar Son", "Well", "Motherhill", "Day of the Sun eclipse", "Hill", "Pants or Women's Scandal" and "Kidnapping"

will have a wide range of opportunities, such as individualization, improvement. In the stories named above, dialogic speech emerges as a key element in the development of the plot.

NormuradNorkobilov is an experienced writer with an aesthetic principle. [6] We know that the characters in the story are mostly ready, but in the subsequent actions and activities of the protagonists in the work, the role of artistic speech in revealing the characteristics of their character is great. important. In the writer's stories, we do not see the author's speech in the form of a narrative or description, but the characters' thoughts, psyche, suffering, various inner experiences, the reality of the work, all of which lead to the main idea of the work.

Also, in no story does the author's speech take the place of the narrator's. In the stories of NormuradNorkobilov, the author's speech occurs in several forms. When a writer creates a certain character, it takes a lot of work to individualize it. Important means of characterization are manifested in speech [8, p.82]. We can also observe in the individualized speech of each of the characters in the stories "Scholar Son", "Well", "Motherhill", "Day of the Sun eclipse", "Tombstone", "In the steppe", "Song", "The stormy day" and "Hill". For example, in the story "Scholar Son" the old man and his son Shaiman, and in the story "The Day of the Suneclipse" Sabir Polvon and BoborayimGovlar spoke. In these stories, we see the role of dialogue in shaping the characters, from the conflict between them to the development of the plot. [12]

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