

Analysis of Style and Artistic Skills in the Novel "Don`T Be Afraid!" by J. Jovliyev

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the unique style and artistic skills of the young writer Javlon Jovliyev on the example of the novel "Don`t be afraid". In particular, it is analyzed that the lyrical, prose, and dramatic methods of poetic perception and expression of the world have combined to create a new individual style in the novel.

KEYWORDS: style, artistic skill, novel, lyrical tragic novel, semiotic key, narrator.

It is known that in the modern literary process, various styles, genres, and ideological-aesthetic tendencies expressed by the renewal of pictorial and expressive means that can accurately reflect today's reality have appeared.

Mastering the issues of artistic and aesthetic thinking from the point of view of values, unity of form and content, variety of literary genres, artistic language, means of expression, drawing conclusions has become a natural necessity of the literary process.

Javlon Jovliyev is one of the young writers who entered such literature with a new style of expression and a unique creative direction.

Special attention should be paid to the artistic style and skill of Javlon Jovliyev, a young writer who has come to the attention of wide readers and literary critics-scientists. A talented writer of literary studies should analyze the novel "Don`t be afraid", check the composition, concept, literary style, idea, system of images, and the presence of new characters. The writer chose a new method to highlight his idea, concept, social pain, problems of universal scope, thereby "pushing" and warning the society in a positive sense.

The spirit of the Uzbek novel influenced poetry and dramaturgy: poetic novels, novel-like dramas were created,¹ but there was no lyrico-tragic novel combining lyricism and tragedy. In the dramatic type, there is a genre called tragicomedy. But there is no literary-theoretical concept of a lirotragic novel. The novel "Don't be afraid" can be called a lirotragic novel².

The novel is dedicated to the memory of the young men and women of the nation who studied in Germany in the twenties of the last century and were brutally executed by the former Soviet Union. Narrator, a talkative young man, is in the center of the plot of the novel, which describes the well-known and famous painful events of the recent past and the fate of the students who went to study in Germany.

The main factor that determines the uniqueness of each author in literature is style. After all, as Goethe said, "Style - person", that is, there are as many individual styles as there are creators in literature. Accordingly, it is appropriate that V. Belinsky defined style as "the writer's ability to give form and content a concrete state, and at the same time to leave his personality, his soul, unique and original stamp on everything."

¹ A.Rasulov. Badiiylik – bezavol yangilik. Sharq, Toshkent, 2007.

² Karim, B. Lirotragik roman – "Qo`rqma" asari haqida. Ma'rifat gazetasi. 2021

Style is defined as follows: style is "the general color, tone, system of images of a literary or artistic work, the artist's method of creating an image, the unique integrity of the means of artistic representation, the artistic-ideal that is manifested in the form of art. the unity of features, that is, the expression of the artist's worldview, the main idea in the work is the generality, integrity of the subject, characters, range of visual media, language, etc., serving the leading idea."³

The artist's style is reflected in his personality, life experience, the ability to use image tools in the work, the artist's ability to research and analyze life and its essence, the realities of existence. Therefore, "style - the writer's perception of reality and man, the discovery of the truth in their hearts and the ability to express it figuratively through words - is the art of creating tasks in an individual ("unique") way."⁴ Stylistic individuality is considered to be a set of characteristics of the writer's poetic thinking and expression of life, and it is manifested in all layers of the artistic work.

In the novel "Don't be afraid" lyrical, prose and dramatic methods of poetic perception and expression of the world have come together and created a new individual style.

The unique style of the novel can also be known from the title of the work. The title of the novel is also very important, and its theme and idea can be understood from the title of the work. The author himself mentions this in his "Afterword":

"But the light went out early... Hope, trust was buried, only fear remained. A huge fear is in the heart of the nation... But our salvation is still in education, in not being afraid of the eyes of truth.

Don't be afraid, don't be afraid... ancestors and descendants are waiting for you, don't forget, without you, the homeland is empty! Even today, modern science and enlightenment is as necessary for the nation as water and air, maybe even more...

The title of the work of art is a semiotic key. The key is the clear, concise expression of the concept that determines the essence of the work. If the expressed concept is vital and fully understood, the writer's "signature" will be fluent, and the essence of sentences and words will be full. The concept of a work of art is sometimes called the weight of the subject of the image. The weight of the subject of the image is useful in determining the genre. Genres, in particular, novels, short stories, narratives, are often defined by the tendency to pay attention to external (superficial) weight. However, the weight of the subject of the image defies definition according to the surface measurement and volume.

Genre, title, concept (the weight of the image subject) shine brightly in the first semiotic center of the work. In most cases, the first semiotic center is understood as the first stanza (line, sentence). The first sentence (line, stanza) is not only the first impression, the source of subconscious understanding of the work, but also a sign pointing to the semiotic center.

There is a strange rule of literary prose: the writer spends a long time preparing to put the first sentence on paper. The first sentence is a reflection of the style, the writer's mood; test the reader; is to catch the eye of the creator and the reader. For example, let's take the first sentence of the novel "Bygone Days": "1264 Hijri, the 17th of the month of Dalv, one of the winter days, the sun has set, the evening call to prayer can be heard from all around..."

The first sentence in the novel "Don't be afraid" begins as follows: "In the twilight, her legs became paralyzed, she screamed and burned, and she sank to the bottom of the water like a drowned woman in helpless pain. She was coagulated with black sweat and discolored, biting the old bedclothes painfully, he pulled, clawed, and clawed at the ground with his blackened claws.

³Uslub. O'zMI., 2-tom, 616-p.

⁴Hotam Umurov. Adabiyot nazariyasi. T.: "Sharq", 2002. 236-p.

"Twilight" is the time of sunset. It is as if the writer is warning the reader about something. Sunset is a sign of darkness. But the birth of a baby at this time seems to herald the coming of hope and light for tomorrow, and this child will try to awaken the nation from slumber.

I tried to wake up the crowd sleeping in the pasture by kicking them and pushing them on the shoulders: "Hey, people, get up, the sheep have lifted the station!"

But no one stood. (p.9)

As we mentioned above, Javlon Jovliyev's novel "Don't be afraid" is told in the language of the narrator - a young student.

The narrator is the representative of the writer's views. At the same time, the ingenuity of the narrator, the uniqueness of the character gives strength and inspiration to the writer. And the writer manages the calculation, the consistency in the composition, the orderly content in the structure. So, the narrator is a necessary tool in a work of art, an artistic and aesthetic force. A real artist chooses and expresses events according to the narrator's understanding, taste, and impression. There is an intrinsic connection between the concepts of writer - style - narrator.

Javlon Jovliyev's individual style is evident in the important edge of the language of the artistic work, i.e. in his image skills. Although the artist mainly focuses on the image of the human psyche in his work, he works in accordance with the psychological state of the hero when creating portraits. For example, the image of momo in the novel:

She was a tall woman with a big head, sparse eyebrows, blue eyes, long hands and fingers, bold speech, and red cheeks in winter and summer. Even though they were old, they were more than one daughter-in-law, they did not let the whole family eat and drink, or rather, they did not give it to anyone.

He wanted to die standing on two legs, like a beaver" (p. 7)

This image is extremely simple and concise, and at first glance it seems very lively. However, "fluency and simplicity are necessary conditions for the beauty of artistic language. Liveliness in fiction is not simplicity."⁵ So, in this place, the writer, showing his skills, creates a picture of the environment in a way that is proportional to the psyche of the hero through a simple and fluent language.

In the style of expression of Javlon Jovliyev, not only the melodies characteristic of our national literature, but also the influence of masterpieces of world literature are clearly felt. In it, there is a connection with strong bonds based on the inner logic of the creator's psyche, creative concept, formal and stylistic research. We can say that creating a work in this style is the first step for a writer. It is very important to pay attention to his way of perceiving reality, the methods used in artistic expression, his unique position, and the manner of writing when determining his overall methodological direction. Only then will the signs that pass from work to work, signs that are constantly being updated become more visible.

Therefore, to ensure the uniqueness of today's Uzbek novel, to strengthen the oriental spirit in it, to increase the weight of philosophical thought and effectiveness, to create a unique vision of the aesthetic ideal, to renew the gloss of expression with national literary traditions. in one line, J. Jovliyev's tireless researches, new methodological principles, turning to the edges of artistic skills, the style resulting from a certain synthesis of Eastern and Western literatures have an important place.

⁵Izzat Sulton. "Adabiyot nazariyasi". T.: "O'qituvchi", 2005. 131-p.

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