



INTERPRETATION OF IMAGES OF CHILD AND OLD MAN IN THE WORKS OF CHINGIZ AITMATOV

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Eshmuminov Elbek Uktamovich

Annotation. *Today, there is a growing interest in the use of interactive methods, innovative technologies, pedagogical and information technologies in the educational process. This method teaches students to search for ready-made knowledge, to study and analyze it independently, and even to draw their own conclusions. There are different views in the field of literary criticism on the classification of artistic images, and this issue has not yet been fully resolved.*

In world literature, the artistic image is interpreted as a literary aesthetic category that reflects the author's vision of the structure of the world, his worldview, his perception of the world. Indeed, the creative deep mastery of the artistic image, which organizes the structure, plot and composition of the work, forms the field of epic text, ensures the perception of artistic reality in its entirety, and requires a unique approach to understanding the aesthetic nature of the work. Because the artistic image covers all the elements of the work, the series of events, the mood of the protagonists can not be expressed without his image. Although many of Chingiz Aitmatov's works have been analyzed and researched, the story of "Olapar running along the shore" has hardly been studied. The purpose of our article is about the writer's style and unique skills in creating the image and the protagonist.

If we look at the history of characters created by Chingiz Aitmatov through the author's biography, the history of these characters and heroes is the history of the Aitmatov family.

In the middle of the 20th century, Chingiz Aitmatov, the great son of the Turkic peoples, came to the creative field. In each of his works, the ideas of the nation's pain, feelings, identity, and unity were put forward. The author's best works are among the masterpieces of world literature. The writer takes the story of each of his works from life. It brings life back to life by embellishing and beautifying events. Draws the image of people in life and again gives to decorate the human psyche. He praises hard work in his work. At the same time, it reflects the image of the working person in a very



beautiful way¹. Chingiz Aitmatov, known for his Book of Mountains and Steppes (Tog'lar va dashtlar kitobi), has risen to the level of the world's cultural elite with his symbolic stories such as "Goodbye Gulsari" (Alvido Gulsari), "White Ship" (Oq kema), "Olapar Running Along the Coast" (Sohil yoqalab chopayotgan olapar). And became one of the greatest figures in history, immortalizing his name with his immortal novels "Day of the Century" (Asrga tatigulik kun), "Day" (Kunda), "Signs of the End Times" (Oxirgi zamon nisonalari) ("Cassandra's seal"). Chingiz Aitmatov's story "Olapar running along the shore" combines the traditions of storytelling in the literature of the peoples of the world, including the literature of the Turkic peoples, the work is an example of a unique genre of storytelling, national traditions and universal principles. A topic can be covered differently depending on the diversity of the life experiences of different writers and what aspect each writer focuses on. Chingiz Aitmatov's "Olapar running along the shore", E. Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea", V. Hugo's "Sea Workers" refer to the material of nature, human weakness in the face of its mighty power, the majesty of the sea, which is a part of nature. There is a thematic similarity in the author's work, but they differ from each other in terms of images and content system.

The words of Chingiz Aitmatov's story "Olapar running along the shore" can be said about the work of E. Hemingway "The Old Man and the Sea", but it is known that they are different in content. Take, for example, the issue of the protagonists of a single work. A family of heroes such as Kirisk, Orhon, Emrayin, and Milhun is in "Olapar running along the shore", and the story of an old fisherman like Santiago, who lives alone and finds meaning in the sea, is in the center of the image. Chingiz Aitmatov's story "Olapar running along the shore" is also a perfect combination of artistic form and content. The theme and idea of the work, the flawless expression of genre features, ensured its melody. The idea of the work is a symbolic building. Each element in it serves to show the clear, undeniable, philosophical essence of life. Described as a mythological epic, the story is one of the author's own "widths", among other works. It should be noted that from the very beginning of the work, the form fits into the content, the content fits into the form, and especially the ability of the writer to follow the reader through the idea through legends and myths is unique to Chingiz Aitmatov. The alternation of night and day, the excitement of a child's pre-hunting, the Louvre duck's fate, the chain of grandparents and other symbolic symbols, the perception that content is connected to form not difficult. "Another

¹ Ражабова М. Она тили ва адабиёт. Б.: Дурдона, 2012 – й., 124 – бет



aspect of Chingiz Aitmatov's poetic style is that his characters often face natural disasters. Sudden rains, showers, snow, floods, sudden drops in temperature, thick fog and other natural phenomena will further complicate the already complex situation, relations, conflict, creating a new network of plots. "Olapar running along the shore" is based entirely on this concept. Chingiz Aitmatov was compared to Alisher Navoi, Leo Tolstoy, Mikhail Sholokhov and Gabriel Marquez for his artistic monuments to human will and honor. In the famous story of the famous writer "White Ship", the protagonist of the work is a little about some aspects of the character of the child: it is also appropriate to go over the description. The author describes the character of an old believer as follows: "A believer is born agile. Perhaps his only advantage was that he didn't worry about how I sat, how I spoke, how I responded, how I smiled, and he wasn't afraid of losing his reputation in front of others. In this sense, the believer was a happy person who rarely met without realizing it. Many people are plagued by selfishness and self-pity, not by illness, but by putting themselves above themselves. The believer was not like that." He was a descendant of Mother Deer, and he was very proud of his, and he tried to raise his child in the same spirit. Furthermore, The outstanding Uzbek poet and writer Cholpon did not paint the image of his favorite hero Zebi in "Night and Day". The writer draws more of the character's biography, vividly describes his actions, tries to express the lively tone of his speech, so that each reader can imagine his own Zebi. Moreover, Among the Uzbek well-known writers of the later period are T. Murod's "Ziyodulla", "Dehqonqul", E. Azam's "Berdiboy", "Bakir", H. Sultanov's "Adash Karvon", B. Kabul's "Bolakay". We can compare the heroes of the above Uzbek writers with the child image of Chingiz Aitmatov.² It is commendable to make an important contribution to the discovery of new aspects of cooperation with the existing ties between world and Uzbek literature.

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² CHINGIZ AYTMATOV VA O'ZBEK ADABIYOTI
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