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LITERAL SKILLS IN STORIES BY KARAMATDIN SULTANOV

Abstract: In this article were explored the use of artistic manners in the stories of the twentieth century of Karakalpak writer K.Sultanov. At the same time, the author K.Sultanov uses in the article above mentioned methods to characterize the hero in the stories, along with poetic methods, attempts were made to reveal the character of the protagonists in the face of conflicts, which were discussed by giving examples from the stories.

Key words: writer, artistic manners, story, artistic portrait.

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Introduction

One of outstanding writers in karakalpak literature K.Sultanov contributed notably to the development of karakalpak prose with his large works. Writer's novels called "Akdarya", "Ajiniyaz", prosaic works such as "My villagers", "Life book" have been attracting the readers' attention. Writer's collection of story and essays which he made in prose called "My villagers" is valuable and it includes his several works. It is favorably regarded in karakalpak literature that the writer's works in this collection were highly valued and acknowledged by the society during its period. Therefore, in this article, we aimed to research literal skills issues in stories by the writer K.Sultanov.

The writer describes some characters in the process of plot and conflicts, what is more, it is represented that story and arguments are the main aspect to define characters including essential features in the novel. This way illustrates not only unmodified individuals, but also several opposing viewpoints, deficiencies, achievements, psychology.

If we pay attention to the skills on making works in the collection called "My villagers" by K.Sultanov, honorable people of his time, his observation in his daily life, description to the character, sensitivity, skills on depicting the events and actions of character can easily be recognized in writer's works. The basis of this skill is noted in his effective usage of artistic

manners on depicting the events consecutively and portraying the characters with words.

Certainly, the writer compares the thing which is being depicted with another thing in order to note it particularly, attract the readers' attention and remain it on their mind. Thus, the word which was taken to be compared shouldn't be taken as its original shape, but should be meaningful which can describe sensitively the object of the writer.

At the beginning of the work "People of village Aral" by K.Sultanov, the main character Akhantay's way of life, appearance were comparatively complicatedly described. For example: "Well, it has been about thirty years since that. The stream of life flowed as a river, made Akhantay's face old. Akhantay's beard grayed, wrinkles appeared on his reddish face as an apple and straight as a mirror when he was a young guy, while artel has begun walking with ardor and became stout as spirit of spring." The writer indicates time and the life which Akhantay experienced with "the stream of life flowed as a river", and his appearance with "red as an apple, straight as a mirror" and artel's ardor with a comparison "as spirit of spring". With the help of this description the writer's purpose what he thought was literally magnificently depicted.

In an extract of this work "girl like a bazaar settled on a shore of fish factory in an island as a hill in the middle of beautiful blue view", the comparisons such as "as a hill", "like a bazaar" has provided the

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attractive literal meaning of the work by comparing one thing with another. By this description, work effectiveness is exceeded.

Due to the fact that the one thing which enriches the literal work by describing sensitively is nature, comparisons are used skillfully in landscape.

For example: “Autumn came with loud sounds of needs in the lakes. The river narrowed and two sides of the river became as a human tallness. The streams which flowed as pot boils, now, flowed as silk straggles”.

In these examples, the writer described the width of the river with human tallness and the stream with comparisons like “as pot boils”, “as silk straggles”.

The metaphor is used in this writer’s collection of works as an only literal manner and describes the literal peculiarity of the work. For example: “In summer, Akhantay had luck. He caught fish more than others. He was chosen as a brigadier by artel and twenty fishermen were given under his control. In these years, artel had all his necessities and rich household with his around hundred workers”. Here, by metaphor “rich household” was compared that after Akhantay had joined artel and became among rich households. We can see that the writer used metaphors skillfully when portraying nature in some parts of collection: “After snowman left his settlement following cold winter, strong wind, snowy storm, spring came covering the ground with satin carpet and smooth wind”. In this description, changes of seasons were portrayed sensitively, it enriched literal peculiarity of the work by altering blossom of nature with the metaphor “satin carpet”.

The author's works in this collection are rich in literary description and he used metonymies appropriately by replacing the word with another indicating what the writer intended to say or what he wanted to convey: “Once, my gaffer said that they encountered to a seal at night and made it weak with his seven-eight fellows. Of course, no matter how “sea calf” tries forward, it cannot go farther”.

In this example the word “seal” is replaced with the word “sea calf” and it rather changed the literal peculiarity of the work.

An exaggerated description of events or some incidents are found in this collection of works. For

instance: “The fishermen’s dream came true a few years later after Stakhonov’s slet in Moscow when large boats came to the village and a war with fire started on the ground” given the hyperbolism of the power of war. On the other hand, the author’s aims became to draw attention to his idea and indicate it effectively by describing “the power of the country is as overflowing and high as mountains”. During the description of events in the works, especially, expressing of war events, the author used more hyperbolism: “The bomb as from the sky dropped rain was a day of struggle for a living which on the ground becoming a victim to enemy as a covered with snow, fighting liberating the city from the enemy resting and regaining power”. Here the hyperbolic imagery is important for the artistic side of work.

In the works of the collection the most commonly used form of artistic writing epithet is used appropriately. For instance: author “Silence. On the right side a tanned, young stalwart man is weaving “mardan” and at the fireplace side a lovely charming woman is making willow. When she acts her “shashbaw” which linked to her plaited hair resounds astonishingly” used epithets, describing by heroes of the work Khalmurat and Arukhan’s portrait with the words tanned, stalwart, lovely and etc.

Such a feature is also found the author’s novels. The events of the world war and realities of the epoch, a basis for the plot of the novel “Akdarya”, find their artistic expression. In the novel, the author uses the contradictions of the realities of life as a basis for conflict, and assimilates those conflicts into the whole plot-compositional integrity of the work. It is clear that they, along with the provision of compositional integrity, also play a poetic role in the development and maturation of the story.

Meanwhile the writer has ability to reveal psychological characters of heroes in the composition and also he managed to reflect some secondary characters especially negative heroes in the interrelationships and conflicts that’s why it is considered capability of the writer.

To sum up, the author K.Sultanov used more literal features in his works. We consider that in the author’s works literal skill issues should specially be researched.

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