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Dilfuza Sadillovovna Fayozova

Bukhara Engineering Technological Institute

A teacher of

Foreign language department

COMMENT OF ARTISTIC MEANS USED IN THE NOVEL “DAYS GONE BY”

Abstract: *Abdullah Qadiri is a great artist, a master of words, a national hero. How much he is a great artist who has a say in the face of pressure and reproach. They wanted to destroy his name, his works, to alienate him from our people. The truth came out anyway. The works of Qadiri, his name is in our hearts sealed forever. His writings are part of our home and our hearts received.*

Key words: *Abdullah Qadiri, great artist, truth, novel, national hero, metaphors, metonymy, synecdoche, satire, analogy.*

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Introduction

After the independence of our republic, the whole world cooperation with the countries of the Middle East, including the Middle East installed. It is to the orientalist that this co-operation is becoming ever stronger. It has opened up new possibilities for us, and at the same time for us loaded specific functions. In his speech, the first President I.A. Karimov said: “Currently, great importance is attached to the study and teaching of foreign and oriental languages. There is no need to underestimate the importance of perfect knowledge of foreign languages for our country, which today is striving to take its rightful place in the world community, for our people, who are building their great future in cooperation with our foreign partners.”

II. Literature review

A. Qadiri's “Days Gone by” studied to date. This work is available in many foreign languages translated. Choriyeva Zamira Tirkashevna's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Philological Sciences on the topic “Lexical, spiritual and methodological features of the letters in the novel “Days Gone by” by Abdullah Qadiri” shows that the letters have been studied in full and in detail. Kamil

Jalilov, a lecturer at the Tashkent branch of the Moscow State University named after M.V.Lomonosov, wrote an article entitled “Problems of expressing real words in Uzbek in English (on the example of the translation of the film “Days Gone by”). indicates that the front has been investigated. Abdullah Qadiri's “Days Gone by” novel has also been translated into Russian based on the translations of Tolqin Saidaliyev's “Text of a classic work and art translation problems” by Khairulla Hamidov in Turkish and Russian based on the translations “Translation of proverbs in the translations of the novel of the past days” and in a series of articles by U.P.Lafasov.

III. Analysis

During the first years of Soviet rule, Abdullah Qadiri, along with his intense journalistic activities, wrote the first novel in Uzbek literature, “Days Gone by” (1919–1920). Chapters from the novel were published in 1922 in the journal “Inqilob”. From 1924 to 1926, each chapter was published as a separate book. For the Uzbek people, the issue of freedom, liberty, independence and place in the world was of great importance for the Uzbek people. Abdullah Qadiri, standing among the progressive intellectuals

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of our region, deeply cared about the fate of the motherland and the nation, and sought his own way of salvation. At first he believed in the false promises of the Bolsheviks, but the writer insisted that these promises remained on paper, that the essence of the evil colonial policy remained unchanged, that it was hypocritical, that there was corruption, conspiracy, class animosity, and national animosity. He saw with his own eyes that he was a victim of bloody politics. In particular, the collapse of the Kokand Autonomy shook the heart of Abdullah Qadiri, along with many other free-thinking intellectuals. Through his novel: "Days Gone by", the author sought to awaken the national consciousness of the people, to teach the people about the tragic historical events of the mid-nineteenth century - the "dirtiest, darkest days of our history" - the next "khan's times" that plunged the country into colonial disaster.

The emergence of visual aids is one of the pragmatic features of language. The study of the linguistic means of a work of art is closely connected with the study of the riches of language, including the style of the writer. In a work of art, the word is not only a means of expression, but also serves as a figurative representation of the realities of life, an aesthetic assessment of the event being described, so the word is important not only in the art text to describe the content of the work also serves as a visual medium.

As we look at the novel "Days Gone by", there are a number of art images in it, we see that when using art tools the writer relied on his style, the situation of the time, and the language. This is it increased the attractiveness of the work. Reviewing the novel "Days Gone by" we analyze the means of artistic imagery one by one. We know that there are different types of metaphors. Metaphors sometimes also occurs in phraseological units. For example: "Qamchingdan qon tomsa, yuzta xotin orasida ham rohatlanib tiriklik qilasan." In this passage, "qamchisidan qon tomgan kishi" is an angry, cruel man means. There was a metaphorical shift here. In another sentence, we see the use of metaphors: "Huvalboriy... ko'zimizning nuri, belimizning quvvati, hayotimizning mevasi o'g'limiz mulla Otabekka yetib ma'lum va ravshan bo'lg'aykim, alhamdulillah biz duogo'y padaringiz, mushtipar onangiz va yaqin do'stlaringiz munda Haq taoloning hifzi himoyatida sihat va salomat bo'lib ko'z nurimizning duoyi jonini subhi shom, balki aldavom rabbulolamindan rajo va tamanno etmaktamiz." The phrase "fruit of our lives" used in the above sentence means "child". The tree bears fruit, not life. The name of the plant is changed to something else. "Har holda Toshkand ustiga yana qonliq bulutlar chiqdi, ishning oxiri nima bilan tinchlanar - bu bir xudog'agina ma'lumdir". The shift in meaning associated with natural phenomena is described in this passage. "Bloody clouds" means dangers. The word cloud,

especially black cloud, is often used in the literature to describe grief, sorrow, and suffering. The author emphasizes the danger by adding the word "cloud" to the word "bloody". "Yosh shohimizning baxt va tole'lari ruhsiz tanlarimizga qayta boshdan ruh, ma'yus ko'ngillarimizga qaytib chiqmaslik umid bag'ishladi". The human mind is an abstract concept that cannot be seen. There will be a "sad face", but a "sad heart" is a combination of meanings. The word "g'amga botgan" means "sad", "miserably". "Shu ikki yil ichida kechirgan qora kunlarni esga olish, manim uchun o'sha kunlarni qaytadan boshdan kechirishlik singari, ul kunlarni siz unuting, unutmang, ammo men unutmang". The word black has a negative connotation. The day will not be dark, of course. It means sad.

Metonymy is also common in the novel. For example: "Darbozasi sharqi-janubiyga qarab qurilgan bu dongdor saroyni Toshkand, Samarqand va Buxoro savdogarlari egallaganlar, saroydagi bir-ikki hujrani istisno qilish bilan boshqalari musofirlar ila to'la. Saroy ahli kunduzgi ish kuchlaridan bo'shab hujralariga qaytganlar, ko'b hujralar kechlik osh pishirish ila mashg'ul, shuning uchun kunduzgiga qaraganda saroy jonliq: kishilarning shaqillashib so'zlashishlari, xoxolab kulishishlari saroyni ko'kka ko'targudek". In this passage, metonymy is used in the words "many rooms and palaces", "living", meaning based on the interconnectedness of things or events in space or time. Meaning in which there is no external or internal resemblance between them moved. The existence of a permanent connection between them leads to a shift in meaning from. In another passage we observe metonymy: "Ziyofat samimiyat bilan chaqirilg'anliqdan dasturxon qadrlik mehmonga maxsus turlangan edi. Ziyoz shohichi bilan o'g'li Rahmatning har zamon mehmonlarni dasturxonga qistashlari boshqalarning ishtahalarini ochishqa sabab bo'lsa ham, ammo bizning Otabekka sira ham asar qilmay, xayollanib o'tirar edi". There was a metonymy in the word "dasturxon". By "dasturxon", the food on the table is meant. The following is a description of the words in the text of the letter that have changed their meaning through metonymy. "Siz qora chopon og'aynilarning qipchoq qo'lida shahid bo'lg'an qarindoshlaringizning ruhlarini shodlandirmoq uchun o'ldirdim!" There was a metonymy in the name of the people. Name of the nation migrated to people of the same nationality. "Toshkand tinchlangandan keyin (agar salomat bo'lsam) o'zim xabar yuborurman". The name of one place is transferred to another object within the same place, that is, Tashkent means the reality there. "Ammo siz hurmatlularga ma'lumdir, bizning shul Otabekdan o'zga farzandimiz bo'lmay, dunyoda o'zimizdan keyin qoldiraturg'an tuyuqimiz va ko'z tikkan orzu-havasimiz, umid hadafimiz faqat shul Otabekdir". The word "hoof" used in the sentence has a synecdoxa meaning, is the word. The word hoof means child, which means whole through the part is

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expressed. “Ma’lumingiz Toshkanddan uylanganimdan so’ng yolg’iz boshimg’a ham Toshkanddan, ham Marg’ilondan ikki xotin ushlab turish og’irliq qila boshladi”. The combination of my head alone is synonymous with synecdoche is a compound, that is, it represents the whole through the part. Human body the whole person is meant by the head, which is part of the member.

IV. Discussion

The meaning of the novel “Days Gone by” is very wide. It covers a wide range of human destinies, socio-political, spiritual, moral, family and romantic issues. However, the issue of the fate and independence of the country and the nation stands out among them. Therefore, the issue of independence and unity of the people is the basis of the novel. The protagonists of the work, Otabek and Yusufbek Haji, are selfless people who have dedicated their lives to the cause of independence, prosperity and peace of this country. “Days Gone by” is a huge and clear mirror, which clearly reflects the specific historical conditions, life, customs, spiritual world and image of the Uzbek nation. “Days Gone by”, at first glance, is reminiscent of traditional love stories. It skillfully depicts the romantic adventures and tragedy of Otabek and Kumush. The romantic adventures in the work excite the reader, and the factors that ruined the beautiful happiness of Otabek and Kumush make one think deeply. Under the pretext of romantic adventures of lovers, the author embodies a certain historical period - the situation in Turkestan on the eve of the Russian invasion, the dark days. In the form of romantic adventures, Qadiri masterfully states that ignorance, backwardness and internal strife are the main reasons for the country's captivity. Although in the novel the writer describes and analyzes the character and destiny of the person in close connection with the environment, conditions, social problems, he also draws attention to the innate, mysterious and strange dialects of the human person, independent of the environment and conditions. In this regard, the interpretation of the images of two worlds - sisters Zaynab and Khushroybibi - from the point of view of one family, born and raised in the same conditions, is very exemplary. One is obedient and acts with the permission of others; the other is courageous, independent, and actively fighting for his own happiness and destiny. The author does not limit himself to commenting on the innate traits of these two personalities, but also describes the tragic consequences of such traits on the fate of those individuals as well as others. Zaynab, who surrendered herself to the will of others, not only lost her happiness because of this weakness, but also committed a crime involuntarily under the influence

of others - poisoning Kumush. Independence and courage are good qualities, but selfishness can be a disaster. Khushroybibi fights for her happiness; does not back down in the pursuit of personal interests; he restores his happiness at the expense of the tears of others, at the expense of the misfortunes of others. The image of the Uzbekoyim in the novel is also one of the most natural and beautiful images. It is clear that her character was the main cause of the tragedy of his son Otabek, as well as his daughters-in-law - Kumush and Zaynab. However, no matter how sinful he may be, a very anxious writer will not be able to sharply condemn him. In any case, the Uzbekoyim is still a mother...

At the same time, an honest, realistic writer cannot ignore the flawed behavior of her mother and some of her shortcomings in nature. The writer has a good sense of humor. From the beginning to the end, the image of this image is full of wonderful humor - both sarcastic and full of humor. In short, the novel “Days Gone by” is one of the masterpieces of Uzbek literature, both in terms of the vitality of the fictional heroes and their relevance to historical events, as well as the subtlety of their language. “Days Gone by” was the first novel in Uzbek literature and was a big step forward. In it, the basic principles of realism were realized at a high artistic level. The novel, in general, played the role of the founder of mature realism in Uzbek literature.

V. Conclusion

In short, the means of artistic expression are in each work is an integral part. With their help, the artistic features of the work are still improves, the attractiveness increases. We have seen that the means of artistic expression are unique in terms of the writer's style, as well as the essence of the work. Literature is a reflection of the people's worldview, traditions and mentality. Although the means of artistic representation are theoretically molded into a certain pattern, its meanings vary depending on the writer's style. In general, the famous work with its artistic mastery to this day it occupies a place among the masterpieces. This is the art of the work the skillful use of artistic means of expression in the language of the work served to further enhance. The novel “Days Gone by” is one of the rare works of Uzbek novels, which has become an indelible feature of the literary language. If we look at the artistic means used in the play, we can see that the novel played a big role in increasing the power and level of influence. The works make extensive use of metaphors, metonymy, synecdoche, satire, and analogy. The fact that this work has survived as an immortal work is a testament to its high artistic value.

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