

## ARTISTIC EXPRESSION OF TIME AND HUMAN PROBLEMS IN PROSE WORKS

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**Abstract.** In this article, the role of the concept of time and man in literature, the influence of the environment in revealing the character and essence of images is analyzed based on the works of ErkinA'zam.

**Key words:** era, man, human character, environmental influence, two systems, humanity, image, point of view, conditional symbolic image, belief

### ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE TOPIC

The problem of time and man has always occupied a central place in literature and remains so. Age makes certain changes in a person's character, but it cannot completely change his basic nature. Weak and docile characters easily succumb to the influence of transient environment, but in stable characters, the resistance to the influence of period, environment is strong. In this respect, the research of ErkinAzam's works is particularly characteristic. Because - in most of his works, the writer restores the construction of the conflict and plot based on the period and human relationship.

This is a feature of all his prose, dramatic, screenplay works. Also, the heroes of ErkinA'zam are people who live under the conditions of two regimes - Soviet and independent. The main idea of these works on various topics is to explore the humanity in man, to marvel at the various scenes of the human miracle. Another aspect that unites them is modernity, at the same time freedom from transient "weather". Although the interpretation of reality sometimes seems to be dominated by the principle of an extremely demanding approach to life, all the stories fascinate a person with their unique sincerity, and most importantly, they do not bore or leave one indifferent: they also have a narrow narrative line.

Looking at the topic from this point of view, ErkinAzam's story "Pedestrian", the image of Berdiboy in it, attracts attention. In some respects, Berdiboy reminds the Old Believer in Genghis Aitmatov's "White Ship". Both of them look at civilization (civilization) as a combination of ancient traditions and values. Although these two characters live with different life goals, it is at this point that they have something in common. After seeing his daughter living in the city, the Old Believer in "White Ship" tells his eldest daughter Bikey and the old woman how the city life is harmful to him, it feels like a prison.

BerdiboyMo'min, unlike the old man, is stubborn, obstinate, stubborn. Berdiboy sees from the progress of the times that compassion is rising among people.

Through the image of Berdiboy, the writer looks at the scenes of today's life with the eyes of a person who lived one or two centuries ago.

"If only all of us brothers and sisters lived in one place, for example, in our mother's garden - in the steppe, we would have one camp and one fortress!" Let's put what we find in a pot in the evening, let's be together, let's stand together!

Well, if grandfather sleeps, let him sleep. In our time, if the sisters have been sent to the neighborhood, there are sayings that it's hot or cold, good or bad day. If so! At that time, affection, brotherhood, parenthood would be different"<sup>1</sup>.

The writer moves Berdiboy in a place far from development in order to justify the compatibility of character and circumstances. Even the arrival of a car is a big event for this village. Inconsistency between Berdiboy's dreams and reality should be found in the character of the hero. Here's what kind of dreams Berdiboy has when he sees the lamp, which has become a necessary part of our daily life: "After all, this is what started all this trouble! If not, the radio would read and the TV would show! Otherwise... Berdiboy didn't even have such trades... Why did he come up with these things? What would he do if he sat quietly and watched his day until he brought trouble to himself?..."<sup>2</sup>

Berdiboy's point of view is the attitude and evaluation of the past to today and the future. We often look at the past through the eyes of today. It is from this point of view that Berdiboy's actions and thoughts are unusual and unconventional.

Literary critic I. Hasanov, while researching current storytelling in his article "The fate of the hero of the era", pays special attention to the story "Pedestrian" by ErkinA'zam: "Such contradictory, endless thoughts... past and present, acceptable and unacceptable, eternity and temporality, universal humanity. In this way, extreme specificity is mixed, intermingled, monolithic in the world of the hero.

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<sup>1</sup>Аъзам Э. Эртак билан хайрлашув.Т.: "O'zbekistonmilliyensiklopediyasi", 2007-йил, 110-б

<sup>2</sup>Аъзам Э. Эртак билан хайрлашув. Т.: "O'zbekistonmilliyensiklopediyasi", 2007-йил, 111-б

If you separate the present, the acceptable, eternity and universality from this world, how strange and strange it will become..."<sup>3</sup>

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Along with traditional images, ErkinA'zam effectively uses conditional symbolic images and episodes in his artistic research of the concept of time and man. In the story "The Poet's Wedding", Atashqalb, who has already died, appears in a wheelchair, and in "Days other than Bairam", the bus driven by Bakir turns into an airplane. In fact, Berdiboy is also a unique conditional symbolic image. The writer uses this image for a deep and accurate observation of today's era and the human factor, which is characteristic of today's unusual perspective.

Questions such as what we have achieved and what we have lost, whether what we have found can replace what we have lost are painful questions that connect most of the writer's works. Each hero of the work searches for answers to these questions in his own way, goes to different considerations, looks for meaning and logic from reality. As a result, we see before our eyes colorful characters who can withstand the winds of time and cannot, living with passing whims and fancies.

The following comments of the brave poet in the story "The Poet's Wedding" once again confirm that the era and the human factor are the ideological leitmotifs in ErkinA'zam's works.

"Dear friends, you and I often condemn the times when people like Atashqalb suffer a dark fate. It's true, the times are bad. However, time is an abstract concept, and we are its "screws"!"

After all, how does Stalin or Ezhov know about a young poet who is the author of four or five poetry collections, right? So, those who know Atashqalb put it to this tune. First of all, this vileness committed by close brothers who took place both in poetry and in personal life! Some of them are alive now, and they are sitting here".<sup>4</sup>

In "The Poet's Wedding", Adib summarizes the events of the period of repression and the eve of independence. Those who instigated and slandered the Atashqalb poet during the years of repression, now times have changed, and when the poet was acquitted, they will applaud him as if they did not commit any hypocrisy. ErkinAzam creates the image of more than ten hypocrites and devils in this story. With the change of period and time, these images also change and fade. The crowd must mean such things. In the work, there is only one person who can stand against this crowd - this is the character of Young Poet.

Times change, it's not a belief that a person's mind can change. The writer was able to describe a bitter truth: there are many poets, scientists, statesmen, etc., but there are few, few people who do not betray their identity and faith when a sword comes to their head.

## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The changing of times in human society is a natural and legal process like the changing of the seasons. People who have matured personal qualities, who have realized their identity, that is, stable characters, remain true to their originality during this period of changes.

Teacher Jorakul in the drama "Heaven is the rule" has been serving the science of the era saturated with the ideals of deposit throughout his entire conscious life. Every rebel made mistakes like a slave, served his time. But after independence, he goes against his ideals and becomes the "singer" of the new era. Summarizing his life, he realized that he was lost. BoltaMardon in "Suv Yokalab" worked as a chairman for many years, implemented the demands and ideas of the previous regime, but the man and faith in him did not die. He came to understand the ordinary people, his fellow villagers who were not divided by hard work, took pity on them, protected them when necessary, and spared them.

Ax Mardon was not disillusioned with the life path he had taken, but he was a stable character who lived between two regimes and suffered.

To understand the characters created by ErkinA'zam, it is not enough to read only one of his works, because the character created in one work seems to be a logical continuation of the character created in another work.

For example, Askar, Berdiboy, Bahrom, and other characters created in his various works, BoltaMardon, JoraqulDomla, Abdulaziz Aka, Rasul are just a few character traits that bring the authors closer together.

The image of NuriddinElchiev in the story "The Answer" occupies a special place in determining the concept of the era and man. It would not be wrong to say that the interpretation of this image in terms of its objective attitude to reality, its philosophical outlook on life, and the essence of human life was a rise to a new level in the work of ErkinA'zam.

"Elchiev is not a philosopher. However, there is a human child who, when he comes to Mavridi, will inevitably weigh yesterday's day, today and tomorrow, and draw appropriate conclusions from it. Therefore, in this world, everyone is a philosopher in his own way, everyone has his own actions, his own beliefs, and one cannot be a role model for another. He had heard somewhere that in order to realize this, a person must experience a serious test

<sup>3</sup>Хасанов И. Бири кам дунё. Сайланма. Бухоро 2004-йил, 193-б

<sup>4</sup> Аъзам Э. Кечикаётган одам. Т.: "Sharq" нашриёт-матбаа акциядорлик компанияси, 2002. 347-бет.

at least once in his life, and experience a severe shock. So that his eyes are open! Otherwise, he will pass away from the world until he is full of food".<sup>5</sup>

According to the laws of life and literature, any obedient and mute person will rebel at least once in his life. The pains and sufferings accumulated in the darkest depths of his heart over the years spill out and "explode" on the surface. The most obedient and mute character in the literature, the believing old man in ChingizAitmatov's "White Ship", also once rebelled against Orozkul. His appearance and behavior during that rebellion surprised those around him, because no one had seen him out of such a state of balance.

Although NuriddinElchiev in the story "Answer" is not considered obedient and mute, he is also a person who submits to the flow of life, is satisfied with everything, and, as the writer says, passes away from this world with his eyes closed. The writer analyzes the changes taking place in the psychology and spiritual world of the character step by step, carefully observes the summarized life paths, its ups and downs, sharp turns.

It would be appropriate to call NuriddinElchiev with the term "little man" often used in Russian literary studies. He became a student, loved, was loved, got married, had children, a household, went to work and returned from work many times. This humble, humble person is a ready table at weddings, serves with pleasure, and the flow of life goes smoothly. When he faces a serious test, that is, when he is beaten after a gas attack, he sums up his life, his good and bad days, and begins to look at himself and the people around him differently.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

What he realized was that he had lived his life as a mere misery. An ordinary ant-like livelihood! "My day is going by, I'm full, I'm full" - he didn't even think that he was full! After Elchiev was beaten, the physical pain quickly passed, giving way to mental pain. He began to look for the root of his tragedies in his own character: "Humility is fine, modesty is fine, but does the reward that comes in return look like an insult to charity?" After all, it is difficult to live on the mercy of others. He is an unreliable thing. It's like a breeze, a good example - it's nice when it blows, but you have to remember that it can't blow"<sup>6</sup>.

The plot of the short story "Answer" contains episodic scenes related to certain characters that deepen the tragedy of NuriddinElchiev. These episodic scenes, sometimes individually, sometimes in a composite state, expand the scale of his tragedies and mental anguish. One of these places is related to his son.

It should be said that the dialogues of NuriddinElchiev and his son Kamoliddin are the most fragile and culminating points of the play's drama. In it, the conflict between father and son, yesterday and today, obedience and rebellion rises to the climax.

"- Are you going to walk like this?" Won't you marry?

- Get married, - said Kamoliddin now looking straight at him. He said this so calmly and simply that it sounded like "bring me a ball" or "bring me a bicycle", and Elchiev froze in surprise.

It was the first serious conversation between father and son on this topic. Elchiev suddenly noticed that he was not ready for a conversation, noticed and became alert. This boy is not asking for a ball anymore, he is not asking for a bicycle - he is asking for a wife. Frankly, openly.

He says either take it yourself or leave it for me. What if a son looks straight at his father and asks for a wife! If it was Elchiev, he would have been ashamed, he would have died of shame, he would have gone into the fields. But this kid...

By the way, he is no longer a child - a young man, an official man. What should he do when he hasn't heard from his father so far? Today, his father is asking, and he is answering.

- Get married, - Kamoliddin repeated again in the same tone. - Bring Munira. My uncle Haidar's daughter. If they give..."<sup>7</sup>.

The dialogues in ErkinAzam's prose differ from the dialogues of other prose works and are similar to the dialogues of drama and tragedy: question-answer, answer-question. These questions and answers are similar to a swordsman's fight: attack-defense, defense-attack. The closeness of the writer's prose to the dramatic type is clearly visible in these places. In our opinion, the writer's later rapprochement with the art of cinema and theater is related to the expression of dramatic situations in his prose.

The father-son dialogue of about four pages is an important part of the Elchiev tragedies mentioned above. Kamoliddin's character later recalls the image of Mo'min-Monkey in the story "Guli-guli". Stable characters do not infect themselves with the transitory qualities of the era, but these transitory qualities are very dangerous and contagious for characters who are forming and have not yet found their way in life.

The environment surrounding NuriddinElchiev - his children, family, neighbors, colleagues at work - violated his life beliefs. His modesty was so great that he could not even protect his honor. Irresponsibility, indifference, and selfishness, which became normal for the time and environment, turned NuriddinElchiev into a

<sup>5</sup> Аъзам Э. Кечикаётган одам. Т.: "Sharq" нашриёт-матбаа акциядорлик компанияси, 2002. 152-бет

<sup>6</sup> Аъзам Э. Кечикаётган одам. Т.: "Sharq" нашриёт-матбаа акциядорлик компанияси, 2002. 153-бет

<sup>7</sup> Аъзам Э. Кечикаётган одам. Т.: "Sharq" нашриёт-матбаа акциядорлик компанияси, 2002. 105-бет

completely different person. Until these questions came to his head, NuriddinElchiev himself, like many others, was living his life in sorrow.

Lying in the hospital, Elchiev understood the root of his tragedy. The work ends with this. However, the most important thing is that the hero realized his identity in the course of random thoughts and memories. At the end of the work, he came to the conclusion that the questions of life should be answered in time. This is the emergence of a new character.

"In the prose of ErkinAzam, there are many images of people related to "era" and "time", - writes MarhaboKochkarova. - In particular, the image of a person whose time has passed - Elchiev ("The Answer"), BoltaMardon ("The water is near"), Domla ("Paradise is the rule"), the image of a person who did not fit into his time - Mr. ("Children who read Navoi"), with his time the image of an uncompromising man - AskarShodiev ("The year of his father's birth"), the image of a man behind the times - Berdiboy ("The Pedestrian")<sup>8</sup>.

It is known from the history of mankind that the character of an era, in the most volatile moments of life, shines with all its contradictions and complexities, the conflicts in the human psyche often create dramatic situations. The plot of ErkinAzam's works "Paradise is the rule", "Karzdar", "Shajara" is significant because it covers such situations and raises the problems of the era and human relations.

An image in a prose work is an image of a person at a certain level, and it is not just a copy of a person in life, but an artistic reflection of the writer's vision of a person living in a certain period and conditions. The analysis of the above-mentioned works confirms that it contains the most important and characteristic features of a person of a certain period and environment.

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<sup>8</sup>Эркин Аъзам бадиий олами. Илмий мақолалар ва суҳбатлар тўплами. Қўчқорова М. Эркин Аъзам насри ва киноявий бадиий шартлилик. Т.: "Turon zamin ziyo", 2014-йил, 100-6