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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN “DAYS GONE BY” AND “DIAMOND BELT”: COMMONALITIES AND DIFFERENCES

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Abstract: This article provides an analysis of the commonalities and peculiarities between the Uzbek writers P. Kadyrov's "Diamond Belt" and A. Kadyri's "Days gone by", describing the spiritual world of the heroes, nationality, traditions, heroic characters.

Keywords: national novelism, nationalism, artistic and philosophical concept, commonality, social structures, spiritual factors.

INTRODUCTION

Any work of art arises primarily as a result of the creative talent, his observation, study, artistic analysis and interpretation of life.

At the same time, the work of art is created as a product of creative and artistic assimilation of human cultural and artistic heritage, aesthetic traditions in a particular literature, continuation and development of experiments, as well as achievements, exposure and acceptance of other national words.

These considerations provide direction for consideration of the novel “Diamond Belt” that we have chosen for analysis in the context of the problems of literary influence, literary tradition.

In particular, the study of the relationship of inheritance between the "Days gone by" and the "Diamond Belt" and the coming to a definite conclusion are of great importance, both scientifically and theoretically.

There is no novelist in Central Asia, especially in Uzbek literature, which has not been more or less influenced by "Days gone by".

The perfect art world, the meticulous device, the system of events, the national characters and the language of "Days gone by" have become a master class for our writers.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

There are many opinions in the literature about this phenomenon. The writers have long acknowledged the life-giving influence of "Days gone by" on the evolution of their work. However, it cannot be said that significant efforts have been made to study this mechanism of action in more depth. However, such works would be an important step in illuminating the path of development, trends, specific principles and laws of Uzbek novels.

A. Kadyri's "Days gone by" was written in the 20s of the century, the theme is taken from "Mazi", the recent past, the next "Khan's times", which are the dirtiest, darkest days of our history.

Gone are the days of looking for and not finding socialist realism in the "past days". The forcible inclusion of it in critical realism is also left behind. It turned out to be a work measured by the criterion of universal values. An approach based on such new criteria requires a new approach to its impact on the "Diamond Belt", and we will try to follow the same path when it comes to the impact of the great Abdullah Qadiri School of Arts on Pirimkul Kadyrov.

P. Kadyrov's "Diamond Belt" was completed in the 70's, on a modern subject, the author himself covered the problems of the period. The author said: "The idea of showing city life through a modern family living in Tashkent has been on my mind since 1963. This plan is dedicated to the perfection of the generation we belong to, so it seemed very important to me."

In "The Days gone by" the historical life of the 40-50s of the nineteenth century, the attitudes of the people of this period, the state system, the family, the issues of marriage found its artistic expression.

The "Diamond Belt" is an artistic study of urban life in the 60s and 70s of the twentieth century, the life of a man living in the age of science and technology in the family and workplace, psyche, complicated personal and social relationships. The time span described in "Days gone by" and "Diamond Belt" is about 120 years. The difference between the creations of these two works also spans more than fifty years.

There are, of course, certain differences in the level of talent of the writers, the art of the two novels, the attitude of the authors towards life, the person, the protagonist.

But despite these differences, there are historical-genetic, artistic-poetic similarities and connections between the novels created in two distant stages of the literary-artistic process ("Days gone by" and "Diamond Belt").

These closeness and connections have a typological basis related to the general laws, principles, principles of fiction, as well as a genetic basis arising from the learning, study, and influence of one writer from another.

The study of "Days gone by" and "Diamond Belt" on the basis of these principles (typological and genetic) allows us to identify the two representatives of Uzbek literature, artistic thinking, commonality in the principles of depicting man and artistic originality.

A natural question may arise: "The Diamond Belt" is mostly a work in an urban direction, while "Days gone by" is in a completely different direction. It is natural that this question arises. We explore the commonality and uniqueness between these two works in terms of the impact and reflection that emerges from the point of view of depicting the spiritual world, nationality, customs, and character of the protagonists. In revealing the problem of specificity, the influence of commonalities on urban issues is studied comparatively with examples from the CIS literature, where the "Diamond Belt" has similar qualities.

In A. Kadyri's work "Days gone by" the state of the declining feudal state structure, the activities, struggles, dreams and aspirations of progressive people in the process of its renewal and reform have found their artistic expression.

In the "Diamond Belt", as the author notes, reflects the development of the modern city, the impact of the developing administrative-cultural area on the human psyche, consciousness, experiences, and lifestyle. The novelist is well aware of the peculiarities of the period, environment, place (city) in which he lives, the psychology of the population. At the same time, it is obvious that the scientific literature on the specific profession (architecture) described in the book, the materials have been specially studied by the author.

If in A. Kadyri's novel the crisis of the power structure is in one of the central places, in "Diamond Belt" it seems that the issue of development, not decline, is raised. True, after the work was written, this society, this system, this government fell into this abyss, which has never seen history, and fell into decline. But now it's not about that. The main thing is that the "Diamond Belt" is dedicated to the reconstruction of the city of Tashkent and the fate of those involved in it. If we take a closer look at Kadyrov's work, we can see that as a result of the policy of Russification during the Soviet era, the acceleration of urbanization, national traditions, national psyche, Uzbek customs are gradually cracking and approaching the brink of destruction. However, this decline is not explicitly expressed in the text of the novel, but is expressed in a hidden-symbolic way in a number of passages.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

It is known that in an artistic image the author's idea, intention is summed up. Therefore, the study and analysis of the protagonist, character, and characters in a work of art plays an important role in revealing and clarifying the creative purpose, ideas.

We think that the comparison of the protagonists of "Days gone by" and "Diamond Belt" also helps to define the features of inter-novel literary commonality.

The leading characters in "Days gone by" are presented in specific groups. These groups are mostly taken without a family. Yusufbek Haji, Uzbek mother, Otabek as one family (this group also includes servants - Hasanali, Oybodoq), Mirzakarim kutidor, Oftob mother, Kumush (this group also includes the maid Toybeka). The interactions, contradictions, and connections of these and other (Sadiq, Homid families) groups formed the main story system of the novel.

In general, the character of the protagonist, revealing himself within the family - a characteristic feature of the classical (traditional) novel.

The upbringing of the family is the most important factor in determining one's personality. The "state within the state" embodies the most important features of humanity, the nation, the people, the family, which is the smallest of society, and at the same time its mainstay. Just as in society, certain economic, moral, cultural and enlightenment principles, laws and principles apply in the family.

Mankind, the family, which is a mirror of the life of society, its high place, has long attracted the attention of representatives of fiction.

It can be seen that family problems have been at the forefront of the epics Mahobhorat, Alpomish, and Gorogly, which are masterpieces of world literature.

Later in the world prose, including the novel, the tradition of depicting the hero in the family territory continued.

Especially in the examples of Eastern epic literature, which has a very deep understanding of the sanctity of the family, it can be seen that special attention is paid to this issue.

In the historical novels of A.Kadyri, who has mastered the artistic experience, moral principles and criteria of epic and lyrical literature of the world, especially the East, especially in his work "Days gone by" expresses the genetic and historical background of the Uzbek family, national identity, mutual sensitivity

of family members. However, complex relationships have been extensively analyzed artistically.

According to A. Kadyri's artistic thinking, the sharp difference between people begins, first of all, with the family. When there are healthy, humane, moral relations and principles in the family, natural, honest, caring and spiritually mature children grow up in this environment and they become the backbone of the nation and society.

On the contrary, morally depraved, immoral, wicked people are created by bad, inhumane families. It is clear that such families create people who are dangerous to society.

Proof of this idea can be seen in the example of Yusufbek Haji, Mirzakarim Kutidor and Sadiq families in the novel. In the house of Yusufbek Haji, where mutual love, Uzbek sincerity and piety have existed for a long time, a boy like Otabek will grow up to be physically and morally healthy, mature and worthy of everyone's envy. In the family of Mirzakarim Kutidor, who has the same principles, a very beautiful, imaginative, mature righteous girl like Silver is brought up.

Growing up in a healthy and natural environment, these young people deserve the greatest blessing of true love. Their legendary love is reminiscent of the loves of Layla and Majnun, Farhod and Shirin, Vomiq and Uzro, Romeo and Juliet, which are expressed in world literature.

Out of the house of the sister of Paradise, where the mood of immorality and selfishness reigns, grows a man as naughty, irreligious and murderous as Sadiq. The negative protagonist of the novel, Homid, does his evil deeds with the help of this Sadiq and his mother, Jannat apa.

The author of "Diamond Belt", in general, tried to master the traditions of family literature in the epic heritage of the East, in particular, the artistic heritage of A. Kadyri, in a unique way, creatively and artistically, and tried to apply it in artistic practice.

As the author himself notes in the preface of the novel, the play tells the story of the role of a family living in the city in society, the relationships of members of this family - husbands, wives and children - with each other and with other people.

In each family, the behavior of the members of this family reflects the period, the characteristics of this period, the psychology. That is why the person depicted in a work of art, the family to which he belongs, must be considered in an integral connection with a particular time, its internal development, currents.

The members of the Yusufbek Haji and Mirzakarim Kutidor families in "Days gone by" embody the national psychology of the Uzbek people living in the middle of the nineteenth century, the traditions, consciousness and experiences of the people of this period.

Oriental ethics, such an approach of Eastern fiction to the family can be seen in the pages of the novel "Diamond Belt".

But at the same time, the Uzbek family in the Diamond Belt is not the family depicted in The Days gone by, about 125 years ago, of course. A new era, a new era, especially urbanization, has had a strong impact on the family in the Diamond Belt. Thus, P. Kadyrov described the centuries-old traditions of the family, which he described as a tradition, as well as new family relationships born under the influence of modern times and urbanization.

The protagonist of the novel, Abror Agzamov, is a talented architect, distinguished by his honesty, integrity and diligence. Such features in him were formed under the influence of the family, especially his father Azam.

There seems to be a certain closeness and commonality between the houses of Yusufbek Haji in "Days gone by" and Azam ota in "Diamond Belt". This commonality stems primarily from the commonality of the national psychology, lifestyle and behavior of the Uzbek people.

The closeness in the artistic device of the image of the head of the family - the father in both novels - is particularly noteworthy.

There are significant differences in the characters of Yusufbek Haji and Azam ota, which are determined by the period, social status, level of thinking - there are differences, as well as connections from the national, religious (Islamic) background.

Yusufbek Haji is one of the highest positions in the feudal-patriarchal society, a consultant in the palace of the mayor of Tashkent. Not only the governor, but also the khan and the commander-in-chief have to reckon with his opinion and reputation.

The great father does not have such a position and career. He makes a living by his profession and hard work. Compared to Yusufbek Haji, he may seem like a “small” person. But such an external comparison should not be a basis for drawing wrong conclusions.

Yusufbek Haji is a thoughtful and wise person. Thinking of each case, he makes a “seven-dimensional cut,” as the saying goes. He speaks calmly, weightily, and everything he says is based on the accumulated experience, knowledge, and skills of humanity.

Azam ota is also a person among Yusufbek Haji with his sajjiya-nature, manners, and morals and so on. Hypocrisy hates flattery, strives to speak the truth, to live honestly. He believes that a loaf of bread should also be found behind labor. Thus, these two characters, which played an important role in defining the philosophical-artistic concept of both novels, are close to each other primarily in terms of character. This closeness is evident in some parts of the novel’s literary text.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the commonality between the two novels ("Days gone by", "Diamond Belt"), family, national issues, positive principles in the creation of characters is one of the typological, universal principles of fiction in the depiction of man; as well as from the literary influence on the formal possibilities of the genre (novel);

and finally it should be noted that it originated from the common symptoms of the people, the national psychology, the way of life.

At this point it is necessary to dwell a little on the question of literary tradition and succession. Because not only Uzbek, but the whole Central Asian novel has continued and developed the experience and tradition of the "sixth school of novelism", in the words of E.E. Bertels, in the course of its development for the next sixty years.

It is natural that in every visible example of the twentieth-century Central Asian novel, the first product of the "sixth school of novelism" in world epic literature - the "Days gone by" tradition - was continued to this extent.

A.Kadyri and the unifying features of P. Kadyrov's novels are the creative method (realism), genre (novel), language (Uzbek), national psychology (which implies the psyche of both the writer and the people portrayed), the region (more broadly, Turkestan, Uzbekistan, in the narrow sense). Uzbek city) played an important role in creating a common plot, composition, creative principles in relation to the characters.

The artistic experience of "Days gone by" helped all stages of the Uzbek literary and artistic process of the twentieth century, including the development of Uzbek novels in the 60s and 80s, the development of the novel as a literary form, the discovery of new aspects is clearly seen by comparison.

Just as such a comparison allows us to understand once again the perfect artistic world, poetic structure, and charm of a work of global significance, such as "Days gone by", so the works of art (including the "Diamond Belt") nourished by the art of this novel continue helps to define power, time, mature features in the artistic expression of man.

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