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## THE PROBLEM OF THE HERO AND ARTISTIC SPACE

**Submission Date:** January 20, 2023, **Accepted Date:** January 25, 2023,

**Published Date:** January 30, 2023

**Crossref doi:** <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajps/Volume03Issue01-04>

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### ABSTRACT

This article describes the inner world of Hoshimdjan, the hero of the novel by children's writers Khudoyberdi Tokhtabaev "Riding the Yellow Giant", and Huckleberry Finn, the hero of Mark Twain's novel "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn", revealing it from the language of the hero. From the point of view of toponymos these main characters show the scale of the genre of the novel, the richness of the life of the characters with unexpected adventures. Teaches the reader to analyze life together with the hero, to respond to the events taking place around.

### KEYWORDS

Space and time, hero, adventure, landscape image, personality, river, image of space, character movement, plot, duke, earls, artistry.

### INTRODUCTION

Any work of art appears as a reflection of real life in a certain unit of space and time. In this sense, the hero of the novel "riding the Yellow giant" Hashimjon and Mark Twain "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (The

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn)" Huckleberry Finn is also, first of all, regarded as an image of his own living space (Khashimdjan – Uzbekistan; Gek - USA) and time (Khashimdjan the second half of the XX century; Gek

XIX century). From the point of view of toponomastics (namely, space-time), the main characters of this genre of the novel are distinguished by scalability, the richness of the life of the characters with unexpected adventures. For example, the artistic space in which Khashimdjani acts as a hero will be specific spaces of Uzbekistan, mainly mountain villages, an orphanage, a garden, a street, a shrine, the expanses of Mirzachol, a cotton field, a farm, a school. Huckleberry is depicted in specific locations such as a house, a room, a courtyard, a street, a mountain, a river, a forest, a city, a boat, a field. But the space where Huckleberry Finn lives, and the time spent in it, is considered akin to the life of the protagonist with its cruelty, speed and richness of unexpected events. "Thus, art is considered a doubling of life. Life in a work of art, as it were, competes with real life, enhances our admiration, excites our perception and does not allow it to dull". Actually, this is the main task of real art. In this sense, the tragedies experienced by Huckleberry Finn in childhood, constant danger, wanderings give meaning to life and the inner world of the student. Toponimics, in which the main character exists, affects the perception and feelings of the reader. She teaches the reader to analyze life together with the hero, to respond to the events taking place around him.

"The fifth night below St. Louis we had a big storm after midnight, with a power of thunder and lightning,

and the rain poured down in a solid sheet. We stayed in the wigwam and let the raft take care of itself. When the lightning glared out we could see a big straight river ahead, and high, rocky bluffs on both sides. By and by says I, "Hello, Jim, looky yonder!" It was a steamboat that had killed herself on a rock. We was drifting straight down for her. The lightning showed her very distinct. She was leaning over, with part of her upper deck above water, and you could see every little chimney-guy clean and clear, and a chair by the big bell, with an old slouch hat hanging on the back of it, when the flashes come.

Well, it being away in the night and stormy, and all so mysterious like, I felt just the way any other boy would a felt when I see that wreck laying there so mournful and lonesome in the middle of the river. I wanted to get aboard of her and slink around a little, and see what there was there".

In the picture, the writer tried to reveal the curious, bold and mysterious sides of the child's psyche in a certain place (river) through a flood and a shipwreck. Tired of the same way of life, living in hiding from people, even walking through small villages in the dark to the market, sometimes stealing corn, pumpkins, melons, watermelons, potatoes from farmers' fields, spending most of the time on the ship, hiding from everyone, and for the exhausted Huckleberry such an adventure was a real novelty. By comparing two types of life images, two types of toponomastics, the writer

revealed the interest and desire for life in the inner world of Huck. As a child, Huck has a thirst for life, he wants to see the world, explore the world, learn more about people. At first glance, this is considered a characteristic of all children. But living only on the river, on a raft, talking only to Jim is not enough for a person who wants to live life with eyes full of love, a thirst for life in Huck's heart. Therefore, when a child sees a broken ship, his interest outweighs his fear. The writer thus compares outer space and time with the child's inner space and time. The fact that Huck's inner world also has its own independent structure and interests as a part of a larger world, and the importance of impressions from the outside world in this shows the importance of the issue of the hero and toponymos in the novel. Therefore, the writer describes the main events in the language of Huck, which also reflects the impact of the narrator's emotional reaction to the events, the image of the landscape or the wide and quiet flow of the river on the image of the hero. As a result, the relationship between the hero and the place takes the leading place. This, first of all, comes out in connection with the writer's way of telling the story.

Describing the inner world of the hero, both writers reveal it in the language of the hero, describe and describe the details of the external world affecting him, for example, the situation, other characters, the spatial environment, in the language of the first person. Narrating in the first person, or rather, in the

language of Khashimdjani and Huck, allows them to realistically express their mental and psychological state. As a result, the hero follows the path of recognizing external influences, external space, characteristic of his character in one place or another. This can be seen in the passage above: a storm on the river and a shipwreck, a boy watching the unexpected phenomenon of the world in the light of lightning with a mixture of fear and fear, neither Jim's advice, nor the fear that tragedy might await him on a foreign steamer.

Through the image of rain and lightning, Huck becomes aware of the darkness in his life and the light in his heart. Every time lightning strikes, he sees the wide river in front of him and understands the situation. In the image of a wrecked ship, he is attracted primarily by his resemblance to the tragedy associated with his family. It also improves the efficiency of the application. Therefore, the question of hero and space also influenced the composition of the work. Just like the narrator, he clearly describes every change in his mind and inner world. This also ensures a mutual communicative connection between the writer-image and reader. At the same time, it will be possible to understand the skill of the writer and his experience in the process of creating a work. An example of this is the large number of details and images in the plot, which are very important from the point of view of the child. But since the reader hears all this from the

language of the child, he assimilates it through the eyes of the child. However, in real life, a 13-year-old may not always be as bold and adventurous as Huck. Therefore, the comparison of this unity of space and time in both novels within the framework of a literary text shows the talent and skill of the two writers.

Khudoyberdi Tokhtaboev expresses that his hero Khashimdjani understood a number of social problems, such as finding a place in life, gaining wealth by illegal means, theft, cheating people, bribery, damage to state property, hypocrisy, deception, fraud. In this way, the novel focuses on modern problems. At first, Khashimdjani began to eliminate social evils in his village and school. Describes the period through social problems in a specific space. So, the question of the hero and the space together served to reveal the artistic image of the entire period. As a hero, Hashimjon was brought up first in a family, then in a rural environment. Parental, sincere, simple and good-hearted neighbors in these places serve as an example and help in sharpening the will and thinking of the hero. Then, due to his stubbornness, he goes through various life trials. But his correct thinking, clearly defining his goal and striving for it elevated Khashimdjani.

We can observe a slightly different image of such features in the relationship between the place and the character in the example of Huck. True, he had problems with his parents and friendly neighbors. But

here he thinks correctly, draws appropriate conclusions from each situation, and chooses his own life path. But here he thinks correctly, draws appropriate conclusions from each situation, and chooses his own life path. This way, Huckleberry gets on the right track. He even sends them towards the steamer, tricking the ferryman into thinking that our ship is sinking, help him, in order to save the murderers on the wrecked steamer. Huck mentions that it's a noble thing to do, and that the widow who adopted him taught him to do it, and that he also helps everyone.

Mark Twain also puts several social problems before Huckleberry, such as finding one's place in life, ensuring one's existence as a person, loyalty to a friend, sincerity, and openness. Huckleberry Finn as a character, although he entered the work very young, can show a number of positive aspects. For example, Jim swims seven, sometimes eight hours a night. At an average of four miles per hour, that's 32 miles, quite a feat for a young kid. At night, in order to avoid sleep, they occasionally stuck their hands in the water, fished, said little, lay on their backs, gazed at the starry sky and thought, thus they swam across the quiet river. The most tragic part was that they almost never laughed, and when they laughed, they laughed in a very low voice so that strangers could not hear them. Because Jim was wanted for murder, and Huck was missing, dozens of people were swarming the towns and cities

along the river hoping to find the wanted children and get the promised money. That's why these two children swam at night, were quiet during the day and quietly kept souls on the sheltered ground. The river has become their homeland. The river taught the two heroes to break their wills, to speak little, not to laugh, and to approach any ghost or person cautiously, to be alert for every hissing sound. Because the money-hunting crowd can sell or kill Jim because he is black, and return the boy to his father.

Huckleberry Finn offers to enter and see the branched steamer. And despite the fact that Jim tells us that this place is not a good place either, they move to the steamer lying on its side. In the cabin of the steamer, people named Bill and Jake Pickard were trying to kill their partner, Jim Turner, accusing him of treason. The writer describes the scene on the steamer very slowly, in detail, in which Huck crawls into the cabin, enters the bedroom, sits on the corner of the upper bed, trembling with fear, without breathing, until he is drenched in black sweat. And this is the atmosphere in the cabin, where the smell of whiskey is blowing in his mouth, when she does not fully understand what to do, whether it is necessary to shoot a traitor or hang a rope around her neck, half a step away from the murderers, who advise her to fully reveal the pain of sitting in a corner. Here the hero's psyche is fully revealed. And then he tries to get out on the deck and move on to his ship. But they carelessly move to the

steamer, realizing that he did not fasten it and let the flow ship flow. An emergency situation occurs. In the wrecked steamer, two murderers and robbers could find and shoot them at any moment. On this side, his boat has leaked. In such a situation, they hang on the surface of a wrecked ship, go around it and run away on a pirate boat. The writer's childish interest in the haunted ship, followed by the loss of his own ship and escape from the Bill gang, further exacerbates the tension in the development of events, taking the steamer as a space.

In general, Huck, passing through various artistic spaces as a hero, begins to be persistent, strong. The value of life begins to realize that good people are a minority. He begins to set great goals for himself. He eventually returns to his adopted home again. Now he understands a lot, his mind is quite full, he thinks independently, and the important thing is that Douglas's widow legally adopts him as a son, and the boy agrees. Because in real life, in the poor society of the USA at that time, there was no day for neglected children like Huckleberry. The boy understood this bitter truth deeply through the adventures he had experienced.

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