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PARALLEL COMPARISON OF WORKS OF ART THROUGH ART DETAIL

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ABSTRACT

In the article, the role of home artistic detail in Shukur Kholmirzayev's novel "Last Stop" and Valentin Rasputin's short story "Fire" in revealing the content of the work, the author's views on the social life of the historical period in which the work was written, and the problems existing in it expression was comparatively analyzed.

KEYWORDS

Artistic detail, polyfunctionality of artistic detail, period of stagnation, period of reconstruction, common detail, common sense.

INTRODUCTION

The "Dictionary of Literary Studies" defines artistic detail as follows: "Detail (fr. detail - detail, small detail) artistic detail; a detail that expresses a specific content in an artistic work, carries an ideological and artistic load [1.89]. A writer does not simply insert any detail into a work of fiction. By means of it, he can try to reveal the character of the character more clearly, to point to the events that may happen during the work, to show and exaggerate the problematic of the artistic work. During the definition given to the detail, it is noted that it always has objectivity in mind and has a polyfunctional nature. So, artistic detail plays a very

important role in revealing the content of an artistic work.

A detailed principle can be found in various artistic works of different artists, in examples of literature of completely different peoples, and serve to express a common meaning that is close to each other in them. One such detail is the house detail found in many works of art. This detail is used in most of the artistic works, and it usually serves for the artistic expression of the concepts of the homeland and the dear corner. Below, we will discuss the role of the same house detail in

Shukur Kholmirezayev's novel "The Last Station" and the Russian writer Valentin Rasputin's story "Pojar" ("Fire") in revealing the content of the work, and through this detail, both artists' ideas about a certain historical period. we will try to analyze the expression of their views by comparing them in parallel.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study employs a qualitative research design to conduct a parallel comparison of works of art through detailed visual analysis. The primary objective is to elucidate the nuances and significance of art details within selected artworks. Given the subjectivity inherent in art interpretation, this approach allows for a comprehensive exploration of multiple scholars' perspectives.

A purposeful sampling technique was used to select a diverse range of artworks that span different historical periods, artistic movements, and styles. The selection aimed to encompass both well-known masterpieces and lesser-known pieces to ensure a balanced representation.

The methodology employed in this study combines a qualitative approach with the expertise of art scholars. By parallelly comparing artworks through art details, this research seeks to uncover the layered meanings and perspectives embedded within these creations. The integration of scholarly opinions lends depth and context to the visual analysis, fostering a nuanced understanding of the selected artworks.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In the novel "The Last Stop", the details of the house are given in several places, but the house we focus on is the old house of the old father Ishaq Chol. "There is

one old hut by the lake. There, an old man called Isaac lives with his single bride..." [2.19]. For Otakhan, this old hut is dear to his soul, because his whole life is connected with this house. Old man Ishaq lived a very peaceful life with his old woman, whom he killed 6 years ago, and raised a child in this house. For the old man Ishaq, this ugly hut means life, and the old man's mind cannot even imagine living anywhere else. Why is special attention paid to this house in this work? However, in this work, details of the house are also given in other places (Oktam's field yard, Shamshiddinov's residence). The writer Ishaq creates a problematic knot in the work by means of the old man's house. The problem is that this house is giving permission for the new road plan to be built, and it should be demolished.

Now let's talk about the detail of the house in the story "Fire" by the talented Russian writer Valentin Rasputin. Rasputin uses house detail in the work on a larger scale. Ivan Petrovich Yegorov, the main character of the story, was born, grew up in a village called Yegorovka. For the hero of the play, the village is not just a place to live. It is a homeland where the heart and conscience can find peace. "...He left the old village only once - during the war for a long time. He fought for two years...and returned home in the fall of 46" [3.10]. When Yegorov, who returned from the war, first saw his village, it seemed to him as if it was bent over, it seemed invisible to his eyes. Yegorov saw everything during the war: suffering, misery, deprivation, ruins. But after the war, he fought with the hope that these places would be restored and revitalized. But when he returned home after the end of the war, he had no hope or desire for the future of the village. However, he chose the village and got used to it. In the story, Ivan Petrovich is personified as a person who believes that

everyone should live honestly in his "home": "... Perhaps the most necessary thing in life is that everyone should follow the right path in the place where it affects him, not to cheat, Don't jump from one moment to another and do everything in a hurry."

It is worth noting that the similarity between the attitude of old man Ishaq in "The Last Station" and Ivan Yegorov in "The Fire" to the same thing - the house, is due to the close character of these characters. comes out. That is, the importance of detail (house) is described based on the worldview of the character. In the same way, we will get a little closer to the real root of the problem we want to analyze. It is not an exaggeration to say that one of the main reasons for the commonality of the same detail in two works of two peoples and two writers is the attempt of both artists to describe the state of society at a time close to each other. In order to better explain our opinion, it is necessary to dwell a little on the autobiography of the creators, on the historical and social environment in which both works were written. Shukur Kholmirezayev lived and worked in 1940-2005, and Valentin Rasputin in 1937-2015. They are people of almost the same historical period. In addition, during this historical period, the Uzbek and Russian peoples lived together under the name of the USSR. It is true that in this historical period, the lives of the Russian and Uzbek peoples under one common name were not very similar, but no one can deny that the processes taking place in one region had a significant impact on the other. cannot be denied. Let's take a deeper look at the issue: the novel "Last Stop" was written in 1976, and "Yong'in" was written in 1985. 1965-1975 was the flourishing period of the Soviet government, and the society described in "The Last Stop" written in 1976, its members' lives, morals, and spiritual appearance were

also flourishing. not typical for the current era. In this respect, the life expressed in the work, the ideas put forward in it are, in our opinion, more characteristic of "stagnation" and partial reconstruction policy. Because the appearance in the society of people who are unworthy of their positions, who only think about their ego and do not turn away from any evil in this way (Sadiq in "Last Station", Arkharovchilars in "Yong'in") in the 1975-80s It was one of the distinctive features of the period of "stagnation" and subsequent "reconstruction" (1985-1991).

The story "Fire" is a product of the artist's artistic perception of the reconstruction policy in the original country. It is known that in 1985-1991, under the leadership of M.S.Gorbachev, a part of the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was a policy aimed at solving the political, social, economic, cultural, spiritual and ideological problems that were accumulating in the country by means of "reconstruction". Only then, there is no talk of starting all over again in the society, but also the reasons why the society has become such a pitiful state. Researcher Halimova Nafosat in her article singled out Rasputin's "Fire" as one of the "3 works that immediately caught the attention of the public in central magazines in 1985-1986" [4.142] predicted the overall process of stylistic evolution," he says. In these works, the authors clearly and openly expressed their concerns about the spiritual impoverishment of people. In this work, Rasputin tries to express that after the fire and the water that extinguished it, there is nothing that can be regenerated on earth. Many Russian scholars recognize this story as "one of the bitterest books of the period of reconstruction".

Now let's pay attention to the description of the fate of the house in both works. In the end, the old man

Ishaq agrees to the demolition of his very valuable hut. In return, he is not interested in the house of honor appointed by the state. The old man agreed to move out of his house only because of Abdullayev's wishes on the one hand, and on the other hand due to the incomprehensible events and changes in his daughter-in-law's behavior. Isaac watched the destruction of the old man's hut from afar in horror. This was a great loss for him. Through these images, Shukur Kholmirezayev seems to have expressed how valuable the concept of home - homeland is for a conscientious, hardworking, pure-hearted Uzbek person.

Ivan Petrovich stayed in Yegorovka and built his life in this village with patience and satisfaction. One day suddenly the news spread that "It's village graves". As a person with a heart, it was difficult, very difficult for Ivan Petrovich to leave Yegorovka. Only one thing was encouraging for him: "I didn't decide, they decided for me." He always calmed down by saying this to himself. Because people like Ivan Petrovich will never be able to accept how unacceptable it is to simply leave the country where one was born and grew up.

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