

# T. Seytjanov's mastery in character creation

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**Abstract:** The article discusses the skill of the renowned Karakalpak poet T. Seytjanov in creating characters in his works. The creation of the images of mother, beloved, and child in his works, and the poet's unique style in creating these images, has been analyzed based on examples. In a series of poems by the poet, such as «Firyuza» ("Firyuza"), «Ayol bo'lish oson emas» ("It's Not Easy to Be a Woman"), «Otam haqida so'z» ("A Word About My Father"), «Muhabbat va makkorlik saroyi» ("The Palace of Love and Deceit"), and «Adashgan iqbol» ("Lost Fortune"), the images of the main characters in exploring love, the fate of women, historical and other themes, and the unique personalities of the characters are comprehensively revealed with examples.

**Keywords:** Poem, image, character, episode, character, skill, plot, epistolary.

**Introduction:** T. Seytjanov, People's Poet of Karakalpakstan, is a master of artistic expression who made a significant contribution to the genre and formal development of 20th-century Karakalpak literature. He is widely known for his numerous works in lyrical, lyric-epic, and dramatic genres. In particular, a number of thematic poems stand out for their ideological and thematic directions, genre-formal features, and mastery in creating artistic images. In each of the poet's works, individual stylistic explorations are evident in creating characters and revealing the actions, behavior, and character of the characters.

"An artistic image is a reflection of reality created by a writer, that is, at the same time, a generalized picture of human life" [1.41]. The term character is defined in the dictionary of literary terms as follows according to some literary scholars: "A character is the characters participating within a work. Until recently, the concept of "character" was used in literary science in the sense of secondary characters. However, it has now become clear that this concept is one-sided," [2.159].

In fiction, the external world is depicted, processed, and artistically portrayed. To make a work of art impactful, the events, people, and thoughts depicted in it are artistically embellished and presented in the form of artistic images. The methods used by writers and poets in creating characters are diverse. In creating characters, the spirit of the era is absorbed, and the behavior, thoughts, aspirations, psychology,

surrounding society, and natural phenomena of that time are studied and subjected to deep emotional experience.

In T. Seytjanov's poems, we can see the best examples of character creation. Specifically, the image of a mother, the image of a spouse, the image of a child, etc. Creating these characters requires exceptional skill from the poet. In poems like «Firyuza» ("Firyuza"), «Hayal boliv a'nsat emes» ("Being a Woman Is Not Easy"), «Mazlum Xansuliv» ("Mazlum Xonsuluv"), «Ákem haqqında sóz» ("A Word About My Father"), «Muhabbat hám mákkarlıq» ("Love and Cunning"), «Adasqan ıǵbal» ("Lost Fortune"), «Shегingen sahra» ("The Retreating Desert"), «Táǵdir» ("Destiny") and the portrayal of the main characters and their involvement in exploring themes of love, women's fates, history, and other subjects possesses unique characteristics.

One of his works based on a legend is the poem «Firyuza» ("Firyuza"), narrated from the perspective of the lyrical hero's Turkmen friend. The story tells the story of Firyuza, a brave, intelligent, agile, and courageous girl who defended her homeland from enemies and fought for her honor and dignity. Firyuza, besides being unparalleled in beauty, was a skilled craftswoman, renowned for her carpet weaving. Matchmakers from many countries invite her. After the Khan's death, Eronshoh, upon hearing of Firyuza's beauty, decided to lead an army and seize her. When Firyuza refused, she decided to conquer her homeland and people. Then Firyuza's seven brothers fought

against her and perished. After this, Firyuza herself showed courage and achieved victory. The courage of the Princess of Turkmenistan became legendary among the people.

One of the poet's poems about the fate of women, especially mothers, is «Hayal bolıw ańsat emes» ("Being a Woman Is Not Easy"). The story begins with a mother's advice to her young daughter-in-law. It brings back memories of events from sixty years ago, during the famine years of the "White Bag." The character of Haselkhan is quite successful in the poem. Her tragic fate and the lives of women before the establishment of the new government are skillfully depicted by the poet. Although the girl struggled for her fate and was defeated in the struggle, she did not give up. She finds solace through her son, who is her hope for the future. Even during the war years, she tolerated the grief she faced and told her daughters-in-law that "being a woman is very difficult." The importance of living with dignity in a happy and joyful time is emphasized.

Other characters also appear in the poem. For example, the image of Nazar. Nazar is a farmer; he doesn't fight for his fate; he is a victim of that era. Qozi and Khan are also negative characters. The old man is a tyrant; he marries a young woman without her consent. Maqsad and Murod were Haselkhan's children and grandchildren. Haselkhan's daughters-in-law also exist, but their names are not mentioned in the poem.

In the poem, all the characters' actions are recounted through the words of Mother Haselkhan. In general, the work depicts events from several periods: the first period - the period before the establishment of the new era; The second period - the events of the Second World War.

In the first period, the image of Haselkhan depicts the difficult fate of Karakalpak women of that time, while the hardships endured by our people during the war and the difficult life that befell every family during that period are reflected. The poem's theme, "Being a mother is not easy," is not accidental; the poem's idea is revealed through the depiction of events surrounding Haselkhan.

The poem «Ákem haqqında sóz» ("A Word About My Father") also depicts two periods - the life of the people after the establishment of the new era and the events of the Second World War [4.144-151]. The events unfold on the example of a family's fate. No character's name is mentioned in the poem. At the beginning of the work, the lyrical hero speaks of his father's hard work. To prevent him from struggling, the father hired his son instead of putting him to hard labor. Despite his illness, he sends his son to the front, to war, to defend the Motherland, and even rejoices in finding someone in

his family who will fight against the enemy in such difficult times. He believes in his return home with great victory.

One day, while sleeping at the front, his father appeared in his dream and informed him that the enemy was approaching. Seeing his son return victorious from the front, his father handed him over his trust. Although no character's name is mentioned in this poem, the fate of the characters is skillfully depicted by the poet.

One of his poems, based on legends and myths, is called «Muhabbat hám mákkarlıq sarayı» ("The Palace of Love and Deceit"). The heroes of the story are the beautiful Zara, the lovesick young man Esen, and King Ali Khan. Zara - beautiful and arrogant, cunning, haughty girl, daughter of King Ali Khan. Many young men fall in love with her. The shepherd boy, Esen, was secretly in love with Zara. Zara gave Esen several demands, and even when Esen fulfilled them, she wavered. Then he regrets his actions. Esen, the shepherd, was simple, trusting, and loyal to his love. He strictly adhered to all of Zara's demands. Even when told to jump down, he jumped without hesitation:

Eger, súyseń shın ıqlasıńnan, (If you love with all your heart,)

Sekir, tómén, bul shırń basınan, (Jump, down, from the top of this peak)

Sońınan toy, laplağan qushaq, (Then a wedding, a burning embrace,)

Máńgilikke muxabbatırman. ( I am your eternal love.)

«Batır –ańqaw, Er –gódek» degen! ("A hero is naive, a man is a child," said!)

Esen shırńnan sekirdi tómén... (Esen jumped down from the peak...)

Taw tolqınlap shapshıp aspańğa, (The mountain swirls and leaps into the sky)

Bir ısırapıl turdı gúwlegen (A fierce wind roared ) [4.156].

Janal is the king of Oykumena. He too was in love with Zara. He sends a letter to the girl with an arrow:

Oykumena degen elatta, (In the settlement of Oykumena)

Zor patshaman, otırğan taxtta, (Great King, sitting on the throne)

Sendey sulıw bir arıw dilbar, (A beautiful beauty like you)

Taba almadım, hasla ol jaqta. (I couldn't find one, not at all there)

Kirgizip al Bağıstanıña, (Take me into your Garden)

Shiyrin janım sağan sadağa. (My sweet soul, I'm

devoted to you)

Tas tóbemde, Máliykem, seni, (Above my head, Malika, you,)

Áketeyin Oykumenağa [4.157]. (I'll take to Oykumena.)

Zara called Esen and told him to build a hole in the mountain for the monument. The brave young man accomplished this as well. At that moment, the enemy attacked, and the warrior took five hills from Mount Kap and threw them in five directions, resulting in Five Mountains. He also threw a peak towards Janal's escape, now known as the "Big Janal Mountain." In the poem, Zara's love is destroyed because of her cunning.

The poem "Adashgan iqbol" reflects the instability in love [2.160]. The poem's plot was studied in three parts: 1. The reader's letter. 2. A woman's letter; 3. The poet's letter.

The work is written in epistolary form. Epistolary is a Greek word (epistole) meaning letter or message. The earliest manifestations of communication through letters are seen with the help of objects even in the times when writing had not yet appeared. As an example, one can recall the unique "letter" sent by the Scythian king Idanfris to the Persians, consisting of arrows, frogs, mice, and birds [2.14].

In the "Reader's Letter" section, the young engineer tells the story of his experiences. In his story, he mentions falling in love with a beautiful girl during his student years. Then, giving a lyrical digression, he describes his current wife. When he was taking her to the maternity hospital, he met a girl from those student years, spent the morning with her, and left with her. This girl was the daughter of a high-ranking official, and her father held lavish weddings. But even after getting married, the girl doesn't give up her old habits, she doesn't even think about having a child. Despite being over forty, the young man, thinking of his childlessness, occasionally recalled his former wife. In the "Woman's Letter" section, an engineer receives an angry letter from his abandoned wife. In the letter, she expresses her loyalty to her love, describing the young man's unkindness and fickleness, and decides to write not for herself, but for her child. In the "The Poet's Letter" section, the poet emphasizes the need to resolve life's troubles independently.

The characters in the work are a young engineer, his wife (abandoned by the maternity hospital), and his married wife. All the events are described by the young engineer. An engineer is a changeable, heartless young man who takes life lightly. She even abandoned her child. A woman in a maternity hospital is a devoted, loyal wife, a loving mother. Even though her husband left her, she remained loyal to him, never remarried,

and was ready to do anything for her son, for his happiness. His married wife was a light-hearted, flighty girl. She seduced a married man and married him. A poet is an engineer's close friend. When a young man regrets his actions and asks the poet for advice, he gives him wise advice.

The characters in the poem, like those in the story, are few in number. Through this work, the poet aims to show that there are people in our social life who take life lightly.

The poet T. Seytjanov's mastery lies in the fact that even in this poem, although he doesn't name the characters, he artistically portrays them and reveals their character through the words of the second character.

In conclusion, T. Seytjanov is a true master of creating poems in Karakalpak literature. Analyzing and studying the poet's works is of great importance for young people and literature enthusiasts.

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