

Artistic Images in the Story of T. Kayipbergenov

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Abstract

An outstanding representation of Karakalpak literature, Tolapbergen Kayipbergenov's artistic development is thoroughly examined in this essay. The first examples of the narrative genre in Karakalpak literature were examined, along with the scientists' predictions for future development. In the stories "Thanks to the Teacher," "Cold Drop," and "Sleepless Nights," author T. Qayipbergenov, who made a significant contribution to the development of the narrative genre, looked into the process of creating images.

Keywords: image, beautiful image, story, lyric-epic story, style, theme.

One of the greatest wordsmiths in Karakalpak literature, Kayipbergenov, who followed his own unique route in the growth of the prose form, enthralled the reader with a variety of extensive works. From short stories, he developed novels and dramatic works of art that depicted the nation's historical development. With his imaginative writing, the author was able to faithfully capture the suffering of the populace, historical causes, present problems, errors and failings in the realms of science and education, as well as accomplishments with crucial materials. Particularly during the writer's creative phase, he contributed exquisite stories that enhanced the literature of the Karakalpak people. T. Qayipbergenov is a skilled writer and storyteller. The explanation is that his stories make the lovely truth particularly evident.

The history of the genesis of the genre is thoroughly analyzed by K. Kamalov, a scientist who has undertaken various scientific studies on the production of narratives and the evolution of the genre. "The origins of the Karakalpak myth can be traced to numerous sources. Karakalpak folklore played a role in mastering genre structure, occasionally picking the storyline for artistic works, and settling arguments to some extent "The researcher mentions [1. 25].

The short story "Thanks to the teacher" was one of the creations of author T. Qayipbergenov in the 1960s.

The artwork's subject matter depicts the opening of the first school in the community of "Wheel Lakes," the primary character of the piece, the educator Menglimurat's contributions to child education, his organizational skills, the conflict between the old and the new, and daily life at that time. The narrative is delivered in Turdimurat's native tongue. The artwork is a lovely representation of Turdimurat. A little child named Turdimurat started attending his new school. As a result, he utilizes justifications that are typical of childhood. He was terrified when he first saw his teacher Menglimurat. Menglimurat is not even well-liked by his parents as a teacher. The populace at those times was unable to completely eradicate the rot of the past, which is why. When you first see Menglimurat, the image of Turdimurat has a distinctly innocent vibe about it. For instance:

.... I mistakenly believed that the young man in front of me who had hair that resembled "Alvasti" was the same instructor. I immediately wanted to flee as soon as these ideas crossed my mind. Yet, I can't seem to get rid of it. Follow me while I hunt! I don't become hungry at six. When I asked him when he would beat me, he consented to eat a stick as well. At that point, I believed he had left the area. He approaches me closer. I looked back and started to run back, trying not to catch him. "Stop knocking on the hem of your shirt," he said to me, perhaps sensing my fear. [2. 247]

Because of his first appraisal of his character and the elderly clerics in the hamlet who informed him that a Russian teacher would be visiting, Turdimurat's fear of childhood is embodied in these sentences. But Menglimurat's loving, warm expression and his compassion for the child cause Navdimat to feel a tinge of resentment. For instance: "I'll be honest, I'm tempted to yell." I thought, "Maybe he'll trip my skirt and beat the crap out of me." I forgot to wait for a debate when I felt uneasy about the young man's request. Alvastiday, I pondered slowly before responding, "I don't know" [2. 247]. This episode recounts Menglimurat and Turdimurat's first encounter. The most recent events are reported, including Menglimurat's intervention in the hamlet, the elders' critical remarks about the new teacher, and parents choosing not to take their kids to school. Menglimurat, though, is unbeatable. All obstacles are overcome in its execution. It was an illustration of a new era and a new meaning for life by destroying the old. With the metaphor of Menglimurat, the author explained how the instructor in Karakalpak literature is a master creative.

The short story "Cold Drop" by T. Qayipbergenov was written after "Thanks to the teacher." Scientist K. Kamalov notes that the author of the short story "Cold Drop" employed the lyrical-epic style more when developing the storyline and composition. Kamal is the story's primary character. In the course of the Great Patriotic War, his father was sold to the enemy. Hearing of his father's betrayal causes him a great deal of suffering. He encounters prejudice from the villagers and his pals. He considers a variety of options to get himself out of this predicament. Kamal has a lot of challenges, especially

when he is in school. Many of his pals are often criticizing him. Kamal, who has been coping with his father's guilt, is totally cut off when Umrboy, one of his classmates, corrects him. For instance, "You fool, it was your father who put my father in jail!" He said it was Haromi's kid.

He overheard other kids saying these things. I did not enter since the ground did not tremble. He agreed when I asked him to kill Umrboy. The ground was not visible to my eyes. I gathered experience, collected myself, and pulled ahead of my opponents. "Today children and adults alike mourn my mother and me," I declare. It is better to die once than to die every day, thus the only way to get rid of this is to entirely reject this life. I slowly made my way back home while carrying this thinking. Because the huge knife was a uterus and the cauldron and dish were made entirely of wood, I struck my stomach with all of my strength without thinking twice. I can't quite remember the rest. [2. 402]

Even dying as a result of Kamal's vengeance. But there, pride drives hard effort. He moves to the city, makes new acquaintances, begins a brand-new life, and is able to choose the best course for himself.

The story "Sleepless Nights" was written by T. Kayipbergenov and was also one of his favorites. In this piece, the author discusses Ravza Karakalpakova, who grew up in an orphanage after becoming an orphan during the Great Patriotic War. After becoming an adult, Gulzar looks for the person who saved his life and considers performing his parental duties. Ravza, the protagonist of the story, must overcome numerous challenges—both good and bad—in order to complete this auspicious mission.

In the form of Gulzar and his father Dostnazarov, the author created a page that reflected reality. The image of Dostnazarov reflects the image of a devoted and devoted father, and the image of Ravza is a real honest child in marriage. The reader's heart skips a beat as Ravza and her father finally connect after a long separation. For instance: ... Emlikbergenov said, "He's coming," without averting his gaze from my bell ringer. I found love. He extended his broad arms toward me as he studied my face, spreading them out like an eagle's wings. The poor guy missed it. He repeatedly made love to my mangle while pressing his face against his lengthy beard and twitching his chin. With a cut hand from the heat, he pinches his liver. [2. 392]

By narrating these lines from Gulzar's writing, the author illustrates Dostnazarov's kind nature.

Finally, T. Kayipbergenov, a well-known author, masterfully captures the essence of the hero in his works. The author was able to capture the struggles of his period by developing the characters of Menglimurat, Kamal, and Gulzar.

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