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SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2021 Issue: 12 Volume: 104

Published: 30.12.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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TYOLOGY OF KARAKALPAK PROSES OF THE XX CENTURY ISSUES

Abstract: The article deals with the issues of typological similarity in Karakalpak prose of the 60-80s of the XX century. The typology of genres and images in the stories and novels of writers T. Kayipbergenov, K. Mambetov, K. Sultanov, O. Bekbavliev, J. Aimurzaev is analyzed in a relative way. In particular, the typological connections of plots and motifs in works of art by representatives of world literature are studied.

Key words: typology, narrative, novel, essay, story, plot, motive, image, literary connection, genre.

Language: English

Citation: Bekbergenova, M. D. (2021). Typology of Karakalpak proses of the XX century issues. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 12 (104), 1344-1346.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-12-104-155> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.12.104.155>
Scopus ASCC: 1200.

Introduction

It is known that in the history of world literature there is a repetition of themes, plots, images, motives. The interrelationships and interrelationships between the national literatures lay the foundation for the development of the literary direction, the thematic breadth, the emergence of new works of art. The creation of each literary work depends on the writer's unique worldview, point of view and life experience, artistic skills. In the history of Karakalpak literature, the similarity of themes, or plots, with works of art in the literature of other nations. This structure is called typological relations. For example, the image of the Karakalpak girl who dreamed of independence in Asan Begimov's novels "Fisherman's Daughter" and T. Kayipbergenov's novels "Karakalpak Girl" in certain historical conditions is reflected in the literature of other Turkic peoples. Images of Gulnar in the novel "Blessed Blood" and t. b. created many similar images. This typological proximity stems from the similarity of historical conditions. [4. 372]

One of the important problems in literary criticism is the question of the typological relationship between the national literatures. There are two types of literary connections. The first is the interaction of the masters of artistic expression, their close acquaintance with each other's creativity. [3. 414] For

example, T. Kayipbergenov and Sh. Aitmatov, I. Yusupov and O. Aripov and others. The second is for writers or poets and playwrights to read and get acquainted with works of art in other languages. In some cases, new works may appear as a result of literary translation. Many Karakalpak writers and poets have translated great works of world literature into their native language. S. Majitov, the founder of Karakalpak national literature, read Leo Tolstoy's children's stories, K. Avezov wrote Pushkin's novel "Eugene Onegin", Mollarer's comedy "Skapen's trick", M. Doribaev Pushkin, M. Yu. He translated Lermontov's lyrical songs into Karakalpak. [2. 40] Since the second half of the twentieth century, literary translation has developed extensively in our hands. Literary translation also played a special role in the emergence and formation of literary forms.

The first Karakalpak stories appeared in the 30s of the XX century. Among them are J. Aymurzaev's "Power", M. Doribaev's "One of the Thousands". In the following years he wrote "In the Old School" by A. Shamuratov, "Cold Drop" by T. Kayipbergenov, "Sleepless Nights", Sh. Seytov's short stories "Fugitive" and G. Barobarmuratova's short stories "Jiyron" were written. The terms narrative and narrative, which are forms of the epic genre, come close to each other in terms of concept. In the literature

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of the Turkic peoples, the meaning of the term narrative is understood equally with the names of short stories. The word narrative is used in the history of Karakalpak classical literature. For example, Berdakh calls his epic "Foolish King" a short story. [1. 181] Narratives in twentieth-century Karakalpak literature were formed on the basis of national literary programs and external national experiences.

Karakalpak literature of the 60s and 80s is thematically developed in terms of form and genre. A qualitative feature of this period is the development of all genres of prose.

The mastery of the writers is their desire to create works of art with multi-plan realism. At the same time, professional writers emerged, and the principles of realism began to take shape and develop in their works. T. Qayipbergenov, K. Sultonov, A. Bekimbetov, X. Seytov, Sh. Contemporary prose works of Seytov, A. Oliev, I. Tasaddukbaev, S. Soliev, K. Mambetov, S. Rustamova, K. Allahmbergenov show the rise of national artistic thought, the typification of the national artistic experience.

The emergence of new essays, stories, short stories, novels, novel-dialogues, trilogies, tetralogies, novel-essays in the 60-80s of the XX century shows that the genre of Karakalpak prose of this period was improved. The theme of Karakalpak prose was different: modernity, historical sociality, historical theme, the theme of the Second World War. [8. 77]

T.Kayipbergenov's short stories "Everyday he speaks", "Cold drop", "Sleepless nights", "A secret known only to himself", the novel "Pupil of the eyes", A.Bekimbetov's "The novel "Wonderful Generations", the novel "Give people happiness" by Y. Leontichev, the story "Galka", O. Khojanियазov's short stories "Oydana", "Spring in the Summer", I. Yusupov's "Autumn in the Old Hand", a collection of stories and essays, J. Aimurzaev's "Kyzketgan", "My Love People", S. Soliev's "Nails", I. Tasaddukbaev The novel "Ishonch", S. Rustamova's "Qadri Qadri", "Turmush Rishtasi", K. Allahmbergenov's "Darband" are devoted to important issues of that period.

K. Sultanov's novel "Aqdaryo", H. Seytov's "A Thousand Days Passed", S. Khojanियазov's "Fire", Sh. Seytov's story "Cranes that have been gone a lot", S. Rustamova's "Late Soldier" and many other works of art were dedicated to the theme of the Second World War.

T.Kayipbergenov's novels "The Last Attack", "Karakalpak Girl", A.Oliev's "Long-awaited Day",

U.Hamidov's "Memory", A.Bekimbetov's novel "Kurash", S.Khojanियазov's «Water Face" road», «Do not keep a secret from your people», H. Seytov's novel «Bend to the hill by the road», Y. Leontichev's story «Green folder », Sh. Seytov's short story "The Fugitive", his novel-tetralogy "Khalkabad" (this is "Sharbuzar"), "Difficult corridors", "After the massacre of ducks", "Otlanshap". S. Rustamova's novel-dilogy "Fate" and others are written on historical and social themes.

T.Kayipbergenov's "Karakalpak epic", ie "The legend of the skilled dancer", "Unhappy", "Unclear" novels, K.Mambetov's "Bozatov", "Poskan mardum" (the first book), are devoted to historical themes. K. Sultanov's novel "Ajiniyaz", O. Bekbavliev's "Toras on the Island", his novel "Beruniy" are written in the genre of historical biography. J. Aimurzaev's story "The Heart of an Orphan" is written in the architectural genre.

Studying the ways of formation and development of the Karakalpak novel by the writer J. Narimbetov, the term novel first appeared in the literary life of the Karakalpaks in the early thirties. [7. 55].

Researchers of Karakalpak prose of the XX century M.K.Nurmukhamedov, ITSagiyatov, K.Matlabov, S.Akhmedov, J.Narimbetov, S.Rustamova, Z.A.Nahsrullaeva, T.Y.Tasaddukbaeva demonstrated in their scientific researches as follows: The creativity of contemporary Karakalpak writers was influenced by multinational experience, artistic experience." [2. 169]

Fid.Z.S.Osmanova studied the laws of development of the literature of the peoples of Central Asia in the great historical and modern material and showed that the gradual transition from one quality to another was a smooth process, the development of literature was a single stage [5 . 202].

Although the Kyrgyz writer K. Bobulov mentions the great innovative significance of S. Aitmatov's creative path, but "the national artistic heritage - two oral poetic works, the current ideology of Kyrgyz literature - beautiful In his experience, he could not get rid of one-sided assessments of the role of folklore programs." [6. 7] A lot of scientific research has been done on the issue of literary application in the national literature. The issue of typology in Karakalpak prose of the 60-80s of the XX century is one of the important issues of modern literature.

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