
ISAJON SULTON'S SKILL OF CREATING PORTRET, LANDSCAPE AND USING ART DETAIL

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Abstract:	Keywords:
<p>In the literature of the following years, the freedom to truly create, speak and tell the truth has developed widely. Much progress has been made in Uzbek prose in this regard. In prose, new works are being created based on the centuries-old experience of national literature and researches in world literature. One such experienced prose master is Isajon Sultan. The topics described in his novels and stories, which are well known to today's readers, such as "Munojot", "Aydinbuloq", "Baqiy Darbadar", "Azod", "Bogi Eram", are remarkable for their variety, relevance, and, moreover, their vitality. In this article, Isajon Sultan's ability to create portraits, use landscapes and artistic details, and the issues of imagery, symbols and symbolization, which are the reflection of mastering life, are researched.</p>	<p>Portrait, landscape, detail, novel, story, art, symbol, metaphor, symbol, analysis, "Eram's Garden", "Oydinbuloq", "Missing", "Hut in the Forest", "Windy Night", "Todd", "Sofia", "Free", "Fate", "Eternal Wanderer".</p>

Introduction

Literature is a mirror of the soul that reflects the inner world and psyche of a person, an echo of the meanings in the eyes and heart, a product of human thinking, written works intended for reading. Such works of art are considered to be a form of existence and living of literature and art, a system of integrated images, a means of artistic communication. It reflects a certain creative and mental state. These images are definitely created through a certain artistic image [1-8]. An artistic image is a creatively processed reflection of a thing-phenomenon in reality, therefore, it depicts that phenomenon in a tangible way. At the same time, what is depicted serves to express a certain content. An artistic image consists of features of image and expression. The characteristics of image and expression of an artistic image have the characteristics of concept, imagination, hypothesis and similar elements of thinking, which interact differently with each other: the creator thinks in the medium of artistic image, does not simply reflect the existence, but creatively recreates it. That is why it is an aesthetic category that characterizes reality only by mastering and changing it in a way unique to art.

The main factor that creates an artistic image is an artistic portrait. An artistic portrait is a description of a character's appearance, an image and it is the primary form of creating an artistic image. A portrait is the external appearance of a character described through the medium of words (appearance, body, clothes, facial expressions, body posture and movements,

mannerisms and habits), to create a full-fledged human image that comes to life in the reader's imagination, and to reveal his character. The portrait reveals the aspects of the character that the writer considers most important. Portraiture has existed in literature since ancient times and has evolved as an image tool.

In ancient Western and Eastern literature, the portrait was often of an abstract, traditional character. For example, in ghazals, the appearance of the earth is shown in relation to such things as the moon, sun, stars, night and day. Realist writers describe the appearance in detail, accurately reflect the changes that occurred in connection with the era and lifestyle.

Analysis of literature on the topic (Literature review)

Today's our modern literature is reflected in various forms and tones, and there are many writers who have been making a worthy contribution to its development with their significant works, actively participating in the literary process. The works of artists such as Normurod Norqabilov, Khurshid Dostmuhammad, Ahmad Azam, Nazar Eshonqul, Ulugbek Hamdam, Luqmon Borikhan, Isajon Sultan, Zulfia Kurolboy's daughter are defining the development of our national prose. Today's creators are creating new works based on the centuries-old experience of national literature and research in world literature. Thanks to their creative freedom, our writers are introducing unconventional characters, new types of characters, unique national characters into literature. Isajon Sultan, one of such experienced creators, the author of a number of novels and short stories, who entered the prose of national independence with his own style and direction, is distinguished by his work. His artistic image creation and skillful use of artistic details are preparing the ground for many studies.

Isajon Sultan's original style expresses the high ideals and artistic synthesis of Western and Eastern prose: "Wolf", "Mountain of Pain", "Garden of Eram", "Wooden Kovush", "Ode to the Father", "The Beautiful", "Stone Bride", "Windy Night", "Wolf", "Fate" became known to the general public and received recognition from readers. It is known that in the next period, the desire to create the image of people who will be real role models for people became much stronger. Literary critic U. Normatov noted that "the need for works with a strong, beautiful human image is extremely great, especially in these days when our country has gained independence, the nation has managed to justify its value and fully express its identity" [2-72]. In the stories of Isajon Sultan, today's man, his hopes, pains and sorrows are expressed in the narration of real events in a unique artistic style.

Research Methodology

Different interpretations of the human image can be observed in the works of Isajon Sultan. The writer tries to reflect the relationship between people in their total complexity, approaches the human race as a mysterious species, and tries to understand the complexities of its fate that are difficult to explain. His heroes are often thinkers, thinkers, high-minded people, possessing sensitive feelings.

The psyche, which is an expression of the inner world, feelings, and inner evolutions of the characters in the epic work, is born due to the influence of a certain event. As a result, there is a harmony and organic connection between the story and the spirit, the epic narrative and the emotional interpretation. It should be emphasized that the idea that "a picture of a person means a picture of a person's inner world, a picture of his experiences" [3-53] does not completely deny the significance of the event.

The image of the soul is one of the important features of the work of art and is aimed at researching human psychology and the inner spiritual world. A person's mentality is dynamically changing and renewing according to the demands of social life and human relations. The analysis of this process is equally relevant to the principles of traditional and modern image. In the works of Isajon Sultan, the human psyche is presented in various lines. In the story "Missing" he describes the changes in the human psyche in connection with the image of nature. In this story of the writer, features of polyphonic image are embodied. In his stories, there is a special meaning in the blowing of the wind. There is a certain meaning in the image of musica in the story, and we can see that the innocence of a person is a conflict in the path of life. In the story "Oydin Bulak", the feelings about the innocence of childhood memories and the beauty of young life, deeply imprinted on the human heart, make sure that they will never leave a person [4-267].

In the stories of Isajon Sultan, the images of father, mother, son, daughter, people with different appearances are created with special originality. In the writer's stories, especially the image of women is depicted with special affection. Here, we would like to focus on the analysis of the writer's story called "The Beautiful". In fiction, it is known that the poetic image of "autumn" is used as a symbol of a person's life, so there is a hint that the work tells about someone's life. "Her face is as white as milk, her eyebrows are like a swallow's wing, her eyes are like stars, her figure is straight, in short, she is beautiful enough to make anyone wonder" [5-207] is the basis of the plot of the story. The skill of the writer is that he illuminates the trades that happened to this beautiful girl through the words of idle interlocutors, not a single word spoken by the girl is used in the story. The writer was able to fully embody the complete image of a chaste, beautiful, loyal, faithful uzbek girl, truthfully and impressively. The language of the story is readable, the style is fluent, the image is natural and impressive. Their speech and dialogues were mostly used to individualize the characters.

In the works of Isajon Sultan, the fate of ordinary villagers, hardworking and hardworking people's children is often depicted. In the writer's story "Stone Bride", Samad from the village of Nazar, who has grown up, falls in love with a girl named Ummugulsum, "skinny as a stick, with short hair". The author truthfully describes the inner world of Nazar's character against the background of his boundless love and longing.

The work "Fate" attracts attention with its strong composition and polyphonic spirit. The architecture in the story, the way of lighting the images is unique and new. In 2011, the writer's story "Kismat" was among the top 10 stories of the world, recognized as one of the best works of postmodernist style.

In another of his stories, "Something happened to my father", the author describes the fate of a father who left his home and loved ones in an effort to make a living. The story is short. There are not many characters either: "In the writer's works, the analysis of the human psyche is more important than the story. Usually, if mental analysis in a work of art serves to describe the events, in the story of Isajon Sultan, the description of the events helps to reveal the mental state, and the clear and effective embodiment of this state in the reader's imagination. Illuminating the psychology of the hero, discovering his heart becomes the main goal of the writer" [6-177]. In the work, the writer uses the landscape very appropriately to achieve his goal.

The tool that strengthens the work artistically is its logical center. The logical center of the work is mimicry, image, portrait, event, detail, author's attitude, conflict.

The logical center of the writer's story "Hut in the Forest" is the internal mental conflicts of the characters.

Another hero of the author's story "The Garden of Eram", recalling his innocent childhood, Kholmuhammad, who had a heartache due to the pollution of nature and the pollution of the streams that once flowed with clear water, recalls his meeting with his grandfather: "The old man came to my house. the girl was shaking. After a while, we saw that his eyes were filled with tears. "Why are you crying, grandpa?" - I asked. The old man with a beard trembled and said: "Once upon a time, I also spilled the bread that my mother covered, I remember that, my child. "Oh, I'm like bread in this ditch," he said. I thought he was coming to eat bread, but I remember taking my bread soaked in water and handing it to him. The old man took the bread and cried without being ashamed" [7-368].

In Isajon Sultan's stories such as "Fate", "Sofia", "Angel" we can find interpretations of different aspects of the human psyche. In the stories of the writer, a person who is growing spiritually is interpreted again and again.

Analysis and Results

Isajon Sultan Badiiy skillfully uses artistic details in creating artistic portraits. Some of its artistic details rise to the level of an image.

Nasriy asarlar obraz yaratish, jonli va yorqin kartinalar chizish, voqealarni plastik qo'shma holda gavdalantirish uchun nazmdagina qaraganda birmuncha kengroq imkoniyatlarga ega. Lekin bundan, prozada obraz chizish uchun detal va tafsilotlarga yo'l katta ochiq ekan, ulardan istagancha foydalansa bo'larkan, degan xulosa kelib chiqmasligi kerak. Har bir tasviriy vositadan, poetik san'atdan foydalanishda ma'lum qoidalarga qatiiy amal qilish lozim bo'ladi. Bunda ham obraz yaratishda asosiy narsa tasvir obekti/ narsa- hodisa, odam, jonivorlar va hakozolar/ ning eng yorqin harakterini, tipik barqaror belgi, xususiyat xislatlarini aks ettirib, u haqda yaqqol, tiniq, aniq tasavvur hosil bo'lishiga imkon berishdir. O'mida ishlatilgan jozibador detal har qanday asarga, jumladan, hikoyalarga ham jon kiritib, alohida jilo bag'ishlab yuborishi, o'quvchi tasavvurida aniq obraz, yorqin manzara hosil qilishi mumkin. Topib ishlatilgan yorqin detal harakter chizish, obrazning ayrim jihatlarini yarq etib ko'rsatish,

tipiklashtirish, umumlashtirishda favqulodda muhim ro'l o'ynaganiga Isajon Sultanning "Mening gulim", "Og'riq tog'i", "Otamga nimadir bo'ldi...", "O'rmondagi kulba", "Shamolli kecha", "Todd", "Atomlar va molekulalar muzeyida" hikoyalari misol bo'la oladi.

Prose works have much wider opportunities for creating images, drawing vivid and bright pictures, and embodying events in a plastic composition than only poetry. But from this, one should not come to the conclusion that the path to details and details is wide open for drawing an image in prose, and they can be used as much as you like. It is necessary to strictly follow certain rules when using each visual medium and poetic art. In this case, the main thing in creating an image is to reflect the most vivid character of the object of the image, thing-event, person, animals and creature, typical stable signs and characteristics, and to allow a clear, clear, clear image to be formed about it. An attractive detail used instead can breathe life into any work, including stories, give it a special shine, create a clear image, a bright scene in the reader's imagination. Isajon Sultan's "My Flower", "Mountain of Pain", "Something Happened to My Father" played an extremely important role in drawing the character, highlighting some aspects of the image, typifying and generalizing. "Hut in the Forest", "Windy Night", "Todd", "At the Museum of Atoms and Molecules" are examples.

In most of the writer's works, the landscape - the image of nature plays an important role. In his stories, such as "Sofia", "Water Bowl", "My Garden", the description of nature occupies an important place from the beginning to the end of the work, that is, it is not a mistake to say that it served as the subject of the work. Because both the main character of the work and the leading characters in the work are phenomena in nature. The writer connects everything in life, event with nature.

In the works of Isajon Sultan, the wind is an inexhaustible poetic possibility of the writer. The writer describes not only wind, storm, flood, insects and animals, birds and bright clouds, butterflies and dragonflies. Each of them begins to reflect as a meaning layer, a symbol. So, in a postmodernist work, everything serves as a unique symbol. The composition of the work effectively uses the images of natural phenomena that vary by degrees, such as wind, breeze, breeze, storm, and flood. And this shows the gradual change of the hero's mentality and the development of events.

Professor, literary critic Abdugafur Rasulov, while analyzing Isajon Sultan's stories from the "Free" collection, highly appreciates his interpretation of natural phenomena and various creatures.

In Isajon Sulto's stories, polyharmony and polyimage attracts attention. A writer can never stick to one case, one issue. In his stories "Windy Night", "Missing", "Saint", "Oydinbuloq", the wind blows, play, anger, gentleness are unique symbols. In the writer's novel "The Eternal Storm", the storm was shown as a terrible force and divine intervention. The novel presented the storm as a nightmare and divine intervention. In "Free", the gusty wind is a companion, a teacher, a narrator, and a unique force of nature. The wind guides Azod's journey from Uchyongok to Iskandar Mountain. In the story "Windy Night", the wind appears as a real reality and the wind of fate.

In the story of "Sofia", the typhoon with the same name rages in a short period of time, rushes into the sky like a torrent, the flood rushes from the river and slams the door, smashes the wood with countless force, lightning strikes, the burning of trees is depicted. The storm "Sofia" in the story is a picture of the inner world of a person. These images are also symbolic in origin and are an expression of evolutions in the human spiritual world.

In the stories of Isajon Sultan, the image of the landscape occupies an important place in the composition of the work, while bringing bright images and romantic spirit to the narrative style of the work, it also serves to express symbolic meaning. The writer's ability to create a landscape from other artists is that he can build a whole work entirely on the basis of a landscape. In this, every detail and image is based on symbolism, reflecting a deep philosophy of life, a conclusion about life.

In the story "Oydinbulok", the details of the spring and the willow leaf are assigned several important tasks. Once upon a time, the wind blew on the willow leaves in Oydinbulok and said, "These days are honorable." And now he said to them, "These days are difficult." The image of a leaf is repeated four times throughout the work. And this expresses the ideological and artistic intention of the writer:

1. "One of them fell into the well of the spring, unable to get out of the whirlpool, it is spinning and rustling";
2. "Boiling water gurgles in the moonlight, a gust of wind rustles the khazans, a leaf caught in the eye of a spring rustles";
3. "Oydinbulok has become very small. But one leaf, caught in a whirlwind, is still rustling";
4. "Do you notice. A leaf is rustling *in Oydinbulok...*" [8].

This leaf is a sweet memory of the first love. The spring is a symbol of purity, innocence, life. The spring is boiling, life goes on. The fountain of life and purity is bubbling together. A leaf is rustling in his eyes. The eye is a tool for perceiving and understanding the world. So, the hero perceives the world through the eyes of love, which once burned in his heart, but has turned into trouble. And this love lasts as long as a person lives.

That is why the work is the last "Do you feel it. A leaf is rustling in Oydinbulok".

One important detail in the literary works of Isajon Sultan serves to show the idea, content, and purpose of the writer in full. For example, in the story "Bogi Eram" - bread, "Aydinbulok" - willow leaves, in the story "Missing" - a feeling of longing, in "Hut in the Forest" - a hut, in "Windy Night" - wind, hurricane, the war in the story "Todd", the storm in the novel "Eternal Wanderer", the rain in the story "The Little Pink Creature", and the details of the deluge in the story "Sofia" perform the same function.

Summary

Isajon Sultan is a writer with a unique skill in creating a human image. He depicts the inner world of a person in bright colors, combining reality and artistic interpretation in his own style.

Isajon Sultan's work covers a wide range of topics. It contains eternal themes, as well as contemporary, religious and secular themes. Landscape plays an important role in the composition of literary works. The naming of literary stories is characteristic of the landscape and performs a special artistic and aesthetic function.

Isajon Sultan's stories also reflect such updates and new methods. This shows that it will be the basis of many scientific studies.

Symbols play an important role in fiction. The image of the landscape presented in the works of Isajon Sultan is important because it is built on the basis of symbolism. Sometimes stories are made entirely of landscape. By means of this symbolism, the idea that the writer wants to convey to the reader acquires a lot of weight.

Isajon Sultan is one of the most advanced writers of today in describing the character of a person with a deep understanding of his inner world. In his stories, the creative research that is taking place in our current prose finds its expression. We can see this situation in the thematic and stylistic-form diversity of the stories, the impressiveness of the epic narrative, and the deep depiction of the inner world of the heroes. Although these heroes are of different ages and professions, this is their destiny.

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