

# Narrations in the children`s prose of independence period

UzakovaSaltanat Parakhatovna

2<sup>nd</sup> year master student of speciality in literary criticism of Karakalpak state university named after Berdakh

## Annotation

*The narrations of X.Saparov, Y.Ajimov and A.Abdiev, who created compositions in the children`s prose during the period of independence, are stated in this article. Narration, which is the smallest type of epic genre, is different in comparison to other types of genres according to the following features. In the narration the story is described around the one person or several people, the others are defined as the minor characters. Depiction plays a main role in the narration and the characteristics of the hero is depicted with the help of dialogue. In accordance with the theoretical opinions on the narration, we will learn the plot of the works of the authors which are mentioned above, figure of the character and the ways of expression.*

## Key words:

Children`s literature, narration, plot, dialogue, composition, climax, the figure of the character, hero, human and nature.

Any kind of literature has its particular types of genres and the process of development. The degree of the development of the literature is assessed at the valuable works of poets and writers creating it. One of the most important

matters in the science of literary criticism is to learn the works of poets and writers who wrote for the inheriting generations and contributed a lot to the children`s literature and to introduce it to today`s youth widely, as the first president of Republic of Uzbekistan, I.A.Karimov rated the composers highly by stating “I consider poets and writers as the people who are always at the forefront of society, who are realizing the life, who are capable of depicting the changes in the heart and inner world of people with effective images and artistic colours and who are devoted themselves to the people”.[1]

It is typical of compositor, who is taking his initial steps in the literature, to create compositions by remembering the memorable times of his childhood for the first time, because all the interesting events, which are related to the children`s world, enlighten the new compositions in the heart of writer with peculiar feelings and dreams. The works which are devoted for children rank high in the hearts of the readers from the point of content and obviously, they can re-arise the unforgettable memories of childhood. We are going to state about the smallest epic genre, the narrations which are

considered to stay higher than the adults` literature in the following article.

Narration, which is the smallest type of epic genre, is different in comparison to other types of genres according to the following features. In the narration the story is described around the one person or several people, the others are defined as the minor characters. Depiction plays a main role in the narration and the characteristics of the hero is depicted with the help of dialogue. Character plays a decisive role in the narration. According to the view of the famous russian scholar, L.I.Timofeev: "Narration is composed on the basis of the peculiar event in the life of person, character is formed in it. The event, on which the plot is based, has its peculiar entanglement, climax and solution- all of them happen in the episode frame of life of person " [2].

Actually, narration is composed on the basis of peculiar events in the life of a hero and the process of plot is positioned in the frame. Whilst other epic genres depict the extensive events, the system of images in the stories and novels, narrations are distinguished by its narrow basis of event.

Uzbek theorist T.Babaev wrote about this genre in accordance with the theoretical views of russian scholar, Belinskiy : "Narration is the novel which is separated into millions of parts, one

episode from the unlimited poem of the fate of human, chooses a particular event or incident and describes it in its narrow frame" [3].

The scholar, who carried out a lot of researches on the narration in the science of karakalpak literary criticism, doctor of philology S.Bahadirova describes the features of narration as in the following way: "Narration is considered to be a "master`s school" among other genres. Narration might describe a piece of the life or involve several episodes of life, it might express the example of the hero only, it might represent one form of feelings of person or might depict the whole life of the person, it might be given in one page or in the size of story"[4]. As you have supposed from these views, narration might express the significant forms of the life of person, it might describe the personal characters of the hero in a small or wide size. Likewise, we could see that the events in the narration might be stated by the author or by the hero himself in a diminutive way in the opinions of literary critic, K.Mambetov: "Narration is created through describing the event to the reader. Therefore, its plot and composition are significantly diminutive. Mostly, it states the secrets of one event" [5]. According to the opinion of professor Q.Jarimbetov: "Narration is the small genre which describes the event

in a short and diminutive form, its plot is mostly around one hero” [6].

As we have seen in the foregoing opinions, narration is one of the types of epic genres which describes peculiar important event in the life of person in a short time, concludes the event on the basis of a particular summary and is stated by main character with authorial statements and through the personal pronoun “I”.

Good examples of narrations have been written in Russian literature by A.P.Chexov, M.Gorkiy, Sholoxov, in Uzbek literature by A.Qadiri, A.Qahhor, G.Gulam, O.Yoqubov, S.Ahmad, S.Zunnunova and others. In Karakalpak literature the genre of narrations appeared in the 30s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. At this time literature is enriched with the works by N.Dawqaraev, A.Begimov, J.Aymirzaev, M.Daribaev, later with the works by I.Yusupov, O.Khojaniyazov, G.Esemuratova, S.Saliyev, T.Najimov, H.Otemuratova and others. In the following years, the works by O.Abdirakhmanov, K.Smamutov, M.Tawmuratov, M.Nizanov, S.Jumagulov and other writers contributed a lot to the improvement of this genre. Furthermore, narrations by X.Saparov, A.Atajanov, B.Ernazarov, Y.Ajimov, A.Abdiyev joined as the new compositions in the children’s prose of independence period. We decided to do

research on some narrations in the children’s prose of independence period according to the theoretical opinions mentioned above.

The ideas and the themes in the narrations of X.Saparov, who is well-known for his landscape narrations in the children’s prose of Karakalpak literature during the independence period, have been stated with the interactions between human and nature deeply. For instance, the event of the narration which is called “Deer” is stated by the child’s language through authorial statements and the events, which happened during the return of the main hero, pupil from the school, expressed in a short episode. The boy who is coming at the edge of the road saw a car on the road, stopped it and asked the driver to take him together to the edge of Ustirt. Ustirt is the sandy plain which is located at the marginal border of Karakalpakstan. The driver agreed and went on driving. After some time, when driver saw the deer, which were wandering far from them, speeded the car. Seeing this, the boy asked the driver:

“- You have speeded the car, would you like to see the deer? The driver replied loudly: -No, I wouldn’t. I am going to reach and kill them with my car. Their meat will be meal for my kids at home. Do you know that meat is expensive? ” [7]

Realizing evil intent of the driver, the boy tried to prevent him from this: “Brother, do not kill them with your car. It’s a sin to kill them. The deer are really beautiful, their eyes are like pearls. They weren’t able to find eatable grass in the fields, so they might be wandering in the village with the hope of grass. They are the beauty of Ustirt and our flourishing wealth. Do not kill them, brother!”

Being impressed with the words of boy, the driver slowed down his car. Meanwhile, the boy realized that they are nearly reached his house and got out of the car saying to the driver: “Thank you, brother , you saved the deer, the pet of Ustirt from the pounce of quietus. May such kindness be always your companion.”

The writer bring the qualities of being kind and careful to the wealth of nature , boy’s attempt to save the nature by describing it in a short meeting between the driver and the boy to the hearts of the readers in an effective way.

Another narration on the topic of nature by Y.Ajimov is called “Dream” and in this imaginative narration the events about the Aral sea which is the most important matter for karakalpak nation are described with fantastic images through the motive of dreaming of one boy. The writer stated the intentions in the heart of the boy with the

imaginative events corresponding to his style in this narration which is created on the basis of imaginative-plot. The beginning of the narration starts with the statements of the dream of the ten-year-old boy: “Oh my God, oh my God, what kind of dream it was! As if I accomplished everything, the only thing left to do was to become a governor! I haven’t left the school yet! I am still a tenth form at school. Besides, I don’t look like current governor! I was similar to the king of past times. I was wearing a golden crown on my head and sitting in the throne...”[8]

Author described boy’s flourishing his land, his developing of the means of the transport, his making agreements with foreign countries in order to improve the industry of the country in the events within his dreams through the imaginative plots. Climax in the narration begins with the event of international symposium on the reformation of the Aral sea in Muynak where he governs. Many delegates from the UN and all over the world, even from other planets took part in this symposium and they introduced themselves as martians explaining that they would fill the Aral sea for free. “We all admitted and got astonished by their suggestion. “Don’t you believe us?” they asked. If you don’t believe, we will start right now. The martians got into the car and brought all

the clouds of the world above the Aral sea. It was totally dark. After some time, it was pouring down. Everyone who visited was surprised by this. So, the symposium did not take place. People got spread. Martians achieved the fame. They filled the Aral sea in a very short time...” We can see the imaginative events have been described skillfully in other plots of narrations. The conclusion of the narration appeared between the governor and his classmate, Sanjarbay. The author stated this event with following dialogues:

“-Come on, give away the secret, how did you achieve the worldwide fame? You turned your city into the second Paris. Everyone is talking about you. Tell me! Otherwise, I will shoot you right now” Sanjarbay said kicking the earth.

-No, my friend . Use your mind. Work. Do you know what kind of time it is now? It`s the business time. We are going into market relations. There`s no use of laziness, - saying this I got on his nerves more. He raged at me and couldn`t stand. I tumbled down. When I opened my eyes, I fell from the bed. My six-year-old brother was rattling his gun toy which I purchased for him and said:

-Brother, wake up. Mum is calling you. She has told to go to drink tea”.

The events of the narration started with the imaginative descriptions and ended

with his waking up. The writer`s this narration rose an interest among all the readers because of its short and imaginative description of the issue of the Aral sea. The explanation for this could be that a great number of dealings on the issue of the Aral sea, particularly the speech of our president on the 72<sup>nd</sup> assembly of the UN on the topic of supplying the human security in the seaside regions of Aral, draw attention of the world. The writer described the actual matter of the Aral sea in his imaginative narration with the image of governor boy in an artistic way and depicted the reformation of the Aral sea in the future through the language of the boy.

Common events in the lives of children such as, not obeying adults, maudlin, aggrieving their relatives, doing many wrong actions are the main topics in children`s prose of independence period. For instance, in the narration called “Mother`s love”, by A.Abdiev, the boy, Beknazar understands that he has done wrong deed as result of not obeying his mother. Beknazar gets prepared to visit his grandfather who lives in the village together with his mother, but he gets dressed very lightly even it was winter. Though his mother tells that he will get cold later, he keeps not obeying his mother. When they get off the bus in the evening, it is getting colder. He tries a lot to hide that he is getting cold , but doesn`t

manage to do it. The author described Beknazar's this condition with the following sentences artistically:

“-Muum! I got frozen! Are we going to reach soon?” saying this he started crying.

The mother stopped walking and put her bags on the ground. “Will you wear your coat and gloves?” asking, she took them out of her bag. Beknazarcouldn't wear his clothes. The mother had him get dressed.

After wearing warm clothes the warmed boy kissed his mother.

-Mum, I will do what you have said from now on. You are good, - he said. His tears were dropping unwillingly and washing his cheeks. [9]

In the plot of this narration the love of the mother for his son is obviously described and the effective description of love of son for his mother leaves a great mark in the hearts of the readers.

In conclusion, narrations in the children's prose of independence period are full of compositions which are distinguishable by their structure of the composition and ideas. The narrations we have just researched and are written by X.Saparov, Y.Ajimov, A.Abdiev and their artistic images widen the spiritual world of the children and lead them to treat the nature friendly, take care of it, listen to

the advices of mothers, be aware of the vital issues in our country and the ideas leading to good deeds have been stated with ordinary artistic events.

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